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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 2, 1839.

1839

AND IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOLUME VIII.

Containing Documents from No. 560 to the end.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY BLAIR AND RIVES.
1840.

91591

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PRINTED

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BY ORDER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIRST SESSION, TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—1839-'40.

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MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 16, 1840.

Ordered, That ten thousand copies be printed of the report of the Secretary of War of March 20, 1840, communicating his plan for the organization of the militia of the United States, and his explanatory letter of April 8, 1840; together with the report of the Secretary of War of January 21, 1790, on the same subject; and the two reports of the Committee on the Militia made to the House of Representatives January 17, 1817, and January 9, 1818; also the bills accompanying the reports of January 17, 1817, and January 9, 1818, and also the act of May 8, 1792, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," and the act of March 2, 1803, "in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.'"

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a system of reorganization of the militia of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, "that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following report:

The impossibility of guarding our exposed frontiers by the small regular force of the United States, renders it necessary that some plan should be devised to make the militia available without burdening the country, either by too great an expense in maintaining it in the field, or by abstracting too large a number of useful citizens from the productive labors of agriculture or of the mechanic arts.

The mass of the militia of the United States, as at present organized, does not fall short of one million five hundred thousand men; and every day that they are mustered for inspection or exercise, abstracts at least one million of dollars from the earnings of labor, without adding any thing whatever to the military efficiency of the country, and too often affecting injuriously the moral condition of those who are assembled for the purpose. Left by the little instruction they receive on such occasions, without discipline, subordination, or knowledge of the use of arms, and totally ignorant of the manner of taking care of themselves or of each other in the field, such a militia, if called out in mass, would rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of the country, as is shown by the experience of General Washington, repeatedly expressed in his correspondence, as well as by the result of more recent events during the last war. It is true that, in the principal cities of the United States, there are to be found well-organized, disciplined, and soldierlike companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, of volunteers; men who, individually and collectively, would do good service in the field. But any one acquainted practically with war knows that to fight bravely, and even to manœuvre

Blair & Rives, printers.

coolly and skilfully, on the field of battle, are not the most necessary qualifications of the soldier. They are, perhaps, the most common, and the least often called into action. Soldiers must be taught their duties in garrison, and in the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military administration of an army. This instruction, so essential, and without which it is impossible to form the soldier, cannot be given in a day's training, by officers nearly as ignorant of these branches of the service as the soldiers themselves. I speak of the generality of the militia officers. It must be imparted by veteran and skilful officers, in garrison and in camp, and to men and officers alike; and it must be imparted to a few at a time. Any attempt to organize, discipline, and render every way fit for service in the field, the unwieldy mass of the militia of this vast country, which will soon ascend to two millions of men, must fail for want of means, and leave the country exposed to the terrible disasters which will attend the first burst of war upon its frontiers, if they are to be defended by armed but undisciplined multitudes.

It has been supposed that it will be sufficient to instruct the officers only, and that the privates can, under well-instructed officers, be formed into soldiers instantly, by the magic voices of good commanders. This is a double and a most dangerous error. In the first place, it requires time to form a soldier, under the most practised, experienced, and skilful officers; and our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics, or the simple use of the firelock. And, secondly, it will prove a fatal error to suppose that an officer can be formed by being drilled as a private. The habit of command, the prompt eye, the firm tone, the self-possession in moments of difficulty and danger, which inspire the men with confidence and courage, and are so essential to secure their ready obedience, are the result of practice. The officers and privates who are to act together in the field, must be drilled together, and practised, the one to the duties of obedience, and the other to those of command.

Satisfied that an efficient force cannot be created by drilling the officers alone, as well as of the impracticability of rendering the whole mass of the militia available, at the same time, for the defence of the country; and convinced, from the experience of our past wars, that it is necessary to organize and discipline a select body of citizen-soldiers, who, in a moment of danger, will know their stations, and their duties when assembled there, and who, although separated from the mass for a short time, will return and impart to it the military knowledge and experience they have acquired during their period of service, I have prepared the plan, the details of which are herewith submitted, agreeably to the resolution of the House. It is believed that, on examining them, it will be apparent that the scheme is not liable to any one of the objections that are urged against large standing armies; but, on the contrary, that it will form a select body of well-disciplined militia, ready themselves to defend their country in the hour of danger against any sudden attack, and furnishing a corps, around which the less instructed mass may rally; possessing, in some degree, the military knowledge and skill of regular soldiers, they will be able alike to protect their country from a foreign foe, and to guard its liberties from any danger that may threaten them.

It appears to me that the organization now proposed will prevent the necessity of maintaining large standing armies, even in time of war. The

militia, promptly drilled and instructed, will be thereby rendered perfectly efficient, and capable of defending the forts along our maritime frontier, which, in the absence of such an organization, would require a regular army of fifty thousand men. At present, the militia cannot be rendered immediately available against a surprise; whereas, under the proposed organization, they would repair to their stations at the first alarm, and would be efficient soldiers when there. In case of war, those stations would become permanent, and arrangements might easily be made so as to render the service as little burdensome as possible to the artisan and mechanic.

Every precaution has been taken to avoid all interference with the rights of the States, or to lessen their means of defence. The militia will be called out in the manner at present provided for by law, and no change is contemplated in the mode of officering the several corps of which the active class will be composed.

It will not abstract a single man from the defence of the State where he resides, nor separate him from the class of citizens to which he belongs. It will, on the contrary, strengthen the defences of each State, by furnishing it with a well-organized and well-disciplined force, taken from the people, and making part of the people equally interested with their fellow-citizens in the preservation of free institutions, and ready at all times to guard the territory and the liberty of their country. Neither does it interfere, in any manner, with the constitutional rights of the States to train their own militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, because the active militia will be employed by the President during the period they are preparing for warlike service in garrison and in the field. And while the States have all the advantages which may result from a well-organized and disciplined militia, they will, at the same time, be exempt from the losses, expenses, and evils, which follow, necessarily, from the assemblage of large multitudes for merely a nominal military instruction. It is to be considered, also, that a portion of the militia are provided with opportunities for the attainment of the essentials of military knowledge; and, at the same time that they relieve the remainder from an onerous and useless burden, they themselves will not be oppressed by an undue amount of military service being required of them: but, on the contrary, by comparing the time which, under the present system, is devoted to that object, it will be found that there is but very little additional service, if any required, and for that time they will be sufficiently compensated. The compensation contemplated is adequate under a good administration of the laws proposed, which are to be made uniform in their application, by regulations to be issued by the President, so as to prevent any expense to the citizen who is thus called out; though it may not rise, in amount, to the sum which his pursuits in social life might afford. The total amount required to recompense the militia to be called out for exercise will be trifling, when compared with the loss of time experienced by our fellow citizens under the present imperfect organization, and of the serious evils to which the youth of the country are exposed by the frequent attempts now made to impart to them a very imperfect knowledge of the duties of the soldier. The subjoined plan will, it is believed, tend to diminish, if not entirely remove, such evils, and will also, by engendering an *esprit du corps* throughout the militia of the several districts, elevate in the mind of every citizen the character of the duties which he is required to perform, and thus make more certain the results which are hoped for by this system of military precaution and defence. In preparing the details of

ry, 2d artillery, 3d infantry, 4th riflemen; and that the said order shall be observed on all parades of ceremony and review, or on other duty, except when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the good of the service may render another arrangement necessary; and further, that all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, company, or detachment.

7th. That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, with the rank of colonel, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of discipline which may be established; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their commands, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition; their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all of which the several commanding officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies should be required to make, in the upward order of gradation, and in such form and at such times as the Legislature of the respective States may direct, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith; and the said adjutant general, from the returns thus furnished, should annually make an abstract or consolidated report of the same to the commander-in-chief of the State; and he should also make a return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, on or before the first Monday of January, in each year: And it should be made the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant general of the militia as might, in his opinion, be necessary to produce uniformity in the said returns; and he should lay an abstract of the same before Congress, before the last Monday of February, annually.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspectors to attend to regimental and brigade meetings of the militia composing the several brigades during the time of their being under arms; to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the prescribed system of military discipline throughout the brigade, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State; to report to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in each year, the condition of the brigade to which he belongs; the situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as they actually may be at the time of inspection; and every other thing which may, in his judgment, relate to the government, good order, and military discipline of the brigade.

9th. That, in addition to the officers referred to, there shall be also one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, to the militia of each State.

10th. That within —— months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the MASS of the militia, in each State,

Territory, and District of the United States, by draft, or by voluntary service, such number between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-seven years, so that the whole may not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions for each State, Territory, and District, respectively, to wit: Maine 4,400 men; New Hampshire 2,400; Vermont 2,400; Massachusetts 6,000; Connecticut 2,800; Rhode Island 800; New York 18,000; New Jersey 2,800; Pennsylvania 10,400; Delaware 800; Maryland 3,200; Virginia 6,000; District of Columbia 400; North Carolina 4,400; South Carolina 2,400; Georgia 2,800; Florida 400; Alabama 2,000; Mississippi 800; Louisiana 1,600; Tennessee 4,400; Arkansas 400; Missouri 1,200; Iowa 400; Kentucky 4,400; Illinois 1,200; Indiana 2,800; Ohio 8,000; Michigan 800, and Wiskonsin 400 men. This force to constitute the second class, and be denominated the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force.

11th. That the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force shall be divided into companies and battalions, and be organized as follows: A company shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, and ninety privates. A battalion shall consist of one major, an adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, and four companies. And that the said ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force shall be held to serve as such, and be governed by such rules as may be prescribed, for the period of four years—one-fourth of the same in each State, Territory, and District, going out annually; the order of succession to be determined in the first instance by lot.

12th. That there shall be a third class of the militia of the United States, to be denominated the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force, which shall be organized in the same manner as the ACTIVE force. And that the RESERVE force, so organized, shall be composed of all those who shall have served the legal time indicated for the second class, and be held to serve for four years in the same; at the expiration of which time, they shall return to the MASS, and be subject to no further military or militia duty, unless in cases of invasion, or a *levée en masse*. And such portions of the ACTIVE force as may go out of the same annually, shall forthwith be considered as belonging to the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force; and after the termination of the first four years' service of any portion of the RESERVE, one-fourth of that body shall go out of service annually, in the same manner as prescribed for the second class.

13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth of the ACTIVE to the RESERVE force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the RESERVE, be yearly supplied by a draught, or by voluntary service, from the MASS.

14th. That for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY force, the territory of the United States shall be divided into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall be composed as follows:

1st district.		*2d district.*	
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,	9,200 men.	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,	9,600 men.

3d district.

New York, - - - 18,000 men.

4th district.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, } 13,200 men.

5th district.

Delaware, Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, } 10,400 men.

6th district.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, } 10,000 men.

7th district.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, } 8,800 men.

8th district.

Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, } 2,000 men.

9th district.

Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, } 7,400 men.

10th district.

Ohio, Michigan, Wiskonsin, } 9,200 men.

Total, 97,800 men.

15th. That the battalions of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces shall be numbered at their formation, and a record made of the same; and that they shall take precedence according to the rank of the several majors commanding the same. And further, that when the battalion of two or more districts of the ACTIVE or SEDENTARY force do their duty together, they shall take rank according to the number of their respective districts, considering the lowest number highest in rank. And further, that the order of precedence between the army of the United States and the militia thereof, and between the several classes of the militia with one another, shall be as follows: 1. Troops of the United States. 2. Militia of the United States, in this order, to wit: 1. The ACTIVE force. 2. The SEDENTARY force. 3. The MASS.

16th. That the officers of the militia of the several classes shall be appointed by and in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, and in the Territories of the United States, in such manner as is prescribed by existing laws.

17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the ACTIVE force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor days, in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper

to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

18th. That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the States or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, and as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia, so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided that, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force thus called forth, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided, also, that the militia, which the President is thus authorized to call forth, be of the ACTIVE, or of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portions of the MASS as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

21st. That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as already pointed out, from and after the period when he shall have been duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, or regimental muster, or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

22d. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, arti-

ficers, and privates of the infantry of the United States; provided, nevertheless, that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof; nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

23d. That the officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they actually keep private servants, and for one horse when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, exept horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle; and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

24th. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of militia or volunteers, required to be mounted, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part while in said service, by the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same: provided that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for each horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

25th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and other allowances, for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be deemed always to have travelled by the most usual or expeditious routes.

26th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of the militia or of volunteers, who shall die in the service of the United States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent; provided that the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, to substantiate the application for such half-pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That courts-martial, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates, of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of militia officers only.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United

States, in the case provided for calling forth the ACTIVE force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months' pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine: and that every officer, non commissioned officer, artificer, musician or private, of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court-martial having approved of the same to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States: that the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with cost, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress: and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

30th. That the marshals and their deputies shall make a return of the levy of fines, as provided for in the foregoing head, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, within sixty days, counting from the time that the certificate of the assessment of the said fines is placed in their hands; and they shall also pay into the hands of the said adjutant general, within the abovenamed limit of time, all fines by them thus levied and collected, deducting therefrom five per centum as a compensation for their trouble: and in case any of the said marshals or their deputies shall fail to make the required return, or pay over to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States the fines collected, within the time above specified, it shall be the duty of the said adjutant general to inform the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of the same, who shall be required to instruct the district attorney of the United States to proceed against the said marshal or deputy in the district court by attachment, for the recovery of the same.

31st. That the marshals and their deputies of the several districts shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs

and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

32d. That the money or moneys collected by the assessment of fines referred to, shall be applied to the payment of all necessary expenses, as far as the same may be sufficient, for the repair of arms, the preparation and preservation of military munitions, and for every other necessory thing that may be incident to the calling forth, and to the service of the militia, as provided for in the 17th head.

33d. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, one adjutant general of the militia of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep in the files of his office all the reports and returns of the militia, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, made by the adjutants general of the respective States, distinguishing the same by the different classes into which they are divided; also, annually, on or before the last Monday in February, to make an abstract or a consolidated return of the same, and lay it before the President of the United States, to be, by the President, submitted yearly to Congress. That it shall be his duty, likewise, to keep a record or copies, in a book provided therefor, of all certificates of the assessment of fines by the judgment of militia courts-martial, for delinquencies cited in the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the foregoing heads; to keep a record or copy of the returns of the marshals or their deputies, of the execution of process, or the collection of the said fines, noting the time when the returns aforesaid are received; to keep a regular account of the amount of fines collected and paid over to him, and of the amount expended thereof; and to make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 30th of June and the 31st of December, of each year, a statement of the said receipts and expenditures. The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safekeeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States; and the amounts thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury except upon warrants of the adjutant general, countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purposes which have been specified.

34th. That the adjutant general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationery as may be deemed necessary for an office, under the regulations of the War Department; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of, the War Department, and be subject to such rules and regulations in relation to all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That for the duties of the office of the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed two clerks, if so many be necessary; and that the same be transferred from the office of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the United States be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each militia district of the United States, as he may deem necessary, for the safekeeping of munitions and arms, and as the rendezvous of the militia, or portions thereof, that may be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States, except when called, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as is, or may be, allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers, which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system, in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia of the respective States, according to the provisions contained herein: provided that, until such enrolment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be considered as still in force.

40th. That the term *militia* of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, explanatory of the plan for reorganizing the militia of the United States, heretofore submitted to the House, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 6, 1840.

SIR: There are several points in your proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, which present a contrariety of opinions to the Committee on the Militia, to whom the subject was referred, and they request me to address you for the purpose of suggesting such difficulties as present themselves, and to ascertain a more full exposition of your views, so that we may act with all the information that can be obtained, as connected with the subject.

By the 14th proposition of the system, the territory of the United States is divided into ten districts; and, with the exception of New York, each district is composed of two or more States. Are we to understand that the President is empowered to call out the whole force of any one of the districts at the same time, and at any point he may designate?

The interpretation of the "territory of the United States," is, by some, understood to mean the public lands and the District of Columbia, and cannot embrace the limits of the several States unless there be a misconstruction of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; which declares "a well-regulated militia as being necessary to the security of a free state."

By the 17th proposition, the power of the President to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia as he may deem necessary, and subject them to such regulations as he may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge, is an organization supposed to be incompatible with the 8th section

of the 1st article of the Constitution; that "provides for calling forth the militia, and reserves to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

With a sincere desire to effect the object of reorganizing, and more fully disciplining, the militia, the great bulwark of the country, you will not deem it importunate that we thus freely confer with you upon the subject.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. KEIM,
Chairman of the Committee on the Militia.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 8, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, stating the difficulties which have suggested themselves to the committee to which was referred the plan for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, and desiring to ascertain my views more fully than they are stated in the plan presented to the House.

The details of the plan for reorganizing the militia having been called for by a member of the committee, I took it for granted that this course would be pursued, and, to avoid being tedious, did not enter into more minute explanations. I therefore avail myself, with pleasure, of the opportunity now afforded me, to reply to the objections which have presented themselves to the committee. The proposition to divide the territory of the United States, by which is here meant the area embraced by the geographical boundaries of the whole confederacy, is intended for military purposes, in order that each district may be commanded by one officer, who would have the general direction of the regulars and militia within the district; but the plan contemplated that the power of the President to call out this militia should be restricted to assembling the militia of each State within its own territorial limits.

With regard to the 17th article, the same difficulty which presented itself to the committee, occurred to me when considering this subject, viz: that provision of the Constitution which restricts the power of Congress over the militia to organizing, arming, and disciplining them, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Although the word "disciplining" is susceptible of a different interpretation from that given to it here, yet the subsequent reservation to the States of the power to train the militia according to the system of discipline adopted by Congress, would seem to define its meaning; and as we cannot be too scrupulous in our interpretation of the Constitution, I propose that, in the event of its becoming necessary to resort to draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class of militia, to apply to the States to place by law their contingents at the disposition of the General Government, for a period not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction with regular troops, and by veteran officers. It is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State when the advantages are presented to it of possessing a body of well-organized, well-armed, and well-disciplined militia, without any expense either to the

States or to the citizens thereof; and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points within each State, and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to establish as part of the system.

I am, however, led to believe, from the character of our fellow-citizens, and from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, that it will scarcely be necessary to resort to militia draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class. The volunteer corps have generally evinced so much eagerness to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from an association with regulars, and so much zeal and proper feeling, by proffering their services on all occasions when they might be useful, that I cannot doubt, if the President were authorized to receive them into the service of the United States, a sufficient body of volunteers within the prescribed age might be enrolled, and the necessity for draughts altogether avoided. I propose, therefore, that this authority be granted; but restricted so as to limit the time, even of voluntary service, to a period not exceeding thirty days in each year. Aware, however, of the importance and comprehensiveness of this subject, together with the many difficulties which surround it, it is by no means my desire to precipitate the action of Congress upon a question of such magnitude and consequence. Subsequent reflection and discussion have but strengthened my conviction of the propriety, practicability, and expediency of the proposed plan in its essential features, which I am persuaded have but to be examined with a candid mind and patriotic feelings, to secure general approbation. But these very considerations make it but the more imperative that it should receive the fullest and most mature consideration, even should this have the effect of preventing final action upon it, at the present session of Congress. It is, perhaps, universally proper that questions, involving, in a high degree, the great interests of the people, should be subjected to popular, as well as legislative investigation. An ordeal to which the system proposed will be most cheerfully submitted. If, on maturer deliberation, there be any thing found in the system itself, or in its details, which conflicts with the rights of the States, or with the interests of our fellow-citizens, the objectionable parts may be amended or expunged, or the whole system altered or abandoned.

If the committee should be of opinion that the situation of the country requires the adoption of some immediate measures to render the militia force more available for defence than it now is, it is respectfully suggested that the plan submitted by the Department of War last year and the year before, would not only prove efficient, but would test the practicability of the measure now proposed.

That plan contemplated authorizing the President to receive into the service, for a given number of days in the year, volunteers to the amount of —— men, at such points as he may designate, for the purpose of being trained and disciplined, and made acquainted with the duties they would have to perform at the stations they might be required to defend in the event of any sudden emergency. At this moment the most important of our naval stations and most valuable cities are exposed to be destroyed or taken, although there are brave men enough to defend them; but who require previous concert and more perfect training to render them efficient.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. G. M. KEIM,
Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, H. R.

Copy of General Knox's report on the arrangement and classification of the militia, made to the House of Representatives on the 18th of January, 1790.

WAR OFFICE, *January* 18, 1790.

SIR: Having submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I had presented to the late Congress, and you having approving the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest.

It has been my anxious desire to devise a national system of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether arising from internal or external causes; and, at the same time, to erect a standard of republican magnanimity, independent of, and superior to, the powerful influence of wealth.

The convulsive events generated by the inordinate pursuit of riches or ambition require that the Government should possess a strong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore submitted, whether an efficient military branch of government can be invented with safety to the great principles of liberty, unless the same shall be formed of the people themselves, and supported by their habits and manners.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the most perfect respect, your obedient servant,

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the War Dep.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE INTRODUCTION.

That a well-constituted republic is more favorable to the liberties of society, and that its principles give a higher elevation to the human mind than any other form of Government, has generally been acknowledged by the unprejudiced and enlightened part of mankind.

But it is at the same time acknowledged that, unless a republic prepares itself, by proper arrangements, to meet those exigencies to which all states are in a degree liable, its peace and existence are more precarious than the forms of Government in which the will of one directs the conduct of the whole for the defence of the nation.

A Government whose measures must be the result of multiplied deliberations is seldom in a situation to produce instantly those exertions which the occasion may demand; therefore, it ought to possess such energetic establishments as should enable it, by the vigor of its own citizens, to control events as they arise, instead of being convulsed or subverted by them.

It is the misfortune of modern ages that Governments have been formed by chance and events instead of system; that, without fixed principles, they are braced or relaxed, from time to time, according to the predominating power of the rulers or the ruled; the rulers possessing separate interests from the people, excepting in some of the high-toned monarchies, in which all opposition to the will of the prince seems annihilated.

Hence, we look round Europe in vain for an extensive Government, rising on the power inherent in the people, and performing its operations entirely for their benefit. But we find artificial force governing every where, and the people generally made subservient to the elevation and caprice of the few; almost every nation appearing to be busily employed in conducting some external war, grappling with internal commotion, or endeavoring to extricate itself from impending debts which threaten to overwhelm it with ruin. Princes and ministers seem neither to have leisure nor inclination to bring forward institutions for diffusing general strength, knowledge, and happiness; but they seem to understand well the Machiavelian maxim of politics—divide and govern.

May the United States avoid the errors and crimes of other Governments, and possess the wisdom to embrace the present invaluable opportunity of establishing such institutions as shall invigorate, exalt, and perpetuate the great principles of freedom; an opportunity pregnant with the fate of millions, but rapidly borne on the wings of time, and may never again return.

The public mind, unbiased by superstition or prejudice, seems happily prepared to receive the impressions of wisdom. The latent springs of human action, ascertained by the standard of experience, may be regulated and made subservient to the noble purpose of forming a dignified national character.

The causes by which nations have ascended and declined, through the various ages of the world, may be calmly and accurately determined; and the United States may be placed in the singularly fortunate condition of commencing their career of empire, with the accumulated knowledge of all the known societies and Governments of the globe.

The strength of the Government, like the strength of any other vast and complicated machine, will depend on a due adjustment of its several parts. Its agriculture, its commerce, its laws, its finance, its system of defence, and its manners and habits, all require consideration, and the highest exercise of political wisdom.

It is the intention of the present attempt to suggest the most efficient system of defence which may be compatible with the interests of a free people; a system which shall not only produce the expected effect, but which, in its operations, shall also produce those habits and manners which will impart strength and durability to the whole Government.

The modern practice of Europe, with respect to the employment of standing armies, has created such a mass of opinion in their favor, that even philosophers and the advocates for liberty have frequently confessed their use and necessity in certain cases.

But whoever seriously and candidly estimates the power of discipline and the tendency of military habits will be constrained to confess that, whatever may be the efficacy of a standing army in war, it cannot in peace be considered as friendly to the rights of human nature. The recent instance in France cannot, with propriety, be brought to overturn the general principle built upon the uniform experience of mankind. It may be found, on examining the causes that appear to have influenced the military of France, that, while the springs of power were wound up in the nation to the highest pitch, the discipline of the army was proportionably relaxed. But any argument on this head may be considered as unnecessary to the enlightened citizens of the United States.

A small corps of well-disciplined and well-informed artillerists and engineers, and a legion for the protection of the frontiers and the magazines and arsenals, are all the military establishment which may be required for the present use of the United States.

The privates of the corps to be enlisted for a certain period, and after the expiration of which to return to the mass of the citizens.

An energetic national militia is to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic; and not a standing army, forming a distinct class in the community.

It is the introduction and diffusion of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that render a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence, and effeminacy of manners predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youths in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted for ever.

While the human character remains unchanged, and society and Governments of considerable extent are formed, a principle ever ready to execute the laws and defend the state must constantly exist. Without this vital principle the Government would be invaded or overturned, and trampled upon by the bold and ambitious. No community can be long held together, unless its arrangements are adequate to its probable exigencies.

If it should be decided to reject a standing army for the military branch of the Government of the United States, as possessing too fierce an aspect, and being hostile to the principles of liberty, it will follow that a well-constituted militia ought to be established.

A consideration of the subject will show the impracticability of disciplining at once the mass of the people. All discussions on the subject of a powerful militia will result in one or other of the following principles:

1st. Either efficient institutions must be established for the military education of the youth, and that the knowledge acquired therein shall be diffused throughout the community by the means of rotation; or,

2dly. That the militia must be formed of substitutes, after the manner of the militia of Great Britain.

If the United States possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced, with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country; reverence and obedience to its laws; courage and elevation of mind; openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor; in addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness greatly conducive to their personal happiness, as well as the defence of their country; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operations, will durably cement the system.

Habit, that powerful and universal law, incessantly acting on the human race, well deserves the attention of legislators. Formed at first in individuals, by separate and almost imperceptible impulses, until at length it acquires a force which controls with irresistible sway. The effects of salutary or pernicious habits operating on a whole nation are immense, and decide its rank and character in the world.

Hence, the science of legislation teaches to scrutinize every national institution, as it may introduce proper or improper habits, to adopt with religious zeal the former, and reject with horror the latter.

A republic, constructed on the principles herein stated, would be uninjured by events sufficient to overturn a Government supported solely by the uncertain power of a standing army.

The well-informed members of the community, actuated by the highest motives of self-love, would form the real defence of the country. Rebellions would be prevented, or suppressed with ease. Invasions of such a Government would be undertaken only by madmen, and the virtues and knowledge of the people would effectually oppose the introduction of tyranny.

But the second principle (a militia of substitutes) is pregnant, in a degree, with the mischiefs of a standing army, as it is highly probable the substitutes, from time to time, will be nearly the same men, and the most idle and worthless part of the community. Wealthy families, proud of distinctions, which riches may confer, will prevent their sons from serving in the militia of substitutes; the plan will degenerate into habitual contempt; a standing army will be introduced, and the liberties of the people subjected to all the contingencies of events.

The expense attending an energetic establishment of militia may be strongly urged as an objection to the institution. But it is to be remembered that this objection is levelled at both systems, whether by rotation or by substitutes; for, if the numbers are equal, the expense will also be equal. The estimate of the expense will show its unimportance when compared with the magnitude and beneficial effects of the institution.

But the people of the United States will cheerfully consent to the expenses of a measure calculated to serve as a perpetual barrier to the liberties; especially as they well know that the disbursements will be made among the members of the same community, and therefore cannot be injurious.

Every intelligent mind would rejoice in the establishment of an institution, under whose auspices the youth and vigor of the constitution would be renewed with each successive generation, and which would appear to secure the great principles of freedom and happiness against the injuries of time and events.

The following plan is formed on these general principles:

1st. That it is the indispensable duty of every nation to establish all necessary institutions for its own perfection and defence.

2dly. That it is a capital security to a free state for the great body of the people to possess a competent knowledge of the military art.

3dly. That this knowledge cannot be attained in the present state of society, but by establishing adequate institutions for the military education of youth; and that the knowledge acquired therein should be diffused throughout the community by the principles of rotation.

4thly. That every man of the proper age and ability of body is firmly bound by the social compact, to perform, personally, his proportion of military duty for the defence of the state.

5thly. That all men of the legal military age, should be armed, enrolled, and held responsible for different degrees of military service.

And 6thly, That agreeably to the Constitution, the United States are to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,

governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

THE PLAN.

The period of life on which military service shall be required of the citizens of the United States, to commence at eighteen, and terminate at the age of sixty years.

The men comprehended by this description, exclusive of such exceptions as the Legislatures of the respective States may think proper to make, and all actual mariners, shall be enrolled for different degrees of military duty, and divided into three distinct classes.

The first class shall comprehend the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, to be denominated the advanced corps.

The second class shall include the men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, to be denominated the main corps.

The third class shall comprehend, inclusively, the men from forty-six to sixty years of age, to be denominated the reserved corps.

All the militia of the United States shall assume the form of the legion, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

A legion shall consist of one hundred and fifty-three commissioned officers, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, formed in the following manner:

1. *The legionary staff.*—One legionary, or major general; two aids-de-camp of the rank of major, one of whom to be the legionary quartermaster; one inspector and deputy adjutant general, of the rank of lieutenant colonel; one chaplain.

2. *The brigade staff.*—One brigadier general; one brigade inspector, to serve as an aid-de-camp.

3. *The regimental staff.*—One lieutenant colonel commandant; two majors; one adjutant; one paymaster, or agent; one quartermaster.

4. *Two brigades of infantry.*—Each brigade of two regiments; each regiment of eight companies, forming two battalions; each company of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, six sergeants, one drum, one fife, and sixty-four rank and file.

5. *Two companies of riflemen.*—Each company to have a captain, lieutenant, ensign, six sergeants, a bugle-horn, one drum, and sixty-four rank and file.

6. *A battalion of artillery.*—Consisting of four companies, each to have a captain, captain-lieutenant, one lieutenant, six sergeants, twelve artificers, and fifty-two rank and file.

7. *A squadron of cavalry.*—Consisting of two troops, each troop to have a captain, two lieutenants, a cornet, six sergeants, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and sixty-four dragoons.

In case the whole number of the advanced corps in any State should be insufficient to form a legion of this extent, yet the component parts must be preserved, and the reduction proportioned, as nearly as may be, to each part.

The companies of all the corps shall be divided into sections of twelve each. It is proposed by this division to establish one uniform vital prin-

ciple, which, in peace and war, shall pervade the militia of the United States.

All requisitions for men to form an army, either for State or federal purposes, shall be furnished by the advanced and main corps, by means of the sections.

The Executive Government, or commander-in-chief of the militia of each State, will assess the numbers required on the respective legions of these corps.

The legionary general will direct the proportions to be furnished by each part of his command. Should the demand be so great as to require one man from each section, then the operation hereby directed shall be performed by single sections. But if a less number should be required, they will be furnished by an association of sections or companies, according to the demand. In any case, it is probable that mutual convenience may dictate an agreement with an individual to perform the service required. If, however, no agreement can be made, one must be detached by an indiscriminate draught, and the others shall pay him a sum of money equal to the averaged sum which shall be paid in the same legion for the voluntary performance of the service required.

In case any sections, or companies of a legion, after having furnished its own quota, should have more men willing to engage for the service required, other companies of the same legion shall have permission to engage them. The same rule to extend to the different legions in the State.

The legionary general must be responsible to the commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, that the men furnished are according to the description, and that they are equipped in the manner, and marched to the rendezvous, conformably to the orders for that purpose.

The men who may be draughted shall not serve more than three years at one time.

The reserved corps, being destined for the domestic defence of the State, shall not be obliged to furnish men, excepting in cases of actual invasion or rebellion, and then the men required shall be furnished by means of the sections.

The actual commissioned officers of the respective corps shall not be included in the sections, nor in any of the operations thereof.

The respective States shall be divided into portions or districts, each of which to contain, as nearly as may be, some complete part of a legion.

Every citizen of the United States, who shall serve his country in the field, for the space of one year, either as an officer or soldier, shall, if under the age of twenty-one years, be exempted from the service required in the advanced corps. If he shall be above the age of twenty-one years, then every year he shall so serve in the field shall be estimated as equal to six years' service in the main or reserved corps, and shall accordingly exempt him from every service therein for the said term of six years, except in cases of actual invasion of or rebellion within the State in which he resides. And it shall also be a permanent establishment, that six years' actual service in the field shall entirely free every citizen from any further demands of service, either in the militia or in the field, unless in cases of invasion or rebellion.

All actual mariners or seamen, in the respective States, shall be registered in districts, and divided into two classes; the first class to consist

of all the seamen, from the age of sixteen to thirty years, inclusively; the second class to consist of all those of the age of thirty-one to forty-five, inclusively.

The first class shall be responsible to serve three years on board of some public armed vessel or ship of war, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or private mariner; for which service, they shall receive the customary wages and emoluments.

But should the State not demand the said three years' service during the above period, from the age of sixteen to thirty years, then the party to be exempted entirely therefrom.

The person so serving shall receive a certificate of his service, on parchment, according to the form which shall be directed, which shall exempt him from any other than voluntary service, unless on such exigencies as may require the services of all the members of the community.

The second class shall be responsible for a proposition of service in those cases to which the first class shall be unequal.

The numbers required shall be furnished by sections, in the same manner as is prescribed for the sections of the militia.

OF THE ADVANCED CORPS.

The advanced corps are designed, not only as a school, in which the youth of the United States are to be instructed in the art of war, but they are, in all cases of exigence, to serve as an actual defence to the community.

The whole of the armed corps shall be clothed according to the manner hereafter directed, armed and subsisted, at the expense of the United States; and all the youth of the said corps, in each State, shall be encamped together, if practicable, or by legions; which encampments shall be denominated the annual camps of discipline.

The youth of eighteen and nineteen years shall be disciplined for thirty days successively in each year; and those of twenty years shall be disciplined only for ten days in each year, which shall be the last ten days of the annual encampments.

The non-commissioned officers and privates are not to receive any pay during the said time; but the commissioned officers will receive the pay of their relative ranks, agreeably to the federal establishment for the time being.

In order that the plan shall effectually answer the end proposed, the 1st day of January shall be the fixed period, for all who attain the age of eighteen years in any part or during the course of each year, to be enrolled in the advanced corps, and to take the necessary oaths to perform, personally, such legal military service as may be directed, for the full and complete term of three years, to be estimated from the time of entrance into the said corps; and also to take an oath of allegiance to the State, and to the United States.

The commanding officer, or general of the advanced legions of the district, shall regulate the manner of the service of the youth, respectively, whether it shall be in the infantry, artillery, or cavalry; but after having entered into either of them, no change should be allowed.

Each individual, at his first joining the annual camps of discipline, will receive complete arms and accoutrements, all of which, previously to his

being discharged from the said camps, he must return to the regimental quartermaster, on the penalty of ——— dollars, or ——— months' imprisonment.

The said arms and accoutrements shall be marked in some conspicuous place with the letters M. U. S. And all sales or purchases of any of said arms or accoutrements shall be severely punished according to law.

And each individual shall, also, on his first entrance into the advanced corps, receive the following clothing: one hat, one uniform short coat, one waistcoat, and one pair of overalls, which he shall retain in his own possession, and for which he shall be held accountable, and be compelled to replace all deficiencies during his service in the annual camps of discipline.

Those who shall serve in the cavalry shall be at the expense of their own horses, and uniform helmets, and horse furniture; but they shall receive forage for their horses, swords, pistols, and clothing, equal in value to the infantry.

At the age of twenty-one years, every individual having served in the manner and for the time prescribed shall receive an honorary certificate thereof, on parchment, and signed by the legionary general and inspector.

The names of all persons to whom such certificates shall be given shall be fairly registered in books to be provided for that purpose.

And the said certificate, or an attested copy of the register aforesaid, shall be required as an indispensable qualification for exercising any of the rights of a free citizen, until after the age of —— years.

The advanced legions, in all cases of invasion or rebellion, shall, on requisition of lawful authority, be obliged to march to any place within the United States; to remain imbodied for such time as shall be directed, not to exceed one year, to be computed from the time of marching from the regimental parades, during the period of their being on such service; to be placed on the continental establishment of pay, subsistence, clothing, forage, tents, camp equipage, and all such other allowances as are made to the federal troops, at the same time, and under the same circumstances.

If the military service so required shall be for such a short period as to render an actual issue of clothing unnecessary, then an allowance should be made in proportion to the annual cost of clothing for the federal soldier, according to estimates to be furnished for that purpose from the War Office of the United States.

In case the legions of the advanced corps should march to any place in consequence of a requisition of the General Government, all legal and proper expenses of such march shall be paid by the United States. But should they be imbodied and march in consequence of an order derived from the authority of the State to which they belong, and for State purposes, then the expenses will be borne by the State.

The advanced corps shall be constituted on such principles that, when completed, it will receive one-third part, and discharge one-third part of its numbers annually. By this arrangement, two-thirds of the corps will at all times be considerably disciplined; but as it will only receive those of eighteen years, it will not be completed until the third year after its institution. Those who have already attained the ages of nineteen and twenty years will, in the first instance, be enrolled in the main corps.

But one-half of the legionary officers to be appointed the first, and the other the second year of the establishment.

The officers of each grade in the States, respectively, shall be divided into three classes, which shall by lot be numbered one, two, and three; and one of the said classes, according to their numbers, shall be deranged every third year. In the first period of nine years one-third part will have to serve three, one-third part six, and one-third part nine years; but after the said first period, the several classes will serve nine years, which shall be the limitation of service by virtue of the same appointment; and in such cases where there may not be three officers of the same grade, the limitation of nine years' service shall be observed. All vacancies occasioned by the aforesaid derangements, or any casualties, shall be immediately filled by new appointments.

The captains and subalterns of the advanced corps shall not be less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty-five; and the field officers shall not exceed forty-five years of age.

Each company, battalion, and regiment, shall have a fixed parade, or place at which to assemble. The companies shall assemble at their own parade, and march to the parade of the battalion, and the battalions to the regimental parade; and, when thus imbodied, the regiment will march to the rendezvous of the legion. Every commanding officer of a company, battalion, and regiment, will be accountable to his superior officer that his command is in the most perfect order.

The officers to receive subsistence money in lieu of provisions, in proportion to their respective grades; and those whose duties require them to be on horseback will receive forage in the same proportion.

Every legion must have a chaplain, of respectable talents and character, who, beside his religious functions, should impress on the minds of the youths, at stated periods, in concise discourses, the eminent advantages of free governments to the happiness of society, and that such governments can only be supported by the knowledge, spirit, and virtuous conduct of the youth; to be illustrated by the most conspicuous examples of history.

No amusements should be admitted in camp but those which correspond with war—the swimming of men and horses, running, wrestling, and such other exercises as should render the body flexible and vigorous.

The camps should, if possible, be formed near a river, and remote from large cities. The first is necessary for the practice of the manœuvres; the second to avoid the vices of populous places.

The time of the annual encampments shall be divided into six parts or periods, of five days each; the first of which shall be occupied in acquiring the air, attitudes, and first principles of a soldier; the second, in learning the manual exercise, and to march individually, and in small squads; the third and fourth, in exercising and manœuvring in detail, and by battalions and regiments; in the fifth, the youth of twenty having been disciplined during the two preceding annual encampments are to be included. This period is to be employed in the exercise and tactics of the legion, or, if more than one, in executing the grand manœuvres of the whole body—marching, attacking, and defending, in various forms, different grounds and positions; in fine, in representing all the real images of war, excepting the effusion of blood.

The guards, and every other circumstance of the camp, to be perfectly regulated.

Each State will determine on the season in which its respective annual

encampments shall be formed, so as best to suit the health of the men and the general interests of the society.

The United States to make an adequate provision to supply the arms, clothing, rations, artillery, ammunition, forage, straw, tents, camp equipages, including every requisite for the annual camps of discipline; and also for the pay and subsistence of the legionary officers, and for the following general staff: one inspector general, one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with a deputy for each State.

These officers will be essential to the uniformity, economy, and efficacy of the system; to be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The quartermaster general shall be responsible to the United States for the public property of every species delivered to him for the annual camps of discipline; and his deputy in each State shall be responsible to him.

At the commencement of the annual camps of discipline, the deputy quartermaster will make regular issues to the legionary or regimental quartermasters, as the case may be, of all the articles of every species provided by the United States.

The return for the said articles to be examined and certified by the highest legionary or regimental officer, as the case may be, who shall be responsible for the accuracy thereof.

At the expiration of the annual camps of discipline, all public property (clothing excepted) shall be returned to the deputy quartermaster of the State, who shall hold the legionary quartermaster accountable for all deficiencies. All the apparatus and property so returned shall be carefully examined, repaired, and deposited in a magazine, to be provided in each State for that purpose, under the charge of the said deputy quartermaster, until the ensuing annual encampment, or any occasion which may render a new issue necessary.

Corporeal punishments shall never be inflicted in the annual camps of discipline; but a system of fines and imprisonment shall be formed for the regular government of said camps.

OF THE MAIN CORPS.

As the main and reserved corps are to be replenished, by the principle of rotation, from the advanced corps, and ultimately to consist of men who have received their military education therein, it is proper that one uniform arrangement should pervade the several classes.

It is for this reason the legion is established, as the common form of all the corps of the militia.

The main legions, consisting of the great majority of the men of the military age, will form the principal defence of the country.

They are to be responsible for their proportion of men, to form an army whenever necessity shall dictate the measure; and, on every sudden occasion, to which the advance corps shall be incompetent, an adequate number of non-commissioned officers and privates shall be added thereto from the main corps, by means of the sections.

The main corps will be perfectly armed in the first instance, and will practise the exercise and manœuvres four days in each year; and will assemble in their respective districts, by companies, battalions, regiments, or legions, as shall be directed by the legionary general; but it must be a

fixed rule that, in the populous parts of the States, the regiments must assemble once annually, and the legions once in three years.

Although the main corps cannot acquire a great degree of military knowledge in the few days prescribed for its annual exercise, yet by the constant accession of the youth from the advanced corps, it will soon command respect for its discipline as well as its numbers.

When the youth are transferred from the advance corps, they shall invariably join the flank companies, the cavalry, or artillery of the main corps, according to the nature of their former services.

OF THE RESERVED CORPS.

The reserved corps will assemble only twice annually, for the inspection of arms, by companies, battalions, or regiments, as shall be directed by each State. It will assemble by legions, whenever the defence of the State may render the measure necessary.

Such are the propositions of the plan, to which it may be necessary to add some explanations.

Although the substantial political maxim, which requires personal service of all the members of the community for the defence of the state is obligatory under all forms of society, and is the main pillar of a free Government, yet the degrees thereof may vary at the different periods of life, consistently with the general welfare. The public convenience may also dictate a relaxation of the general obligation, as it respects the principal magistrates and the ministers of justice and of religion, and perhaps some religious sects. But it ought to be remembered, that the measures of national importance never should be frustrated by the accommodation of individuals.

The military age has generally commenced at sixteen, and terminated at the age of sixty years; but the youth of sixteen do not commonly attain such a degree of robust strength as to enable them to sustain, without injury, the hardships incident to the field; therefore the commencement of military service is herein fixed at eighteen, and the termination, as usual, at sixty years of age.

As the plan proposes that the militia shall be divided into three capital classes, and that each class shall be formed into legions, the reasons for which shall be given in succession.

The advance corps and annual camps of discipline are instituted in order to introduce an operative military spirit in the community; to establish a course of honorable military service, which will at the same time mould the minds of the young men to a due obedience of the laws; instruct them in the art of war; and, by the manly exercise of the field, form a race of hardy citizens, equal to the dignified task of defending their country.

An examination into the employments and obligations of the individuals composing the society, will evince the impossibility of diffusing an adequate knowledge of the art of war by any other means than a course of discipline, during the period of non-age. The time necessary to acquire this important knowledge cannot be afforded at any other period of life, with so little injury to the public or private interests.

Without descending to minute distinctions, the body of the people of the United States may be divided into two parts: the yeomanry of the

country, and the men of various employments resident in towns and cities. In both parts it is usual for the male children, from the age of fourteen to twenty-one years, to learn some trade or employment, under the direction of a parent or master. In general, the labor or service of the youth during this period, beside amply repaying the trouble of tuition, leaves a large profit to the tutor. This circumstance is stated to show that no great hardships will arise in the first operations of the proposed plan; a little practice will render the measure perfectly equal, and remove every difficulty.

Youth is the time for the state to avail itself of those services which it has a right to demand, and by which it is to be invigorated and preserved; in this season, the passions and affections are strongly influenced by the splendor of military parade. The impressions the mind receives will be retained through life. The young man will repair with pride and pleasure to the field of exercise; while the head of a family, anxious for its general welfare, and perhaps its immediate subsistence, will reluctantly quit his domestic duties for any length of time.

The habits of industry will be rather strengthened than relaxed by the establishment of the annual camps of discipline, as all the time will be occupied by the various military duties. Idleness and dissipation will be regarded as disgraceful, and punished accordingly. As soon as the youth attain the age of manhood, a natural solicitude to establish themselves in the society will occur in its full force. The public claims for military service will be too inconsiderable to injure their industry. It will be sufficiently stimulated to proper exertions, by the prospects of opulence attending on the cultivation of a fertile soil, or the pursuits of a productive commerce.

It is presumed that thirty days, annually, during the eighteenth and nineteenth, and ten days during the twentieth year, is the least time that ought to be appropriated by the youth to the acquisition of the military art. The same number of days might be added during the twentieth, as during the two preceding years, were not the expense an objection.

Every means will be provided by the public to facilitate the military education of the youth, which it is proposed shall be an indispensable qualification of a free citizen; therefore they will not be entitled to any pay. But the officers, being of the main corps, are in a different predicament; they are supposed to have passed through the course of discipline required by the laws, and to be competent to instruct others in the military art. As the public will have but small claims for personal services on them, and as they must incur considerable expenses to prepare themselves to execute properly their respective offices, they ought to be paid while on actual duty.

As soon as the service of the youth expires in the advanced corps, they are to be enrolled in the main corps. On this occasion the republic receives disciplined and free citizens, who understand their public rights, and are prepared to defend them.

The main corps is instituted to preserve and circulate throughout the community the military discipline acquired in the advanced corps; to arm the people, and fix firmly, by practice and habit, those forms and maxims which are essential to the life and energy of a free Government.

The reserved corps is instituted to prevent men being sent to the field whose strength is unequal to sustain the severities of an active cam-

paign; but by organizing and rendering them eligible for domestic service, a greater proportion of the younger and robust part of the community may be enabled, in cases of necessity, to encounter the more urgent duties of war.

It would be difficult, previously to the actual formation of the annual camps of discipline, to ascertain the number in each State of which it would be composed. The frontier counties of several States are thinly inhabited, and require all their internal force for their immediate defence. There are other infant settlements from which it might be injurious to draw away their youth annually for the purpose of discipline.

No evil would result, if the establishment of the advanced corps should be omitted in such districts for a few years. Besides, the forbearance in this respect would lessen the expense, and render the institution more compatible with the public finances.

The several State Legislatures, therefore, as best understanding their local interests, might be invested with a discretionary power to omit the enrolments for the advanced corps in such of their frontier and thinly inhabited counties as they may judge proper.

If the number of three millions may be assumed as the total number of inhabitants within the United States, half a million may be deducted therefrom for blacks; and, pursuant to the foregoing ideas, another half million may be deducted on account of the thinly settled parts of the country.

The proportion of men of the military age, from eighteen to sixty years, inclusively, of two millions of people, of all ages and sexes, may be estimated at four hundred thousand. There may be deducted from this number, as actual mariners, about fifty thousand, and a further number of twenty-five thousand, to include exempts of religious sects, and of every other sort which the respective States may think proper to make.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand, therefore, may be assumed as the number of operative fencible men to compose the militia. The proportion of the several classes of which would be nearly as follows:

Firstly. The advanced corps, one-tenth, composed of the youth of the ages of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years - -	32,500
Secondly. The main corps, six-tenths and one-twentieth -	211,250
Thirdly. The reserved corps, two-tenths and one-twentieth -	81,250
	325,000

The following estimate is formed, for the purpose of exhibiting the annual expense of the institution of the advanced corps, stating the same at thirty thousand men.

Estimate of the expense of the annual camps of discipline, as proposed in the foregoing plan, arising on each of the first three years, and, after that period, of the annual expense of the institution.

The first year.

10,000 suits of uniform clothing, stated at eight dollars, each suit of which shall serve for three years' discipline - -	$80,000
10,000 rations per day for thirty days, each ration stated at ten cents - - - - - - - -	30,000

The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers of all descriptions for thirty days, including pay, subsistence, and forage	$27,870
Forage for the cavalry	4,800
Straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel	20,000
Annual proportion of the expense of tents for officers and soldiers, which may serve for eight annual encampments	3,000
Four legionary standards	2,000
Regimental colors	1,000
Consumption of powder and ball, shot and shells, damage to arms and accoutrements, and artillery, and transportation of the same, stated at	25,000
Hospital department	5,000
Contingencies of the quartermaster's and other departments	15,000
General staff, adjutant general, quartermaster general, inspector general, and their deputies	12,000
Entire expenses of the first year	225,670

Additional expenses on the second year.

10,000 rations per day for thirty days, are 300,000 rations, at 10 cents	$30,000
The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers, of all descriptions, for thirty days, including pay, subsistence, and forage	27,870
Four legionary standards	2,000
Regimental colors	1,000
Forage for the cavalry	4,800
Tents, straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel	20,000
Hospital department	5,000
Contingencies in quartermaster's and other departments	15,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements	15,000
	120,670
Expense of the first year	225,670
Combined expenses of the first and second years	346,340

Additional expenses on the third year.

The expense of 10,000 rations for ten days, is 100,000 rations, at 10 cents	$10,000
Forage	1,600
For the camp equipage	10,000
Tents	1,500
Hospital stores	1,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements	10,000
Contingencies in the quartermaster's and other departments	10,000
	44,100
Combined expenses of the first and second years	346,340
The total expense of the first three years	390,440

It is to be observed, that the officers for four legions will be adequate to command the youth of eighteen who commence their discipline the first year, and that the same number of officers will be required for the second year. The youth of the third year may be incorporated by sections, in the existing corps, so that no additional officers will be required on their account.

Hence it appears, that the expense of 10,000 men for one year, amounts to	$225,670
20,000, for the second year, to	346,340
30,000, for the third year, to	390,440
If the youth of the three ages of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, be disciplined at once, the last mentioned sum will be about the fixed annual expense of the camps of discipline; from which, however, is to be deducted $6,000, being the expense of the standards and colors, the former of which will be of a durable nature, and the latter will not require to be replaced oftener than once in twenty years	6,000
The annual expense of the advance corps	384,440

Thus, for a sum less than four hundred thousand dollars annually, which, apportioned on three millions of people, would be little more than one-eighth of a dollar each, an energetic republican militia may be durably established; the invaluable principles of liberty secured and perpetuated; and a dignified national fabric erected on the solid foundation of public virtue.

The main and reserved corps must be perfectly organized in the first instance, but the advanced corps will not be completed until the third year of its institution.

The combination of troops, of various descriptions, into one body, so as to invest it with the highest and greatest number of powers, in every possible situation, has long been a subject of discussion and difference of opinion. But no other form appears so well to have sustained the criterion of time and severe examination, as the Roman legion. This formidable organization, accommodated to the purposes of modern war, still retains its original energy and superiority. Of the ancients, Polybius and Vegetius have described and given the highest encomiums of the legion. The former, particularly, in his comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages of the Macedonian and Roman arms, and their respective orders of battle, has left to mankind an instructive and important legacy. Of the moderns, the illustrious Mareschal Saxe has modelled the legion for the use of firearms, and strenuously urges its adoption, in preference to any other form. And the respectable and intelligent veteran, late inspector general of the armies of the United States, recommends the adoption of the legion.*

"Upon a review," says he, "of all the military of Europe, there does not appear to be a single form which could be safely adopted by the United States. They are unexceptionably different from each other, and, like all other human institutions, seem to have started as much out of ac-

* Vide letter addressed to the inhabitants of the United States on the subject of an established militia.

cident as design. The local situation of the country, the spirit of the Government, the character of the nation, and, in many instances, the character of the prince, have all had their influence in settling the foundation and discipline of their respective troops, and render it impossible that we should take either as a model. The legion alone has not been adopted by any; and yet I am confident in asserting, that, whether it be examined as applicable to all countries, or as it may immediately apply to the existing or probable necessity of this, it will be found strikingly superior to any other:

"1st. Being a complete and little army of itself, it is ready to begin its operations on the shortest notice, or slightest alarm.

"2d. Having all the component parts of the largest army of any possible description, it is prepared to meet every species of war that may present itself; and,

"3d. As in every case of detachment, the first constitutional principle will be preserved, and the embarrassments of draughting and detail, which, in armies differently framed, too often distract the commanding officer, will be avoided."

It may easily suggest itself from this sketch, that, in forming a legion, the most difficult task is to determine the necessary proportion of each species of soldiers which is to compose it.

This must obviously depend upon what will be the theatre, and what the style of the war. On the plains of Poland, whole brigades of cavalry would be necessary against every enemy; but in the forests and among the hills of America, a single regiment would be more than sufficient against any. And as there are but two kinds of war to which we are much exposed, viz: an attack from the sea side by a European Power, aided by our sworn enemies settled on our extreme left, and an invasion of our back settlements by an Indian enemy, it follows, of course, that musketeers and light infantry should make the greatest part of our army.

The institution of the section is intended to interest the patriotism and pride of every individual in the militia; to support the legal measures of a free Government; to render every man active in the public cause, by introducing the spirit of emulation, and a degree of personal responsibility.

The common mode of recruiting is attended with too great destruction of morals to be tolerated, and is too uncertain to be the principal resource of a wise nation in time of danger. The public faith is frequently wounded by unworthy individuals, who hold out delusive promises which can never be realized. By such means, an unprincipled banditti are often collected for the purpose of defending every thing that should be dear to freemen. The consequences are natural; such men either desert in time of danger, or are ever ready, on the slightest disgust, to turn their arms against their country.

By the establishment of the sections, an ample and permanent source is opened, whence the state, in every exigence, may be supplied with men whose all depends upon the prosperity of their country.

In cases of necessity, an army may be formed of citizens, whose previous knowledge of discipline will enable it to proceed to an immediate accomplishment of the designs of the state, instead of exhausting the public resources by wasting whole years in preparing to face the enemy.

The previous arrangements necessary to form and maintain the annual

encampments, as well as the discipline acquired therein, will be an excellent preparation for war.

The artillery and its numerous appendages, arms, and accoutrements of every kind, and all species of ammunition, ought to be manufactured within the United States. It is of high importance that the present period should be embraced to establish adequate institutions to produce the necessary apparatus of war.

It is unworthy the dignity of a rising and free empire to depend on foreign and fortuitous supplies of the essential means of defence.

The clothing for the troops could, with ease, be manufactured within the United States, and the establishment in that respect would tend to the encouragement of important manufactories.

The disbursements made in each State for the rations, forage, and other necessary articles for the annual camps of discipline, would most beneficially circulate the money arising from the public revenue.

The local circumstances of the United States, their numerous seaports, and the protection of their commerce, require a naval armament. Hence the necessity of the proposed plan, embracing the idea of the States obtaining men on republican principles, for the marine as well as the land service. But one may be accomplished with much greater facility than the other, as the preparation of a soldier for the field requires a degree of discipline which cannot be learned without much time and labor; whereas, the common course of sea service on board of merchant vessels differs but little from the service required on board of armed ships; therefore, the education for war, in this respect, will be obtained without any expense to the state. All that seems to be requisite on the head of marine service is, that an efficient regulation should be established in the respective States to register all actual seamen, and to render those of a certain age amenable to the public for personal service, if demanded within a given period.

The constitutions of the respective States, and of the United States, having directed the modes in which the officers of the militia shall be appointed, no alteration can be made therein. Although it may be supposed that some modes of appointment are better calculated than others to inspire the highest propriety of conduct, yet there are none so defective as to serve as a sufficient reason for rejecting an efficient system for the militia. It is certain that the choice of officers is the point on which the reputation and importanee of a corps must depend. Therefore, every person who may be concerned in the appointment should consider himself as responsible to his country for a proper choice.

The wisdom of the States will be manifested by inducing those citizens of whom the late American army was composed to accept of appointments in the militia. The high degree of military knowledge which they possess was acquired at too great a price, and is too precious, to be buried in oblivion; it ought to be cherished, and rendered permanently beneficial to the community.

The vigor and importance of the proposed plan will entirely depend on the laws relative thereto; unless the laws shall be equal to the object, and rigidly enforced, no energetic national militia can be established.

If wealth be admitted as a principle of exemption, the plan cannot be executed. It is the wisdom of political establishments to make the wealth

of individuals subservient to the general good, and not to suffer it to corrupt or attain undue indulgence.

It is conceded, that people, solicitous to be exonerated from their proportion of public duty, may exclaim against the proposed arrangement as an intolerable hardship. But it ought to be strongly impressed, that while society has its charms, it also has its indispensable obligations. That to attempt such a degree of refinement as to exonerate the members of the community from all personal service, is to render them incapable of the exercise, and unworthy of the characters of freemen.

Every state possesses not only the right of personal service from its members, but the right to regulate the service on principles of equality for the general defence. All being bound, none can complain of injustice, on being obliged to perform his equal proportion. Therefore, it ought to be a permanent rule, that those who in youth decline or refuse to subject themselves to the course of military education established by the laws, should be considered as unworthy of public trust or public honors, and be excluded therefrom accordingly.

If the majesty of the laws should be preserved inviolate in this respect, the operations of the proposed plan would foster a glorious public spirit, infuse the principles of energy and stability in the body politic, and give a high degree of political splendor to the national character.

AN ACT more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That each and every free ablebodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as is hereinafter excepted), shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it shall, at all times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or, being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted), shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved. That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or, with a good rifle, knapsack, shotpouch, and powderhorn, twenty balls, suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear, so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service; except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall,

severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and espontoon; and that, from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post officers and stagedrivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners, actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That, if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battalions; each battalion of five companies; each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States, as follows: To each division, one major general and two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier general, with one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of a major; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant; and to each battalion one major; to each company one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster; one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate; one sergeant major; one drum major, and one fife major.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed, for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; and that, to each division, there shall be at least one company of artillery, and one troop of horse; there shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword, or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge-box, to contain twelve cartridges; and each private, or matross, shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be, to each troop of horse, one

captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses, of at least fourteen hands and an half high, and to be armed with a sword, and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion, and valise, holsters, and a breast-plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch-box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one-eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the State and regimental colors, by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife, or buglehorn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the legislature of the respective States shall direct.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him, relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns, that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps, throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all which, the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby required to make, in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith; from all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander-in-chief of the State.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules of discipline, approved and established by Congress, in their resolution of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States; except such deviations from the said rules as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer, at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment, or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of discipline.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank to be determined by

lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or detachment.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expense.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State; to make returns to the adjutant general of the State at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing, which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the militia of the State, to the commander-in-chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States.

And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, now exist in several of the said States, which, by the laws, customs, or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with, or subject to, the general regulations of the militia:

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act in like manner with the other militia.

Approved May 8, 1792.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of the militia, in each State, to make return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January, in each year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant-generals of militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act, from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regimental muster

or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the officers provided for by the said act, there shall be to the militia of each State one quartermaster-general, to each brigade one quartermaster of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

Approved March 2, 1803.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

[Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 17, 1817.]

Mr. HARRISON made the following report:

The committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the reorganization and classification of the militia, and the report of the acting Secretary of War of the 13th ultimo, report herewith a bill for that purpose.

The organization of regiments, brigades, and divisions, has been adopted by the committee in opposition to very high authority, because it is the one which has heretofore been used in all the States, and because it appeared better suited to the tactics of the present day, than the more complex system of the legion recommended by General Knox in his report of 1790.

The mode of classification contained in the bill has been frequently recommended in the reports of committees of the House, and in those of the Department of War. The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia are called into the service of the United States, and will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster and discipline. The advantages of a system that will bring into the same corps, for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, and throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives to its adoption.

The junior, or middle class, will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life.

In the performance of the duty assigned them, the committee progressed thus far without difficulty; but they considered their task as barely commenced. An organization, however perfect, is but a single step toward the desirable object; the great difficulty to be encountered is the *application* of a system of discipline, or military instruction, to a great population scattered over an immense territory.

The accomplishment of this object at once is evidently not within the power of the Government. To instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time than they can possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families,

unless they are liberally paid; to pay them, would absorb all the resources of the nation. The alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts of the Government to instruct such a portion of the militia as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial result upon the whole mass, leaving to the effects of another system the gradual introduction of those military acquirements which, in a republican Government, it is so essential for every citizen to possess.

Acting upon this principle, and believing that the instruction which it is in the power of the Government to give would be more usefully bestowed upon the whole of the officers and sergeants of the militia than upon any particular class, the sections of the bill which relate to this part of the subject have been adopted by the committee. They have also considered it to be proper to annex some estimate of the annual expense of the system they recommend.

Although it may be considered that, by presenting a bill for the "organization and classification" of the militia, and the exposition of their motives which accompany it, the committee have performed the task assigned them by the resolution under which they acted, they have, nevertheless, believed it to be their duty to submit some further views, the result of their deliberations upon this important subject.

This course may be more excusable, as the committee have no hesitation in acknowledging that the plan embraced by the bill is a mere expedient, a choice of difficulties; a system which, although it will place the militia on a much better footing than they have before stood, yet it is not likely to produce that great desideratum, that indispensable requisite in a Government constituted like ours, the diffusion of a military spirit and military information throughout the great mass of the people.

The part of the subject which still remains to be discussed, will be best understood by dividing it into two distinct propositions.

1st. Is it desirable that the whole male population of the United States, of the proper age, should be trained to the use of arms, so as to supersede, under any circumstances, the necessity of a standing army? 2dly. Is it practicable?

The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men who have successively filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, for the adoption of a system of military discipline for the militia which would produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance. The subject was often and warmly recommended by the father of his country; and, at an early period of his administration, a plan for the purpose was proposed by the Secretary of War; and, being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the national Legislature. It is believed that objections to the expense, and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion, which prevailed at that period, that an energetic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, less apparent at the present? Has any thing since occurred, either in the history of our own or of any other country, to show that a standing "army, forming a distinct class in the community," is the proper defence of a government constituted like ours? Do the events of the late war show that discipline is not necessary for the militia? or does the present aspect of the political world afford so much security as to justify the indifference which prevails in providing an effectual national defence?

It is impossible that any American can recur to many of the events, and particularly to the concluding scenes, of the late war, without feeling that elevation of mind which a recollection of his country's glory is calculated to produce. There are, however, others, and not a few, that are eminently calculated to show that an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure can be distinctly traced to the want of discipline in the militia. The glorious success which, in several instances, crowned their efforts, was the result of uncommon valor, or of valor united with the advantage of a position suited to their peculiar character. The greater part of the American militia, accustomed from their early youth to the use of firearms, are, doubtless, more formidable than any other troops in the world in defence of a line or rampart. Victories in the field are gained by other qualities; by those disciplined evolutions which give harmony and concert to numerous bodies of men, and enable whole armies to move with the activity and address of single combatants. Let our militia be instructed, and America would be equal to a contest with the rest of the world united. The improvements which have been made in the art of war since the commencement of the French revolution, give greater advantages to invading and disciplined armies, acting against those of a contrary character, than they before possessed. This arises from their increased activity, produced by the great multiplication of their light troops; the celerity of movement given to the artillery; and, above all, to the improvements in the staff, placing the subsistence of large armies upon a footing of security beyond what was formerly supposed to be possible. An improvement in tactics, which gives advantages to the professed soldier, who fights for conquest, over the citizen, who bears arms only in the defence of his country, is, perhaps, to be regretted, and no alternative is left to the latter but to perfect himself in the same arts and discipline. It is believed that there is no instance on record of a republic, whose citizens had been trained to the use of arms, having been conquered by a nation possessing a different form of government. Small republics have been overthrown by those which were more powerful; as Saguntum, destroyed by Carthage, and Numantia, by Rome. But it has been observed of those governments, that "their walls and towers became their funeral piles, leaving nothing to their conquerors but their ashes."

The committee cannot conceive that any aspect, however pacific it may be, which the governments of Europe may, for the present, have assumed toward this country, should be used as an argument to procrastinate, even for a day, any measure calculated to render their future hostility abortive. It cannot be believed that any real friendship can exist in the breast of the sovereigns of that continent for a government which has been founded upon principles so opposite to theirs, and which, by the happiness it diffuses, affords an eternal satire and reproach upon their conduct. Whatever security there may be derived from their policy, none can certainly be expected from their forbearance, whenever, from a change of circumstances, they may think it proper to change their policy. The liberties of America must, then, be preserved, as they were won, by the arms, the discipline, and the valor, of her freeborn sons.

But the defence of our country against a foreign enemy does not constitute the only (perhaps not the chief) motive of military improvements to the extent contemplated by the proposition we are considering. The safety of a republic depends as much upon the equality in the use of arms

among its citizens, as upon the equality of rights. Nothing can be more dangerous in such a government than to have a knowledge of the military art confined to a part of the people: for sooner or later that part will govern.

The effects of discipline possessed by a few, to control numbers without, is to be seen in all the despotic governments of modern, as well as ancient times.

In general, however, the subjects of those despotic governments which preserve their authority by standing armies, are not allowed the use of arms; but the use of arms is not alone sufficient. A striking example of this is to be found in one of the Grecian republics: the Spartans were enabled, by the force of discipline alone, to keep in subjection for ages the Helots, and other ancient inhabitants of Laconia. These men were not only allowed the use of arms, but upon almost every occasion formed the greater part of the Lacedemonian army; nor were they deficient in bravery; but they were not permitted to learn that admirable discipline which distinguished the oplites, or heavy armed infantry, of Sparta.

Another important consideration urging the diffusion of a military spirit among our citizens, is the counterpoise it will afford to that inordinate desire of wealth which seems to have pervaded the whole nation, bringing with it habits of luxury, manners, and principles highly unfavorable to our republican institutions.

The first effect of this state of society is, the substitution of a standing army for a national militia. Upon this subject the committee beg leave to make a quotation from the report of General Knox, corrected by President Washington: "It is," says the patriotic Secretary, "the introduction of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that renders a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence, and effeminacy of manners, predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youth in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted for ever." So true is the principle here contended for, that it is believed there is no instance in history of a nation losing its liberties where the military spirit of the people did not decline in the same proportion that the corruption of manners advanced. Nor was any free government ever overturned by an internal convulsion, until the destruction of that spirit had been first produced in the body of the people. It was not until the amusements of the theatre, the baths, and the public gardens, had superseded the exercises of the Campus Martius, that a Roman army dared to revolt against its country, and with the power of the sword to substitute, for its free institutions, the arbitrary will of a dictator. Eighty years before the successful usurpation of Cæsar, the revolt of an army could have produced no such consequence. But the habits of the people had been changed. No longer in every Roman citizen was to be found a trained and practised soldier. The higher tactics were cultivated, indeed, with zeal and success by a martial nobility; no period had been more prolific of great generals; at none had the discipline of the legions been so perfect, but they were no longer filled by citizens taking their routine of service. The military had become a distinct profession, composed of men who, in the habits of war and pillage, had forgotten the sacred obligations attached to their character as citizens, and who were ever as ready, upon the suggestion of their leader, to turn their arms against their country as an enemy whom they were raised to oppose.

As in every age, then, and in every country, the same causes will produce the same effects, the palladium of American liberty must be the diffusion of military discipline and a military spirit through the whole body of the people.

But secondly, Is the object attainable? That it is not attainable by any of the systems which have heretofore been in use in the United States, is very evident, from the little success which has attended them. The late war repeatedly exhibited the melancholy fact, of large corps of militia going to the field of battle without understanding a single elementary principle, and without being able to perform a single evolution. Yet militia laws exist, and have existed in all the States since the war of the Revolution, which set apart, with great precision, a number of days in each year for the purpose of training and discipline. But from this plan no good fruit has ever been produced. It was an error, indeed, common to all the militia systems in use in the United States, that the periods for training were too short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit. To remedy this defect, five camps of discipline have been recommended. One of the reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part of the Secretary of War's recommendation, has been explained above. But if that objection could be overcome, the committee are far from thinking that the object could at all be accomplished in that way. There is another more formidable obstacle to success; more formidable, because it arises from the nature of our Government and the constitution of the human character. The sentiments and habits of a free country necessarily produce among the citizens a superior restlessness under restraint than is to be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit frequently manifests itself even in a career of military services, where the high interests involved, and in which they largely partake, and the evident necessity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There can scarcely be a restraint more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man, than the initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists in the observances of a number of minute particulars, which, to the noviciate in arms, have no apparent object, but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system. It is believed that to this cause is to be attributed the little progress which has been made in training the militia of the United States. Nor is there much prospect that any change of system could, with regard to the present militia, produce the result at which we aim.

In searching for landmarks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain that we direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe. From them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose. Governments formed upon artificial distinctions in society, which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with no guides in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely national. We are, however, not without resource.

The ancient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest maxims upon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a most perfect model for our system of national defence. The whole secret of ancient military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination of military skill and exalted valor, which enabled the petty republic of Athens to resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion, which formed the walls of Sparta, and conducted the Roman legions (influenced, indeed, by

Each brigade containing, according to estimate, four thousand men, will be composed of four regiments or forty companies.

There would then be the following field and staff officers who should attend the training:

1 Brigadier, full pay, $104	$104 00
1 Brigade inspector, with the pay of major	50 00
4 Colonels, at $75	300 00
4 Lieutenant colonels, at $60	240 00
4 Majors, at $50	200 00
40 Captains, at $40	1,600 00
40 Lieutenants, at $30	1,200 00
40 2d Lieutenants, at $25	1,000 00
160 Sergeants, at $8 pay, and $6 for rations	2,240 00
Amount of expenses of one brigade	6,994 00
The adjutant to be taken from the line. Brigades	25
Expense of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades, or one hundred thousand men	173,850 00

And, estimating the whole United States' militia at a million, then the total expense of training the officers of the whole militia would be some hundred thousand dollars less than two millions.

The following estimate is made on the supposition of the officers receiving only half-pay. The estimate proceeds, however, upon a supposition that no officer is to receive less than thirty dollars per month, and the sergeants full pay and rations.

2. Estimate for one hundred thousand men.

1 Brigadier, half pay	$52 00
1 Brigade inspector	30 00
4 Colonels, half-pay	150 00
4 Lieutenant colonels, half-pay	120 00
4 Majors, $30	120 00
120 Captains and lieutenants, at $30	3,600 00
160 Sergeants, pay and rations	2,240 00
For officers of one brigade	6,312 00
For 25 brigades	157,800 00
And for 1,000,000	1,578,000 00

At thirty dollars per month, except sergeants; and, leaving them on full pay and rations, then the amount would be varied, as will appear by the third estimate, viz:

134 Officers, in a brigade of 4,000 men, at $30	$4,020 00
160 Sergeants, on full pay and rations	2,240 00

One brigade - - - - - -	6,260 00
For 100,000, making twenty-five brigades - -	156,500 00
And for 1,000,000 - - - - -	1,565,000 00

A BILL for organizing, classing, and arming the militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for those purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States and Territories, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as hereinafter excepted), shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act; and it shall, at all times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted), shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved: That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or, with a good rifle, knapsack, shotpouch and powderhorn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service, except that when called out on company days, to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack: That the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be armed, equipped, and uniformed, like the army of the United States; and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Vice President of the United States, the officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States, and the clerks employed by them; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all persons who shall have held a commission in the army or navy of the United States; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post officers, and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post Office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United

States; and all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be, and hereby are, exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the Legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such number in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment, shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in the rank: That if the same be convenient, each division shall consist of two brigades, and each brigade shall consist of four regiments; and that regiments, corps, and companies, shall, in all respects, be organized and officered like the regular army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the militia enrolled, as is hereby directed, there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, light-infantry, or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be at least one company of artillery, which shall be formed of volunteers, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, and not exceeding one company to a regiment, nor more in number than one-eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense—the color and fashion to correspond with the uniform of the army.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the State and regimental colors by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the Legislatures of the respective States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith; from all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander-in-chief of the State.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules of service, and the system of discipline and police which are or may be adopted for the government of the army of the United States, shall govern in the militia, and be uniformly practised accordingly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the brigade major to attend the training of officers hereinafter provided for, and the annual meeting of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, as hereinafter provided; to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend the exercise and manœuvres of the officers at their training, and introduce the system of military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, agreeably to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive; to make returns to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to their government, and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the militia of the State to the commander-in-chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the War Department of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all the militia of the United States, liable to do duty under the preceding provisions, shall be classed by the proper authorities of the several States and Territories, within one year after the passing of this act, in the following manner, viz: those between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, shall be called the *minor class*; those between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one years, shall be called the *junior class*; and those over thirty-one and under forty-five years of age, shall be called the *senior class* of militia.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That once in every year, all the officers of the respective brigades (including the brigade major, brigade quartermaster, and adjutants, and excluding all other staff officers), and all the sergeants of the respective regiments, shall be assembled together within such brigade, at such time and place as may be provided by the Legislature of the several States, for the purposes of training and discipline, and shall be kept together and encamped for the period of ———, and during such time shall be regularly and assiduously trained, according to the discipline before prescribed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of attending such training, so many musicians may be detailed from the said brigade, or otherwise employed, as may be found necessary.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, so as aforesaid assembled, shall be entitled to receive for, and during the term of service aforesaid, one-half of the pay to which they would be entitled, according to law, if called into the military service of the United States; and each officer, non-commissioned officer, and musician, shall be further entitled to receive one ration per day, but no other emoluments; which ration it shall be the duty of the brigade quartermaster to contract or supply at the expense and on account of the United States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War of the United States shall, as soon as the same may be practicable, provide for each brigade such arms, equipments, tents, and equipage, as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, to be furnished under requisitions from the Executive of the several States and Territories, which shall be previously made to the War Department: *Provided*, That the arms and equipments so delivered, shall be charged to the States and Territories

under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming the whole body of militia: *Provided, also*, That in lieu of the appropriation under that act, there shall be applied annually, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of —— dollars, for arming and equipping the whole body of militia.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That such arms, equipments, tents, and camp equipage, as may be delivered under the foregoing provision, shall be receipted for by the officers designated for that purpose by the Executive, and charged to the several States and Territories.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and non-commissioned officers, when encamped under the preceding provisions, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by courts-martial, composed of militia officers only, and shall act in such capacity as may be assigned to them respectively: *Provided*, That whenever any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall fail to attend such encampment, or having attended, shall desert or absent himself without proper authority, conformably to military usage, and the orders of the commanding officer, he shall be subject to such penalty as a court-martial may inflict, not exceeding nor less than dollars: *Provided, also*, That no substitutes shall be received to discharge the duties required in the provisions for encamping and disciplining the militia under this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it shall be his duty to call forth such numbers of the militia, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to call forth such portion of the militia as may, in his opinion, be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to call forth the militia under the sixteenth section of this act, it shall be his duty forthwith, by proclamation, to command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a time to be limited in the proclamation.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of an insurrection in any State or Territory, against the Government thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, on the application of the legislature of such State or Territory, or of the executive of such State or Territory, when the legislature thereof cannot conveniently be convened, to call forth any number of the militia of such State or Territory as may, in his opinion, be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia, or any part thereof, shall be called out by the President of the United States, in compliance with the provisions of this act, every officer or soldier, properly detached under orders of the President of the United States, shall, from the time of his detachment, be considered as a militiaman in the service

of the United States, and shall receive the pay and emoluments to which he may be entitled by law from the time of his detachment accordingly.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, from any of the occurrences mentioned in this act, it shall become the duty of the President of the United States to call forth the militia, he may require the governor or commander-in-chief of the militia in the State or Territory in which the militia, or any part thereof, shall be called out, or such officer of the militia as he may judge expedient to execute his orders, so far as may be applicable to their respective commands.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, their organization shall be the same as is, or may at the time be, provided by law for the organization of the army of the United States.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be, provided for the Government of the army of the United States.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer or non-commissioned officer who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, or the orders of a superior officer of the militia, which may be issued in virtue of orders from the President of the United States, in any of the cases before recited for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding months' pay, nor less than months' pay, which he would be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of the United States, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be sentenced by such court martial incapable of holding any commission in the militia, in the service of the United States for life, or term of years; such court martial to be appointed, by proper authority, from the standing officers of the militia in the State or Territory in which such delinquent shall be an officer.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall be detached in obedience to this act, and shall disobey the orders of the President of the United States, or of any superior officer, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of this act, shall be liable to be tried by a court martial, and receive such punishment as is pointed out by the martial law for similar offences; and, moreover, the non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as substitutes, as hereinafter provided, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps, when ordered so to do by his superior officer in the detachment, shall be considered a deserter from the service of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly: *Provided, nevertheless*, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall be detached for the service of the United States, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall have a right to furnish an ablebodied man, belonging to the militia, as a substitute.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That courts martial to be composed of militia officers only, who are in the actual service of the United States, for the trial of militia draughts, detached, and called into the actual service of the United States, by virtue of this act, whether acting in conjunction with the regular forces or otherwise, shall, whenever necessary, be appointed,

held, and conducted, in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding, and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines which may be inflicted by a court martial, in virtue of this act, shall be certified by the president of such court martial to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies; also to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, who shall record such certificate in a book, to be kept for that purpose: and also a certificate to the Secretary for the Department of War, stating the term for which such offender shall, by sentence of the court martial, have been adjudged incapable of holding any commission in the militia in the actual service of the United States, which certificate shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be strictly observed by the Secretary for the Department of War in the admission of officers of the militia in the service of the United States. And the said marshal, or his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fine, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs and the manner of proceeding, with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State or Territory in which the same shall be in other cases of distress; and in case no goods or chattels can be found whereof to levy such fines, it shall be the duty of the marshal, or his deputy, to commit such delinquent to jail, there to remain until the fines and all legal costs to be paid, or the prisoner otherwise released from his imprisonment by order of law.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals shall pay all fines, which shall have been collected by them, or their respective deputies, under the authority of this act, into the Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per cent. for their own trouble. And in case of any failure, in this respect, on the part of the marshal, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against such marshal in the district court for the recovery of the same.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the militia, who shall be called into the service of the United States, in obedience to the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay, rations, and emoluments (clothing excepted), as the officers of corresponding grades, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, shall at the time be entitled by law to receive, and, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, an addition of dollars a month in lieu of clothing.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, called into the service of the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, he shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at such rate of pension, and under such regulations as are, or may be provided by law for the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, under similar circumstances, of the army of the United States.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster-rolls. If less than a brigade of the militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of the brigade major of the division wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster-rolls; two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid—one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, who shall have committed any offence while in the service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service shall have expired; and the court martial for the trial of such offences shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in the service of the United States.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several States and Territories, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws heretofore enacted for organizing, classing, arming, and calling forth the militia into the service of the United States be, and hereby are, repealed, so far as respects the organization, classification, arming, and calling the militia into the service of the United States, subsequent to the passage of this act.

THE MILITIA.

[Communicated to the House of Representatives January 9, 1818.]

Mr. HARRISON made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the militia, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That the Constitution grants to Congress the following powers in relation to the militia, to wit: To provide for organizing the militia; for arming them; for disciplining them; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services: which powers the committee have considered separately.

1. The committee are of opinion, that, in organizing the militia, it would be a great improvement to divide them into two classes, with a view to train diligently, and to provide to arm immediately, the young men, and exempt the elderly men from that sacrifice of time which effective training

would require; the organization of the militia might remain in all other respects nearly as heretofore established.

2. The Constitution having made it the duty of Congress to provide for arming the militia, this power is not duly exercised by merely enacting that the militia shall arm themselves. A law to that effect, unsanctioned by penalties, will be disregarded, and if thus sanctioned, will be unjust, for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the opulent and the needy will pay equally, and which will not be borne by the States in the proportion fixed by the Constitution. The committee do not approve of putting public arms into the hands of the militia, when not necessary. That mode would expose the arms to be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congress should provide arsenals, from which the militia of every part of the United States could draw arms when necessary, which would be a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for arming the militia.

3. Congress having power to provide for governing the militia only when they are in the service of the United States, and the authority of training them belonging to the State Governments, the committee have not deemed it proper that Congress should prescribe the time to be devoted to training or the manner in which that object will be best effected. It is the duty of the State Legislatures to enact the necessary laws for that purpose. The committee deem it a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for disciplining the militia, to direct the appointment of the necessary officers, to prescribe their duties, and to provide a system of discipline, comprehending the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the militia.

4. The committee are of opinion, that the regulations for calling forth the militia may remain substantially as at present existing; that the President should, in all cases, address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not to the executive of any State. The Governor of a State is not a militia officer, bound to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial.

5. In providing for governing the militia in the service of the United States, it has appeared to your committee that the senior class might be exempted from being marched out of the State to which they may belong; that the junior class, composed of ardent and vigorous men—the efficient force of the nation—should, when called into service, continue therein some time, after having acquired the knowledge and habits of soldiers; that the officers should, by their own consent, be continued still longer in service, as military knowledge, principles, and habits, are most essential to the officers, who are the souls of an army. It has also appeared to your committee, that those principles would be best acquired by the officers of the militia, in serving with officers of the regular troops, on court martial, for the trial of offenders either of the regular troops or militia.

6. The compensation to the militia for their services, consisting of pay and allowance for clothing, and of pensions in case of disability by wounds received in the service, the committee would allow to remain nearly as heretofore fixed by law.

The committee, acting according to the foregoing principles, report a bill to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, for calling them into the service of the United States, for governing them therein, and for compensating them for their services.

JANUARY 9, 1818.

A BILL to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, where the same has not been already done, each State and Territory of the United States shall be laid off as the legislature thereof shall direct, into company, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division districts; and each battalion, brigade, and division shall be numbered, and a record of the number of each shall be made in the office of the adjutant general of the State or Territory.

Every free able bodied white man, of the age of eighteen years, and not exceeding forty five years, shall be enrolled by the commanding officer of the company within the limits whereof he shall reside; and every such man who shall hereafter arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and not exceeding forty five years, shall come to reside within the said company limits, shall be immediately enrolled, in like manner, by the commanding officer of the company, who shall, without delay, notify the person so enrolled, of his enrolment, by a non-commissioned officer: *Provided,* That the Vice President, the members of both Houses of Congress, and their officers, the attorney general, the judges of the several courts of the United States, and their clerks, the heads of departments, their officers and clerks, all persons holding commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and all who have held a commission in the army or navy, and have not been cashiered by the sentence of a court martial, all postmasters, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service, shall be exempted from militia duty, and also all those whom the laws of any State shall exempt from such duty.

Each division shall consist of two brigades, each brigade of four regiments, each regiment of two battalions, and each battalion of five companies, if the same be convenient.

The militia shall be officered as follows: To each division, one major general, two aids de-camp, with the rank of major, a division inspector, with the rank of a lieutenant colonel, and a division quartermaster, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier general, one brigade inspector, with the rank of major, and one brigade quartermaster, with the rank of captain; to each regiment, one colonel; to each battalion, one major; to each company, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant; to each regiment, there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, to rank as lieutenants, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one drum major, and one fife major.

There shall be formed out of the militia enrolled, for each battalion, one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; to each brigade, one troop of cavalry; and to each division, at least one company of artillery; to be formed of voluntary enlistment, as the legislature of each State and Territory shall direct; there shall be to each company of artillery, one captain and two lieutenants; and to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, and one cornet.

There shall be, if convenient, in each company of infantry, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and ninety six privates; in each company of artillery, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-six privates; in each troop of horse, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, one trumpeter, and sixty-four privates.

Four troops of cavalry, or five companies of artillery shall compose a battalion, and two battalions shall constitute a regiment, to which the same field and staff officers shall be appointed as to a regiment of infantry.

The said militia, other than officers, and the companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall be divided into two classes, to wit: the *junior* class, consisting of all not exceeding thirty years of age; and the *senior* class, consisting of all exceeding thirty years of age: *Provided*, That any militiaman who shall have been two years in the service of the United States, shall have a right to be transferred to the *senior* class, although he shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

The State and Territorial Legislatures will make such regulations for the *extra* training of the *junior* class of the militia, as they shall approve.

Whenever detachments of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be organized (the classes being kept distinct) into companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions, and officered with the like rank and number of officers as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall cause arsenals to be provided in the most secure situations in each State and Territory; and shall, so soon as the same is practicable, cause to be deposited therein arms, camp equipage, and ammunition, sufficient to arm and provide the *junior* class of the militia, and the companies formed by voluntary enlistment; and, so soon as convenient, sufficient to arm and provide the *senior* class; and shall cause the same to be kept safely and in good order, by such guards of militia or regular troops, as he shall think necessary.

When any detachments of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be armed and provided during the time they continue in service, by the United States, from the arsenals aforesaid, or otherwise; and the arms and camp equipage shall be receipted for, and returned, according to such rules as the President shall prescribe: *Provided*, That every officer shall furnish his own arms and equipments, as prescribed for his rank in the army of the United States.

The dress of the several corps of militia, not in the service of the United States, will be prescribed by the several States, to whom the authority of training the militia belongs.

Each dragoon shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse, a good saddle, bridle, mail pillion, valise, holsters, boots, and spurs.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the system of discipline prescribed for the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the regular troops of the United States, by the President, shall be the system of discipline to be observed by the militia.

It shall be the duty of the President to cause copies of the said system of discipline, and of the rules which prescribe the duties of officers, to be distributed to each general, field officer, and inspector of militia, who will pursue the same in training the militia, under the authority of the State and Territorial Governments.

It shall be the duty of the adjutant general in each State and Territory, to furnish forms of the various returns that may be required, to receive reports of the strength of the militia, and inspection returns; to distribute all orders from the President, and from the commander-in-chief of the State or Territory, to the officers commanding corps of militia; to obey all orders from the the President, or the commander-in-chief of the State or Territory, relative to the disciplining or training the militia.

It shall be the duty of the generals, the field officers, the inspectors, and all other officers herein mentioned, to perform the duties which, by law and military usage, are attached to their offices respectively.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the United States, or any of their Territories, shall be invaded, or shall be, in the opinion of the President, in danger of being invaded, from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, he shall have authority to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge to be sufficient to repel such invasion.

The marshals of the United States in the several States and Territories, and their deputies, shall have the same power in executing the laws of the United States, and judgments of the federal courts, to call forth detachments of the militia to aid them, as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have by law, in executing the laws of the respective States, and judgments of the courts thereof.

Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by by law in the marshals, the President shall have authority to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge to be sufficient to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

In case of an insurrection in any State or Territory against the government, or the laws thereof, it shall be the duty of the President, on the application of the legislature of such State or Territory, or of the Executive of such State or Territory, when the legislature cannot be convened immediately, to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge to be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

The militia of the *senior* class shall not be liable to be marched out of the State or Territory in which they reside; and those of the *junior* class, and companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall not be marched beyond the limits of the United States, and their Territories, to seek an enemy; but if the enemy shall have invaded the territory of the United States, the militia of the *junior* class, and companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall be bound to pursue them into the territory of the enemy, there to carry on the war, until the danger of invasion from such enemy shall, in the opinion of the President, have ceased.

Whenever the President shall call forth any part of the militia, he shall issue his orders to such officer or officers of the militia as he may judge expedient, who shall execute the same so far as his or their command shall extend.

Every officer or non-commissioned officer, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President, or of a superior officer of the militia, issued in pursuance of orders from the President for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two years' pay, nor less than one year's pay, which he would be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of the United States; to be determined by a court-martial, who shall also adjudge such officer to be cashiered, and to be incapable of holding a commission in the militia in the service of the United States, for life, or for a term of years.

The court-martial for the trial of such offender shall, if he is of the rank of a major general, be ordered by the President, and detailed by the adjutant general of the State or Territory; and if such offender be of inferior rank, the court martial shall be ordered and detailed by the proper officers.

It shall be the duty of such court martial to certify all fines assessed by them, in virtue of this act, to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, and also to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, who shall record such certificate in a book to be kept for that purpose; it shall also be the duty of such court martial to certify to the Secretary for the Department of War, the term for which such offender shall have been adjudged incapable of holding any commission in the militia in the service of the United States; which certificate shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and duly observed; and the said marshal or his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fine, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs (beside the mileage allowed to the marshal), and the manner of proceeding with respect to the goods distrained, shall be regulated by the laws of the State or Territory in other cases of distress or sale; and in case goods and chattels sufficient whereof to make such fine and costs shall not be found, the marshal or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail, there to remain until the fine and all legal costs shall be paid, or the prisoner shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

The marshals shall pay all fines which shall have been collected by them or their respective deputies, under the authority of this act, into the Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per centum commission thereon; and in case of failure by any marshal so to do, the Comptroller of the Treasury shall give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against such marshal in the district court, for the recovery of the same.

Any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, who shall be detached for the service of the United States, according to the provisions of this act, shall be allowed to furnish an ablebodied man, belonging to the militia, as a substitute, and such substitute having engaged to serve, and been received, the man producing him shall be discharged; but should the substitute be himself draughted while he is in the service of the United States, the principal shall be bound to serve or find a substitute in his stead.

When a detachment of militia shall be called forth into the service of the United States, the commanding officer shall appoint and order an officer to inspect and muster them, and sign the muster rolls.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into service by the President, every officer and soldier detached under the orders of the President, issued for that purpose, shall, from the time of his receiving orders accordingly, from his lawful superior, be considered as in the service of the United States; and all the militia in the service of the United States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which are or shall be enacted for the government of the army of the United States.

Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the militia, who shall be detached, in pursuance of this act, and shall disobey the orders of the President, or of a lawful superior officer, issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of this act, shall be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders, shall be held liable to be tried by a court martial, and shall be adjudged to suffer such punishment as by the rules and articles of war is provided for such offences; and every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who shall be detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as a substitute, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps when

ordered so to do by his superior officer, shall be considered a deserter from the service of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, of the militia, who shall have committed any offence while in the service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, according to the rules and articles of war, although his term of service shall have expired, and the court martial for the trial of such offenders, shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in service.

Courts martial to be composed of militia officers who are in the actual service of the United States only, for the trial of non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in the service of the United States, shall be appointed when necessary, and held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war, for appointing, holding, and conducting courts martial for the trial of offenders in the army of the United States.

Officers of the militia in the service of the United States, may be detailed to serve on courts martial for the trial of officers of the army; and officers of the army may be detailed to serve on courts martial for the trial of militia officers in actual service, at the discretion of the officer ordering the same.

The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the *junior* class of militia, shall not be continued in service more than one year, and those of the *senior* class shall not be continued in service more than six months. The officers of the militia may, by their own consent, be continued in service not more than two years: *Provided*, That, in calling out detachments of militia to replace those in actual service, there shall be called out not less than one company officer to each full company that such detachments shall form.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the militia, who shall be called forth into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive the same pay, rations, and emoluments, as the officers of the same grades, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States shall, at the time, be entitled to receive (clothing excepted); and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the militia, shall be allowed an addition of four dollars per month in lieu of clothing.

If any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, called into the service of the United States, shall be disabled by wounds received in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, he shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at such rate of pension, and under such regulations, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, under similar circumstances.

And every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the militia, shall, on being discharged from the service, be allowed three cents for each mile of the distance to the place of his residence, for travelling expenses.

All prosecutions for offences committed by officers or soldiers of the militia, shall be commenced within two years after the same shall have been committed, and not afterward.

All acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That all offences heretofore committed shall be prosecuted and punished as if this act had not been passed.

MEMORIAL

OF

HEZEKIAH L. THISTLE,

PRAYING

An appropriation for the construction of a number of wrought-iron cannon, on the plan invented by him.

JUNE 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial and petition of Hezekiah L. Thistle, late captain of Philadelphia volunteers in Florida,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That for many years past he has directed his attention to the improvement of small arms and cannon, and after employing much labor, and at his own private expense, has arrived at results that have received very high commendation.

Having invented a mode of constructing wrought-iron cannon, rifled or smooth bore, to load at the muzzle or breech, to throw round shot and shells, and also oblong or conical shot and shells, which has met the approbation of many scientific and talented officers,* and is now anxious that the Government shall profit by the discovery, especially as our fortifications and public ships will require a very large number of cannon, which, it is understood, will be ordered immediately, or within a short period; and as the late improvements in arms for these purposes point to a much larger cannon than those heretofore made, particularly to throw shells horizontally, and it being found that large cannon of brass, if even suited to the object, would be too costly, and that cast-iron will not answer in such large masses as is required, because of the irregular contraction in cooling, which renders the gun defective and unsafe, and being, withal, too costly, from its great weight and expense of transportation—it is confidently believed that cannon made of wrought-iron, in the manner contemplated by your memorialist, would accomplish every desirable end.

It is proper to remark that, from the earliest use of cannon, wrought-iron has uniformly been regarded as the best suited material for their fabrication in all the warlike countries of Europe; but an insuperable diffi-

* See exhibit, marked A.

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such powerful action. And when the gun was made entirely of wrought-iron, the failure arose, principally, from the unavoidably imperfect weldings in the large masses of iron necessary to be used; so that these imperfect weldings, or flaws, were burst open by the action of gunpowder. But it was observed, in addition, that the due exactness of the bore with respect to the exterior dimensions (so necessary in pointing), and the geometrical form of the exterior itself, were alike unattainable.

When, therefore, I heard that you had triumphed over these obstacles, and made a small wrought-iron cannon, of every necessary geometrical exactness, joined with great strength, and an astonishing small thickness of metal (three-fourths of an inch), which, too, had sustained, uninjured, much heavy firing, I felt a sensible pleasure at the prospect, that this long agitated artillery problem might at length be solved, and our artillery, in consequence, greatly improved. I did not, indeed, look at the advantages or disadvantages of loading particularly at the breech, confident, as I was, that if the gun could be made at all, it could be made according to that, or the old principle of construction, and that either might be adopted, as ulterior experiments should dictate.

Whether, therefore, the wrought-iron gun were made with a closed breech, as at present used, with an opening and closing one, so as to allow of loading and sponging at the breech; or with a breech moveable upon a pivot, after the manner of some small arms, appeared to me a matter of little consequence in the first experiments; since, in the success of any one of the three cases, the problem would be equally solved, affording a wrought-iron cannon of geometrical form, capable of resisting the explosion of artillery, and of loading at the muzzle in the ordinary manner; for the mere capacity of loading at the breech could not, evidently, of itself, be an objection, if it did not interfere with the loading at the muzzle in the ordinary manner.

I did not think that the probable expense of these cannon, when furnished in large quantities to the Government, or the advantages or disadvantages of loading at the breech, were questions which ought to be permitted to complicate the experiment, already sufficiently difficult; especially as their decision could be much more appropriately reserved for a period of wider information and maturer views, the natural consequence of preceding experiments.

And as you, at your own expense, had accomplished more in this matter than any other person, having, indeed, succeeded as far as you had gone; manifesting an ardor, a constancy, and firmness of purpose, as I thought quite unusual, I thought you the fittest person to be intrusted with the conduct of any experiments, which the admitted importance of the subject might suggest to the Government. And these, sir, were the reasons that influenced me (at that time a stranger to you), when in the regular course of business I presented your papers to the honorable Secretary, whose views were, as I thought, decidedly strong, liberal, and thoroughly enlightened upon the subject.

With much respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BELL,
Captain of Ordnance.

Captain H. L. THISTLE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the amount of revenue received between the end of the last fiscal year, and the first day of the present month.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1840.

SIR: This report is submitted in compliance with a resolution, passed by the Senate on the 17th instant, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate a precise statement of the revenues actually received from all sources, between the end of the last fiscal year, and the first day of the present month, so far as ascertained at this time."

The answer to this inquiry must be made, in part, from the running account of receipts; and hence all of it cannot be stated with entire accuracy from the final settlements. But it will be given from precise data, where attainable; and in all cases with sufficient correctness for every general purpose.

The revenues, not including the post-office, or trust funds, actually received into the Treasury, from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 1st of June, 1840, so far as ascertained at this time, have been from—

Customs - - - - - - -	$6,091,959
Lands - - - - - - - -	1,396,202
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	32,676
	7,520,837
Within that period there has also been made available, or collected from former deposite banks, on their bonds, -	522,128
And from the issue of new Treasury notes - -	1,427,166

It may be proper to add another remark connected with this subject. Under an expectation that the adjournment of Congress will not take place till the next month, this department has intended, and, previous to that event, still intends to submit, through the appropriate committees, a statement of the receipts for the whole of the first half of the year; accompanied by the amount of the expenditures during the same period, and by such

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suggestions concerning the resources and liabilities of the last half of the year, as the experience of the seven months, which shall have elapsed since the session commenced, may appear to require.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. RICH. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 19, 1840.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mouton made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 372.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the documents relating to the claim of the legal representatives of the widow of Gaspard Phiole to enter a confirmed land claim, report:

That Therese Maletté, widow of Gaspard Phiole, filed with the old board of commissioners at Opelousas a claim to one league square of land, on the bayou Goutiere, by virtue of a Spanish concession which was supposed to be lost. By testimony, taken before the board in 1812, it appeared that, for thirty or forty years before that time, the tract had been occupied as a *vicherie*, and cultivated and improved by the deceased Phiole and others.

The commissioners, in their report, remarked, that they had no data by which to determine the situation and limits of the tract claimed, or whether the concession, if there ever was one, might not have been granted by the authorities at Nacogdoches, and for land situate in the disputed territory. They, however, recommended the confirmation of 2,000 acres, provided that so much should be found within the acknowledged limits of the claim, and *this recommendation was confirmed by the act of* 1816. Under this act, a survey was made on the bank of Red river in sections 11 and 12, &c., in township 15 north, range 12 west, which survey was rejected by the surveyor general, and the location disputed by the land office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter to the Hon. A. Mouton, dated May 20, 1840, says: "On examination of the statements submitted, and in view of the probable difficulty of being able to settle with certainty the true location of the claim, I incline to the opinion that it would be advisable to accede, by way of legislation, to what is understood to be the proposition of Mr. Sittig, viz: to sanction 'four floating-rights of 500 acres, to be located by the claimants, or their legal representatives, on public lands west of the Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana,' &c.; with the proviso that the acceptance of such a privilege, on the part of the claimants, shall operate as a release to the United States of their claim held under the aforesaid confirmation." In this opinion the committee fully concur, and therefore report a bill to that effect.

Blair & Rives, printers.

MEMORIALS AND DOCUMENTS

IN

Favor of the construction of harbors at Milwaukie, Racine, and Southport, on Lake Michigan.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY YARD, *Washington, June*, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 12th instant, and in reply I would state, that from my own actual observation, I am confident that no portion of the United States calls more loudly for the protecting care of Congress, than that part of Wiskonsin, washed by the waters of Lake Michigan; a single glance at the map, must satisfy any one who feels interested in the preservation of human life, of the deep necessity there exists for immediate legislation on this important subject. From death's door, the northern point of Wiskousin, on Lake Michigan, till you reach Chicago, a distance of not less than 250 miles, there is not a *solitary port of refuge* offered to the storm-tossed mariner, and along this coast to the north of Chicago, there are *no less than five* different points, capable of being converted into excellent harbors, with but a comparatively trifling expense. The first of these, Manitowoc, must be looked to as the future pinery of all the country on the west side of Lake Michigan. Its river, I learn, is susceptible of great improvement at a small cost. The next, Twin river, is capable of the same advantage, and both are so peculiarly situated, for supplying fuel for the rapidly increasing steam-navigation on these waters, as to render the improvement of them imperatively necessary. The third, Sheboygan, I believe now admits vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet water, and the mouth of it can, no doubt, be deepened to admit all classes of vessels navigating the lakes. Milwaukie, the most important in situation and commerce, comes next, and strongly recommends itself to the favorable consideration of Congress; its fine position, its noble bay, capable of holding and protecting hundreds of vessels. If properly secured, the continual influx of population into the Territory at this point, and the ease and facility with which its natural advantages can be improved, all earnestly plead in its behalf. Racine, the most southern of the five, is supported by one of the most productive countries in our western world; expectations from its soil have already commenced, and will in a few years greatly increase; its position is not surpassed by any in that part of the territory, except Milwaukie; and as there is a dangerous reef in its neighborhood, a speedy appropriation for its improvement is called for by every consideration of interest and humanity.

The prevailing and stormy winds on Lake Michigan, run parallel with the coast, and are from the north; they blow with great violence, and are often of long duration; and the bay of Milwaukie is admirably adapted to

Blair & Rives, printers.

improvement from this very fact; its northern point tends somewhat to the eastward, and a breakwater running southwesterly from this point, would afford a firm and protective lee for vessels navigating the lake, and seeking a shelter from deluge and storms.

I have hastily thrown together this statement, for I wish to add my mite in aid of our noble-hearted western friends, who are struggling to bring into existence one of the finest countries that the sun of Heaven ever shone on. I trust your praiseworthy exertions for them may be crowned with ample success; and if Congress will only look at that country as it is, and as it is destined to be; with a population already large, and hourly increasing; a commerce, the astonishing increase of which has baffled all anticipation; and the future extent of which must be commensurate with the demand of its millions of inhabitants; and not a *single harbor on its whole extent of territory, to afford safety and protection* to those engaged in this pursuit, it cannot fail to second in every practicable manner, the generous efforts you are making to accomplish these desirable objects.

With best wishes and the highest respect, I am very truly yours,

THO. HOLDUP STEVENS, *Com'd't.*

Hon. J. D. DOTY,
House of Representatives.

HARBOR OF MILWAUKIE.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of Milwaukie, Wiskonsin Territory,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the commerce of the lakes, and the general interests of the people of the Territory of Wiskonsin, and those engaged in the navigation of the same, require that a harbor be constructed at Milwaukie with the least possible delay.

Milwaukie is situated on Lake Michigan, on the most westerly bend thereof, about ninety miles north of Chicago, and near the mouth of the Milwaukie river. It was first settled in 1835, when a portion of the lands in the neighborhood were first brought into market. In the summer of 1836 the population was about 1,200, and at the present time it cannot be far from 2,800. During the past summer Milwaukie has increased rapidly in population and business, while the surrounding country has been filling up with an intelligent and enterprising class of inhabitants, who are fast adding to the wealth and developing the resources of the country. During the year 1838 the number of steamboats and vessels that arrived at Milwaukie was three hundred and twenty-three; and during the present year one hundred and fifty steamboats and forty vessels, making the number of arrivals at this place for two years last past upward of *five hundred.* A majority of these have been steamboats and vessels of the largest class, navigating and engaged in the commerce of the lakes, which, on account of the bar off the mouth, are unable to enter the river and approach the

The Milwaukie, after uniting with the Menomonie river, in the centre of the town, empties into the Milwaukie bay. Through the whole length of the town it affords a depth of water sufficient to float the largest class of vessels employed in the trade of the lakes, and has a current sufficiently strong to keep the harbor, when completed, entirely free from the drifting sand.

The Milwaukie bay is an indentation of Lake Michigan, of about six miles in length and three in depth. The water is from eighteen to forty feet deep, and having a clay bottom, not liable to be washed or shifted by the prevailing winds, will much diminish the expense of constructing a harbor. Within a mile of the town is found a great abundance of stone and timber, of the finest quality for the construction of the piers.

The infant commerce of Lake Michigan, which, under every disadvantage and discouragement, has increased to its present prosperous and flourishing condition, is daily exposed to injury and loss from the want of harbors. Owing to their absence during the past five years, a large amount of property has been lost and many valuable lives sacrificed. The present season several vessels have been entirely lost, and a large number beached and partially injured.

Chicago is the only place on the west side of Lake Michigan where any appropriation has been made for the improvement of our harbors, leaving the whole western coast unprotected, and subjecting our commerce to great loss and risk. Vessels arriving at this place, on account of the bar are unable to enter the river or approach the town, and are obliged to anchor off in the bay, at a considerable distance from the shore, thereby subjecting our citizens to great inconvenience and expense in the landing of freight and passengers.

Your memorialists beg leave to state one fact (aside from the business and importance of Milwaukie and the protection of navigation), showing the necessity of the immediate construction of a harbor at this place:—that in the autumn of 1835 freight from Buffalo to this lake, within one month, arose from *one* dollar per barrel bulk to *five* dollars per barrel bulk, and that since that time, during the fall months of each year, on account of the risk run by ship owners, the price of freight has been greatly increased from that of the summer months. This is a heavy tax, which your memorialists are obliged to pay the carriers on these lakes, on account of the risk they incur in entering, in the autumn, the vast sheet of water of Lake Michigan, on the western shore of which there is but one harbor into which vessels may run on the approach of a storm.

In relation to the sale of the public lands, your memorialists beg leave to state that there has been paid into the United States Treasury, through the medium of the land offices in the Territory, and nearly all at the land office at this place, during the past year, upward of a million of dollars, and that they now ask at the hands of Congress that a small portion of it be expended in the construction of a harbor at this place, where it is so much wanted to promote the prosperity and general welfare of the Territory, as well as to give new life and energy, and afford additional security to the already extensive commerce of the lake.

In view, therefore, of the above reasons, and as tending to increase the value of the public lands, and cause their rapid sale and settlement, add to national and individual wealth, and diminish the dangers and expense

of lake navigation, your memorialists respectfully pray that appropriations may be made for the construction of a harbor at this place.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

L. Vail	William Cross
Joshua Rockwell	John Montreuil
James McNeil	Augustus E. Vail
Captain Robert Ardas	Michael C. Connor
Robert W. L. McCoady	S. W. Norton
Peter C. Eldrid	Joel R. Smith
John P. Rewell	John Julia
William Payne	James Regan
Nelson Loud	Archd. McCuly
Patrick Hughes	A. J. Clifton, jr.
Daniel Ragan	Nelson H. Miller, U. S. A.
William Vance	Peter Hamel
James Mason	Patrick Regan
Patrick Healy	N. G. ———
G. C. S. Vail	Benjamin T. Cushing
William Moss	H. J. Finley
Edward A. Cushing	James Buckner
A. Jackson	C. Malcome
C. S. Pastal	Marshall Ingersoll
W. F. Pastal	John O'Connor
George F. Austin	A. W. Newell

HARBOR AT RACINE.

At a public meeting held at Racine, December 5, 1839, to consider the necessity of an immediate appropriation by Congress for the construction of a harbor here, TRUMAN G. WRIGHT, Esq., was chosen chairman, and MARSHALL M. STRONG, secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. B. B. Cary, Dr. E. Smith, Thomas Wright, and Marshall M. Strong, was appointed, to draught and present to the meeting resolutions and a memorial to Congress, &c.

The committeee reported the following resolutions and memorial, which were adopted:

Resolved, That an immediate construction of a harbor at Racine is an object of great and paramount importance to the prosperity of the citizens of this territory, and to the safety of navigation upon the Lakes.

Resolved, That if the amount of money paid into the Treasury of the United States, through the Land Office, located at Milwaukie, gives any people a claim on Congress for a tithe of the sum thus paid, Racine stands foremost on the list, as an examination of the receiver's books will fully show.

Resolved, That among the various measures which it devolves upon our delegate to urge upon Congress, a speedy appropriation for a harbor at this place is second in importance to none.

Resolved, That we disclaim any attempt to disparage the just claims of other places for such appropriations as the public good requires, and

should view with regret the manifestation of such an attempt from any source.

Resolved, That the vote given at the late election in Racine, for our Delegate in Congress, is a sufficient guarantee that our confidence in his character and ability is undiminished.

Memorial.

The memorial of the citizens of Racine in the Territory of Wiskonsin, adopted in public meeting, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That the General Government has already, through its officers, specially appointed to make surveys for harbors on Lake Michigan, ascertained, that there can be constructed at this place, at an expense of $30,000 less than at any other point upon the Lake, a safe and commodious harbor; and that they have erected a light-house here, and expended $10,000 in making a road from Racine to the Mississippi:

That, inasmuch as Racine is conveniently situated for doing the commercial business of that part of the Territory, which is the most densely populated, and has made by far the greatest agricultural improvements, a harbor at no other place would accommodate so great a number of the citizens of Wiskonsin:

That there is the present season, a large surplus of wheat and other grain, ready to be sent to the eastern market, which surplus will increase more and more rapidly every year, should the proper facilities of shipping be afforded, and that there are great quantities of timber, wood, coal, lime, and stone, which in such case would be sent to Chicago and other places on the Lake, and which at present is entirely useless and unproductive:

That the people, who would naturally trade at Racine, paid at the late land sale at Milwaukie, over half a million of dollars, into the public Treasury:

That Racine is remotely situated from Washington, where few or none of the members of Congress, can know from personal observation, either its wants or advantages, and being situated in a territory, if for no other reason, it must look for aid to the General Government alone:

That the pecuniary profits to the community here and elsewhere, arising from the increase of business caused by such an improvement, would the first year exceed the expenditure; that the damages in the business now done, caused by the absence of such an improvement, are annually greater than that sum, and that no prudent person can travel upon Lake Michigan, destitute as it is of harbors from Chicago to Green Bay, without knowing that his life is in jeopardy:

That, in the opinion of your memorialists, such an improvement is strictly a national work, benefiting directly all those States situated upon the lakes; and indirectly all those which send goods to, or receive products from, those States:

That those of your memorialists who are farmers, are discouraged from increasing the cultivation of their lands, or from raising any more than sufficient to satisfy their animal wants, as the surplus will lie dead property upon their hands; that those who are merchants obtain their

goods from the east, at great expense and delay, and often see them destroyed within sight of their own stores; that those who are mechanics, and all others, are suffering in the general depression of business; that your memorialists might as well be situated in the remotest interior, as to be as they at present are—on one of the greatest natural thoroughfares in the world; that a general stagnation prevails over the business of the whole country; it is barred and dammed up without inlet or outlet; and that, in the opinion of your memorialists, no more effectual manner could be adopted to barbarize the citizens of this country, and prevent all commercial, political, social, intellectual, and moral improvement, than thus to take away the stimulus of action, and keep them shut out from all intercourse with the world about them.

Your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly petition your honorable body that this subject may receive its proper consideration, that an appropriation may be made at your present session.

TRUMAN G. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

MARSHALL M. STRONG, *Secretary.*

HARBOR AT SOUTHPORT.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are, many of them, deeply engaged in the operations of commerce, and in business transactions connected with the navigation of the great lakes surrounding this peninsula; that they feel deeply the importance for increased protection of their interests, by opening new harbors and building light-houses along the great chain of the lakes in the west; and that, in securing by such means the property and lives of the citizens upon the lakes, they feel assured the welfare of the whole Union is greatly enhanced. The immense accessions to the agricultural products of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wiskonsin, during the last three years; the development of the boundless fisheries of Lakes Huron and Michigan, together with the general improvements of the west, have called into operation an amount of shipping interest unknown, except upon the waters of the Atlantic; an interest that requires only protection from Government to ensure its continued extension to meet the wants of the west. The undersigned cannot but feel that the claims of this part of our country will present themselves at this period of our history with great force, and that the following considerations will commend themselves to the careful scrutiny of Congress:

From the peculiar natural formation of the States bordering on the lakes, they are eminently fitted to the growth of the staple agricultural products of the country, while many of the older and eastern States seem designed by nature as the great manufacturing depots of the continent; and it is boldly asserted that, in the year 1845, those four States that will then surround Lake Michigan will furnish an amount of bread-stuff sufficient for the consumption of the whole Union.

But, again, the exhaustless fisheries of the upper, or northern lakes, are already attracting the attention of capitalists, and bid fair soon to compete, even in the eastern markets, with the products of the ocean. Already

has this trade become of vast importance to western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. These interests, together with the timber, the furs, and the minerals of the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, all of which must find an outlet to market through the lakes, would seem to justify an application for increased harbors, and other means necessary to protect and to encourage this growing commerce of the lakes. But there are other considerations, of a still greater force, that press upon the attention of your petitioners at the present moment. Should the decision of the pending question of the northeastern boundary lead to a collision with England, it would seem to be of vital importance to our success in the west that every possible means should be furnished for keeping up, in Lakes Michigan and Huron, a respectable naval force for the protection of that portion of our frontier, and for the transportation of troops and supplies from that quarter when they should be needed; and, in that point of view, the subject is one of national safety. Under these circumstances, your petitioners pray that Congress will, at once, appropriate such sums as will be requisite to complete the harbors that may be necessary along the west coast of Lake Michigan, and especially that an appropriation may be made for commencing a work at *Southport*, in Wiskonsin; and they believe it presents strong claims of a local character. Situated nearly midway between Chicago and Milwaukie, in the midst of a country unequalled for its fertility and beauty, at a point perfectly adapted, from its position and the face of the country between it and the Mississippi, to become the depot for that whole section of country, it has every facility for business, and would constitute an admirable harbor. The Government land in its vicinity would at once be accessible to the settler, and this would soon become an enterprising thoroughfare. By reference to the report of Captain J. Allen, United States Engineer, made December 1, 1837, it will be seen that this work was then considered one of great national utility, and one that would, by bringing into ready market the Government lands in that quarter, repay at once the necessary disbursements to its formation. Since that period, the increased number of settlers in that region, and the great accessions to the products of that part of the Territory of Wiskonsin, have increased, in an infinite degree, the want of a harbor at this point; and your petitioners hope that this subject, which met the favorable attention of the second session of the 25th Congress, will again be favorably considered, and that such an appropriation as shall be necessary will at once be made.

CLEVELAND, *April* 4, 1840.

Griffith, Standart, & Co.
J. Tafts
Abram Gann
Ransom, McNair, & Co.
Rockwell & King
J. T. Wilcox
Anson Loomis
Harvey Frink
John Munson, jr.
E. H. Halliday
J. J. Halladay
Winch, Wyman, & Co.
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R. M. Shore
H. W. Martin
W. B. Scott
Edwin Smith
Pease & Allen
J. C. Fairchild
William Foot
E. D. Sawtell
L. R. Smith
O. K. Brady.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at a meeting of the electors of Dutchess county, New York, in favor of the immediate passage of a bankrupt law.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

At a numerous meeting of the electors of Dutchess county, held at the Village Hall in Poughkeepsie, pursuant to public notice, June 12, 1840, in relation to the immediate passage of a general bankrupt law by this Congress, Peter P. Hayes was appointed chairman, and Richard C. Southwick and John P. Myers, secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by S. Cleveland and Richard D. Davis, Esqrs., stating its object, and urging the passage of resolutions soliciting Congress not to rise without giving the relief called for by the great mass of the people.

On motion by Dr. Starr, it was

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of seven to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon this subject. Whereupon, Stephen Cleveland, Richard D. Davis, D. L. Starr, P. Potter, W. Davids, Wm. Thomas, and Seward Barculo, were appointed such committee, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the embarrassed condition of the country calls for the immediate interposition of Congress, who alone possess the power to relieve the difficulties and embarrassments of the people, so far as it can be done by legislation.

Congress having the constitutional power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Union, by which unfortunate and honest debtors may be discharged from their debts, on giving up all their property for the benefit of their creditors: It is

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enactment of such a law, and respectfully urge the attention of our Representatives in Congress to this important subject, assuring them that the feelings of the people are in its favor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the honorable Senators in Congress from this State, and the honorable Charles Johnston, our immediate Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Poughkeepsie newspapers.

PETER P. HAYES, *Chairman.*

R. C. SOUTHWICK, JOHN P. MYERS, } *Secretaries.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

The insertion, in any bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, of a provision, requiring the concurrence of a majority in interest of creditors to entitle the debtor to a discharge.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants and others, of the city of New York,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, whatever difference of opinion may exist among them as to the *expediency* of passing a bankrupt law at this time, they cannot but express an earnest desire that, whenever a law on the subject is passed, it shall require the concurrence of a majority in interest of creditors to entitle the debtor to a discharge; and that such law shall not take effect until one year after its passage.

NEW YORK, *June* 18, 1840.

Prime, Ward, & King
Towsend & Brothers
Doremus, Suydam, & Nixon
Fearings & Hall
Otis N. Mason
Burns, Hays, & Co.
C. O. Halsted
Stone, Swan, & Co.
Hoyt & Bogart
Hunt Brothers
Nesmith & Co.
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Chadwick, Canington, & Co.
Brinckerhoff, Fox, & Polhemoz
John P. Stagg & Co.
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Robert Dart & Co.
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James McElroy
Rockwood & Stevenson
Daniel Dwight
George Tredwell
Parsons, Lawrence, & Co.
T. R. & H. Mahler
Gould, Gennard, & Co.
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Hillyer, Bush, & Co.
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Greenway, Henry, & Co.
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Reiss Brothers & Co.
Robertson, Eaton, & Co.
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Richardson Vandewater
Richard Benalew
Judson Loomis
J. & J. F. Seymour
Peter Morton
E. Cauldwell & Co.
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Cleveland, Lewis, & Co.
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A. S. Marvin
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Maltby & Starr
Hoadley, Phelps, & Co.
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Mann, Swift, & Co.
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Arnold, Lathrop, & Co.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Louisa S. Owen, widow and administratrix of G. W. Owen, deceased, late collector of the customs for the port of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, report:

That G. W. Owen, the intestate, was appointed to the office of a collector of the customs for the port of Mobile on the 11th day of March, in the year 1829, in the place of Addin Lewis, whose term of office had expired on the 9th of the same month. At the time of the change, a large amount of revenue bonds, taken by Mr. Lewis during his official term, were outstanding and unpaid—some in the course of collection, and others not due. The amounts, as shown by the returns of Mr. Owen to the department, and by his receipts to Mr. Lewis, were as follows:

Bonds in suit - - - - - -	$9,326 70
Bonds taken, and not due - - - - -	100,882 01
Total amount of bonds transferred from the old to the new collector - - - - - - -	110,208 71

The act of the 2d of March, 1799, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," allows a commission of three per cent. at the port of Mobile, as a compensation for the collection of the revenue there, and provides "that, whenever a collector shall die, or resign, the commissions to which he is entitled, on the receipt of the duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representatives of such deceased collector, and his successors in office. The ex-collector was compelled to deliver the outstanding bonds to his successor, as his power to collect, and his authority to receive, were terminated with the termination of his official existence; but his right to the moiety of the commissions remained, and became perfect when the bonds were collected by his successor. That successor might pay the moiety of the commissions to him, or might pay them into the public Treasury, to be repaid to him; but the right to them, so far as collections were made, was perfect.

The committee have made inquiry to learn whether the portion of the commissions upon this $110,208 71 of bonds, delivered over by Mr. Lewis to Mr. Owen, have been, by the latter, paid into the Treasury, as, in that

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case, the administratrix of Mr. Owen would have her claim upon the Treasury for the amount, after the recovery which has taken place in the courts of the United States against the estate of her deceased husband. Indeed, the committee are impressed with the opinion that proof, upon the trial of the cause between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen, that the latter had paid the moiety of the commissions into the Treasury, would have been a perfect defence to Mr. Owen against the recovery. No such proof was offered or made, and the annexed letter from the First Comptroller of the Treasury will show that it could not have been made, as the share of the commissions to which Mr. Lewis was entitled, with the small exception hereafter noticed, was retained by Mr. Owen, and not either paid to Mr. Lewis, or paid over to the public Treasury.

It will be seen, from the letter of the Comptroller, that Mr. Owen, for the portion of the year 1829, during which he held the office of collector, and also for the whole of the year 1830, retained, from the commissions received, the full amount which the law authorized him to retain under any circumstances; and that, during that period, the bonds handed over by Mr. Lewis fell due, and were collected. Not making to Mr. Lewis any payment, a small surplus of commissions, amounting to $214 87, remained in his hands at the close of the year 1830, after retaining the highest salary which the law would allow him to retain, and that surplus he paid into the Treasury.

It will further appear, from the letter of the Comptroller, that, since the year 1830, Mr. Owen has fallen in arrear to the United States to the amount of $2,101 22; and that a credit upon this account to him of the $214 87, the surplus of commissions paid into the Treasury at the close of the year 1830, has been already directed, and is now to his credit in his account with the United States.

This leaves the estate of Mr. Owen justly indebted to Mr. Lewis for the whole amount of the commissions received by him upon the revenue bonds delivered over, to which Mr. Lewis was, by law, entitled, without any reference to the national Treasury. Mr. Lewis's share of these commissions, the Comptroller states to be one and one-half per cent. upon the amount of the bonds. If the recovery was beyond the true amount, the fault must have been in a failure to make the proper defence to the suit. All the facts were within Mr. Owen's knowledge and within his power, and certainly the United States cannot be held responsible for the laches of himself or his representatives, in conducting the prosecution instituted against him for the failure to pay over moneys in his hands.

There are two statements in the petition which the committee feel bound to notice. The first is that, by an agreement between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen, the claim of the former to commissions upon the bonds handed over was to be submitted to the Comptroller or Secretary of the Treasury, and that a decision, upon that submission, adverse to the claim of Mr. Lewis, was given. The letter of the Comptroller (annexed) will show that this statement is a mistaken one. He says:

"The moiety of commissions on bonds transferred should have been promptly paid by Mr. Owen to Mr. Lewis, and such have been the uniform instructions of this office, nor can I find, by a reference to the books of this office, that any other directions have been given in this case."

To reconcile the statement in the petition with that in the Comptroller's letter, if it be proper for the committee to indulge in a conjecture, it is, that Mr. Lewis claimed the moiety of the commissions in hand, and Mr. Owen

insisted that the collections upon the bonds were to be the measure of liability, and that this was the real question submitted and decided against Mr. Lewis. Any other supposition, in the judgment of the committee, would not only be presupposing an ignorance on the part of the Comptroller as to those provisions of the law with which his letter annexed shows him to be so conversant, but would be convicting Mr. Owen of a degree of want of understanding of that portion of the law, upon the execution of which, in an important position, he was just entering, which would do palpable injustice to the reputation he held when appointed, and which the committee hope he will prove to have retained during the discharge of his official duties.

If the mistake they have conjectured has been made by his widow and personal representatives, they find nothing singular or surprising in it. She cannot be supposed to have made herself acquainted with the complex provisions of the revenue laws; and, as submission of the question as to the time and amount of liability on the part of her husband, may well have been mistaken by her for a submission of the question of liability or not.

As a confirmation of this mistake, she states that, after the decease of her husband, the moiety of commissions due to him upon the bonds handed over to his successor in office, has been actually paid to the estate from the public Treasury. In making this statement, she was evidently ignorant that the successor of her deceased husband had first paid these commissions into the public Treasury; and, being then in trust for his estate, they were of course paid upon the requisition of the person legally entitled to receive them.

In any aspect of this case, therefore, the committee can see no foundation for a claim against the United States, and they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, April 11, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to return, herewith, the letter of the Honorable Silas Wright, of the Senate, of 10th instant, covering the petition and papers of Louisa S. Owen, widow and administratrix of Geo. W. Owen, late collector at Mobile, for $2,500, and interest and costs of suit instituted by Addin Lewis, the predecessor of G. W. Owen, as collector at Mobile, for his moiety of commissions on bonds transferred by him to Owen.

The facts in the case are as follows, viz: G. W. Owen was appointed collector of the customs at Mobile on the 11th of March, 1829, in place of Addin Lewis, whose term of office expired on the 9th of March, 1829. Mr. Owen receipted to Mr. Lewis (per report 56,492, on Lewis's account) for the sum of $110,208 71, consisting of bonds in suit - - $9,326 70
And bonds not due - - - - - - 100,882 01

110,208 71

Mr. Owen reports this sum as the amount of bonds transferred in report No. 56,514.

The act 2d March, 1799 (ch. 129), provides, "that, whenever a collector shall die or resign, the commissions to which he is entitled, on the receipt

of the duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representatives of such deceased collector and his successor in office." And it was the duty of Mr. Owen to have paid Mr. Lewis his moiety, viz: one and a half per cent. on the amount of bonds, which were receipted for by Mr. Owen, when such bonds were paid.

Mr. Owens accounts of official emoluments for the fractional year of 1829, shows that he received a *pro rata* compensation of $3,000, the maximum allowed; and, also, for the year 1830, the maximum of $3,000. It was in these years that the bonds taken by Mr. Lewis, and transferred to Mr. Owen, fell due and were paid. There was a surplus of emoluments for the years 1829 and 1830, in the hands of Mr. Owen, on 31st December, 1830, of $214 87; for which sum Mr. Owen is entitled to credit on the account of emoluments, up to 25th July, 1836, now in suit for the balance due the United States, viz: $2,101 22; and I have addressed the First Auditor of the Treasury, requesting a further adjustment of that account, in order that the sum of $214 87 may be brought to his credit. This is the only claim the estate of G. W. Owen has, which can be admitted at the Treasury.

The moiety of commissions on bonds transferred should have been promptly paid by Mr. Owen to Mr. Lewis; and such have been the uniform instructions of this office; nor can I find, by a reference to the books of this office, that any other directions have been given in this case.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Comptroller.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of David Green, of Weare, in the State of New Hampshire, and the accompanying documents, report:

That the petitioner claims the repayment to him of the amount of a revenue bond which he assumes he has twice paid. The facts, as they appear from the papers in the case, are substantially these:

From the year 1800 to 1807 the petitioner resided at Portland, then in the district of Maine, and within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now in the State of Maine, and was a merchant. On the 11th day of October, 1802, he imported into the district of Portland and Falmouth, in a brig called the "Snow Mary," from Trinidad, a cargo of merchandise, for the duties upon which he was, by the laws then in force, entitled to a credit upon executing the ordinary bonds with sureties to secure the payment of the duties—the one half in three, and the remaining half in six months. The petitioner did execute two bonds in the ordinary form, each in the penalty of $2,000, and conditioned to pay that sum or the ascertained duties on the cargo of the brig aforesaid; and James Neal and Benjamin Gage, merchants of Portland, were his sureties upon the bonds. The amount of ascertained duties upon each bond was $1,024 75¼, and the first one was made payable on the 11th January, 1803, three months from its date, was paid at maturity, and is now before the committee, with the receipt of the deputy collector of the port in full upon it. The second bond was made payable on the 11th of April, 1803, six months from its date, as is alleged, and is the bond which the petitioner assumes he has twice paid.

This last-named bond is not, and has not been, before the committee; but the papers show that a suit was commenced upon it by summons, issued on the 5th of December, 1806, and made returnable before the district court of the United States for the district of Maine, on the first Tuesday of March, 1807; that the judgment of the court was rendered, in the suit against the petitioner, for the sum of $1,280 debt or damages, and $25 71 costs, at the May term thereof, in 1807; that, on the 8th September, 1807, an execution was issued upon the judgment, which was returned by the marshal satisfied, in 1808. This establishes the payment of the second bond once, and the satisfaction of the claim of the United States against the petitioner and his sureties, growing out of its execution.

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Had this bond been previously paid? This is the assumption of the petitioner, and upon this assumption he prefers his claim to Congress. In a legal view of the case, it would be sufficient for the committee to present the suit upon the bond, the recovery in that suit, and the satisfaction made upon the execution, to rebut any assumption of payment before the suit was commenced; which is the ground taken by the petitioner, inasmuch as no defence was made in the suit, nor was previous payment then attempted to be proved, so far as the papers show. Inasmuch, however, as the papers contain the strongest evidence of the good character, moral worth, and strict integrity of the petitioner, as well as show to the satisfaction of the committee that he prosecutes his claim in good faith, and has made himself believe it is just, they are disposed to examine the grounds upon which he rests his conviction that this bond had been paid previous to the commencement of the suit upon it in December, 1806.

He seems to the committee to have arrived at this conclusion rather from a train of reasoning drawn from the revenue laws, and from the rules established by the Treasury Department in relation to unpaid revenue bonds, than from any precise knowledge or recollection of facts even himself, from which this previous payment of the bond can be shown. In confirmation of this impression, the committee find the allegation of payment by the petitioner himself, in the petition before them, made in this language: "That the ascertained duties payable on the 11th day of April, 1803, your petitioner avers were paid between that day and the May term of the district court in said 1803, to said collector, or to the district attorney, or an agent by him employed," &c.; thus showing that the petitioner himself has no distinct recollection of the time of payment, or of the person to whom payment was in fact made, and, by necessary consequence, can have no distinct recollection of the fact itself.

After this allegation the petitioner proceeds immediately to the first of those positions of argument, upon which, more than upon any thing else, he seems to have satisfied himself of the payment of this bond. He says it was the uniform rule of the Treasury Department, that all bonds not paid at maturity should be immediately handed over to the district attorney, for collection; and that this rule was rigidly observed at the custom-house in Portland. He further avers, that a suit was commenced against him upon this bond at the May term of the district court of 1803, but admits that the records of the court furnish no evidence of such a suit; because, as he says, or rather infers, the bond was paid before the sitting of the court. This inference is possible, but not natural; as, if process for the commencement of a suit was issued and served, it should have been returned and filed, at whatever time the suit may have been settled by payment. When, then, the committee consider that Mr. Green was a merchant in extensive business, and of course an accountant, and accustomed to keep books as a merchant, and is still unable to state the time of payment upon this bond, the person to whom that payment was made, whether to the collector himself, to the district attorney, or to some agent of the latter, they are compelled to consider these averments of payment made by him in his petition rather as inferences of his mind from other facts, than as evidence of a clear recollection on his part of the fact of payment. That the payment could not have been made regularly to the collector is certain, from the fact that the proofs exhibited by the district attorney upon the trial of the suit brought upon this bond, and tried at the May term of 1807, showed that the bond

was, by the collector, handed over to the district attorney, or rather to his agent at Portland, for suit, previous to the May term of the court in 1803. Payment to the collector after that time would not have satisfied the debt, nor would the United States have been responsible for the proper application of the money, if delivered to him. In this case, too, if the petitioner be correct in his averment that a suit was actually commenced against him upon this bond, prior to the May term, 1803, payment could not have been made to the collector without notice that the bond had left his hands; as the commencement of a suit was the most conclusive notice of that fact.

The petitioner refers to a proviso of the 62d section of the revenue law of the 2d of March, 1799, in the following words: "*Provided, nevertheless*, That no person whose bond has been received, either as principal or surety, for the payment of duties, or for whom any bond has been given by an agent, factor, or other person, in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, and which bond may be due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit for duties, until such bond be fully paid or discharged."

He then produces revenue bonds executed by himself, as principal, and by a variety of persons, as sureties, taken at the custom-house at Portland, and bearing date at various periods between the 11th of April, 1803, when this bond became due, and December, 1806, when the suit was commenced for its final collection, and seeks to infer payment from these facts. He reasons correctly: that if the collector took his bonds for duties, either as principal or surety, during this time, and this bond actually remained due and unpaid, he took them in direct violation of the provisions of the law of 1799 before quoted; but the committee cannot consent to the conclusion that payment upon this bond is to be presumed, without any evidence of the fact, and in the face of a judicial recovery upon it subsequently, for the mere purpose of legalizing the conduct of the collector. That would be to put it in the power of a merchant, if he could persuade a collector of the customs to favor him, and take his bonds in violation of this provision of the law, to take advantage of his own act, his own wrong, and his own default, and make them cancel, by legal presumption, all his previous indebtedness upon duty bonds. It would be to surrender the revenue, rather than to suppose that an officer appointed for its collection would disobey the law; and that, too, in a case where his own knowledge might satisfy him, as in this case the fact turned out to be, that the security of the public was perfect.

The petitioner refers to the default of this collector, between the time that this bond fell due and the time of its collection, and seeks to infer from the facts that he must have paid this bond to the collector, who wrongfully retained the money, as he did other moneys paid to him for the United States. There are no facts in the papers upon which to found this inference, except the simple one, that the collector did, in 1806, turn out to be a defaulter to the amount of some $19,000; and that amount was recovered against him in a suit between him and the United States for money in his hands; but the presumption that this bond was paid to him is, as the committee have before stated, rebutted by the proof given upon the trial of the suit on this bond that it was actually passed by the collector over to the hands of the district attorney for collection previous to the May term of the court in 1803, after which payment could not be regularly made to the collector.

It appears from the papers that Isaac Parker was the agent of the district attorney at Portland (he residing some fifty miles from that place), and that the collector at Portland was directed, when bonds were to be passed over for collection, to deliver them to Parker, which was usually done. The petitioner has accompanied his petition and other papers with a check-book, purporting to contain his bank account, and refers to four several checks drawn by him in favor of Parker, in the years 1803 and 1804, and seems to desire to infer the payment of this bond from the avails of some of these checks. If the payment was made, as in one part of his petition he "avers," previous to the May court of 1803, then this check-book does not corroborate the fact in any degree, as the date of the first check drawn in favor of Parker is 14th July, 1803, more than two months after the payment is said to have been made. There is another difficulty as to this piece of evidence. No amount covered by any one of the checks corresponds with the amount of this bond; and the two of them large enough to cover it, seem to have been in round numbers, while the remaining two are for specific sums, which indicate a specific purpose different from the payment of this bond.

Upon the whole, the committee are unable to find in the papers any evidence to satisfy them that Mr. Green has, in fact, twice paid this bond, while this report will show that, in seeking for that evidence, they have not been technical, and sought to protect the United States behind those rigid rules upon which a plea of payment can alone be sustained in a suit at law.

When, then, it is known that the petitioner himself does not suppose that the double payment, if made, has reached the National Treasury, but that the voluntary payment was made to the collector, and embezzled by him with other public moneys—inferences which they are compelled to draw from his own statements of his own case—they feel sure that they will not incur the censure of applying a hard rule, when they declare their inability to recommend the relief prayed for. They have, therefore, instructed their chairman to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition and papers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 168 and 170.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 168) for the relief of William York;" and "An act (H. R. 170) granting a pension to John Black, of the State of Georgia," report:

The objection to the allowance of the claim of William York is, that his service was not performed by, and under, the direction of any authority conferred and recognised by Congress. He asserts that he served some five years during the Revolutionary war,—most of the time as captain of a company of horse. One of his witnesses says that he was commissioned by a colonel. It does not appear that he acted under the authority of his own State, unless, under a general permission for all to form associations in the nature of domestic police, as was the case in North Carolina, where he served, and in other States.

John Black claims to have served some considerable time in the militia of North Carolina, and afterward to have been employed in a smith's shop about seven months. He says that he was detached from his company for this duty; but to prove the fact, no evidence is furnished to this committee, save the bare declaration of the claimant—and he expressly admits in one of his affidavits, that "he volunteered as an assistant artificer, and served as such" for four months. His service in the militia amounted to about two months and twenty days. It is evident that there was not six months' military service of the character designated and contemplated in the various pension laws.

The committee, in accordance with the repeatedly expressed opinion of the Senate in similar cases, recommend, that the bills be indefinitely postponed.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 209, 218, 239, 240, and 242.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 218) for the relief of Joseph W. Knipe," "An act (H. R. 239) for the relief of Simon Knipe, of New York," "An act (H. R. 240) for the relief of Robert Lucas," "An act (H. R. 242) for the relief of Wilfred Knott," and "An act (H. R. 209) for the relief of Myron Chapin," report:

The above are all claims for pensions, on account of wounds and disabilities received in the last war with Great Britain.

Joseph W. Knipe's claim is supported by no evidence to substantiate his allegations of the receipt of wounds in the line of his duty as a soldier.

The evidence of the continuance of disability, in the case of Simon Knight, is insufficient. It is proved that he was wounded in the thigh in 1813, and it is alleged that the same is now weak, and, also, that he has become blind, owing to the loss of blood and other injuries produced by the wound. Whether the disabilities, under which he now suffers, are justly attributable to the causes assigned, this committee cannot determine, as they are not furnished with the testimony of any medical gentleman, and nothing of the kind is mentioned in the report of the House committee.

Robert Lucas represents that he is now disabled, from the effects of a wound which he received in his left leg, from "a *splinter or snag*," in the battle of Bladensburg. John Allen, the sole witness produced to show the origin of the injury, simply testifies, that he was present when Lucas "received the wound on his shin on the field;" he neither describes the wound, nor gives any particulars how it was occasioned. Doctor E. B. Payne testifies to "a diseased state of the left shin," and Doctor N. Brown to "a disease of the shin," but they give no opinion in relation to the cause and nature of the disease, or the degree of disability. The evidence does not make out a good case.

The testimony to support the application of Wilfred Knott is neither specific, full, nor consistent. Two witnesses testify that he was injured by his sword, another that he was wounded by the rebound of a gun, and another that he was injured, but does not tell how. His captain, Greenberry Griffith, says, that Knott complained to him of an injury by a sword; that he sent him home; and that he called to see him afterward, when he was troubled with a rupture. No clear and distinct account of the locality and character of the injury, or when inflicted, is given by the applicant, or by

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anybody else. The surgeons certify that disability does exist, without referring it to any cause, or even stating their belief whether it, or any part of it, was induced by any hurt received by Knott in the public service. It is sufficient, without mentioning other objections, to say that there is no competent evidence in the case to prove a probable connexion between the disability and the alleged injury.

It appears, from an examination of the papers of Myron Chapin, that he was never in the public service for any time. He and others turned out, according to the account given, for the defence of Plattsburg, in 1814; and, on their way, without officers or organization, he accidentally dislocated his ankle. The physicians, who certify to a degree of disability of one-third, do not ascribe it to this injury, or to any thing else. The nature and origin of the disability are not even alluded to by either of them. The application was first made some twenty-three years after the date of the injury.

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of these several bills.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. White made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 187, 192, 216, and 219.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 192) for the relief of James Bailey;" "An act (H. R. 216) for the relief of William Sloan;" "An act (H. R. 187) for the relief of Samuel M. Asbury;" and "An act (H. R. 219) for the relief of Levi M. Roberts;" report:

The applicants are all pensioners, and pray for additional relief on account of wounds and disabilities received in the late war with Great Britain.

James Bailey was a Revolutionary soldier; and also a soldier in the last war, in which he had his left arm fractured by a musket-ball, at the battle of Bridgewater in 1814. He first received an invalid pension of $3 75 per month; which he relinquished in 1818, and was pensioned under the act of March 18, 1818. This pension of $96 per annum he still receives; and it is all that existing laws give in his and similar cases. He applies for the restoration of his former invalid pension. Were the Senate disposed to grant relief in these cases, it would not be warranted in this case, because there is not a particle of evidence, save his own, to show his present disability, and its degree, which was not taken before 1818.

William Sloan now enjoys an invalid pension of $5 33 per month, in consequence of wounds and injuries sustained in service in the last war. He claims an increase. Two physicians, James Montgomery and Francis Butler, certify that he is "disabled to a degree, from *old age* and infirmities, amounting to a total disability." He is pensioned for a degree of two-thirds; and the additional disability, certified to, is not clearly and distinctly traced to injuries in his public service. The language of the physicians implies the contrary.

Samuel M. Asbury was placed on the invalid pension-list, at the rate of $4 per month, by virtue of a special act of Congress, passed in June, 1836. The case, as presented by the evidence now, is no stronger than it was then; and the committee believe that the evidence is insufficient to support his claim to an increase of pension.

Levi M. Roberts, after having served his term of enlistment in the last war, was employed in the forage department, and as an express-rider, under a contract, it is inferred from the papers; and, while in this employment in 1814, he received an injury, which resulted in the loss of a leg. He was not entitled under any general law; and, in 1830, an invalid pen-

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sion of $8 per month was granted to him by a private act of Congress. He applies for an increase. Were this the first and original application, it is plain, from the action of the Senate during this session, involving analogous principles, that no relief would be granted; because he was not in the discharge of military duty under military obligations, and because the testimony is defective in material points.

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the several foregoing bills.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 225, 231, and 234.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 234) for the relief of Josiah Strong;" "An act (H. R. 225) for the relief of Samuel Brown;" and "An act (H. R. 234) for the relief of Lieutenant John Allison," report:

The applicants are all pensioners for Revolutionary services. They claim further relief on account of wounds and disabilities incurred in the military service of the United States.

Josiah Strong was wounded by a musket-ball, in the battle of Germantown, so severely that he was obliged to submit to amputation of the right leg. He now receives $96 per annum, under the law of March 18, 1818, an amount equal to a full invalid pension for total disability, and is all to which he is entitled under existing laws.

Samuel Brown is in the receipt of a pension of $80 per annum, under the act of 1832. His claim for an invalid pension is not provided for by any law in force; nor did the law of April 10, 1806, which was continued and extended, from time to time, till 1834, when it expired by limitation, embrace this case; because Brown, as it is alleged, was injured by a rock falling upon his leg, and that law provided only for wounds and disabilities received in battle and inflicted by an enemy. In the declarations which he made to obtain the benefits of the act of 1818 and the act of 1832, he makes no allusion to this injury; and it is not mentioned in his discharge. These facts and the lapse of time raise a suspicion which ought only to be removed by very positive and conclusive testimony.

John Allison is also on the pension-roll. He alleges that he was wounded by a musket-ball at General St. Clair's defeat, in 1791. It appears from the papers, that his first application at the Pension Office for this allowance was in 1837. The return of his company, of which he was a lieutenant, and which return he acknowledges he made out *himself*, contradicts his present allegations. The reason why he did not place himself among the wounded, as he states, was because he was but slightly wounded. The evidence of disability in consequence of a wound received in the discharge of military duty for the United States is not satisfactory.

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The main objection to the claim of Strong is, that it involves an extension of the pension laws, against which the Senate has repeatedly decided during the session. The same applies to the case of Brown, with other objections.

The committee recommend that these bills be severally postponed indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 190, 195, 196, 198, 205, and 206.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 190) for the benefit of Thomas Collins," "An act (H. R. 196) granting a pension to John H. Lincoln," "An act (H. R. 195) for the relief of Hiram Saul," "An act (H. R. 198) for the relief of Nathaniel Davis," "An act (H. R. 205) for the relief of Barton Hooper," and "An act (H. R. 206) for the relief of Isaac Justice," report:

These are all claims for pensions on account of disabilities, alleged to have been incurred during the last war with Great Britain.

Thomas Collins and J. H. Lincoln are afflicted with rheumatic affections, which, as they represent, were occasioned by exposure in the service of the United States. It is not proved by the testimony, to the satisfaction of this committee, that their disabilities were immediately superinduced by any cause arising from the performance of military duty.

Hiram Saul proves by a witness that he lost a thumb and part of a finger by the bursting of a gun; but it is not shown that he was in the line of his duty at the time.

Nathaniel Davis alleges that, while aiding in putting down a riot in the camp, in obedience to the orders of the orderly sergeant, he received a kick in the abdomen from a soldier which caused a violent rupture, rendering him unable to do military duty, and that he was discharged on this account.

John B. Hogan says, that Davis was discharged in consequence of a rupture; but he cannot state in what manner the injury was incurred. It is not disputed that the injury was occasioned in some way during his service; still, nothing is produced, except his own assertion, to show that he was in the discharge of his duty at the time. Mr. Hogan does not know any thing of the riot; and it is doubtful whether the blow was received, as Davis represents, while assisting to quell a riot, or whether it was inflicted in a brawl, or private quarrel, in which he might have been an equally guilty actor with others.

In relation to the case of Barton Hooper, the Commissioner of Pensions says that his discharge, now on file in the Pension Office, shows that "he was discharged in consequence of ulcered legs;" and that no mention is made in it of any disability occasioned by wounds, or any other injury in

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the service. Hooper says, that he received a gun-shot wound in the leg; but he produces no testimony to prove that he was wounded or disabled in any way while in the performance of military duty. The degree of disability is not stated by the surgeon, who certifies, in loose terms, that "his leg is considerably inflamed;"—"the wound not healed, and still having an unhealthy appearance; and must incapacitate him from attending to his ordinary business." The case is not sustained by proof which would, in the opinion of this committee, justify the passage of the bill.

In the case of Isaac Justice, the evidence is insufficient to show that the present disability is attributable to the causes assigned. He is afflicted with rheumatic affections, which he imputes to hardships and exposures in the service. The surgeons, who certify, assign no cause whatever.

The great delay which has intervened since the occurrence of the injury, justly raises a strong presumption against these claims. In none of them is the delay satisfactorily explained, and in many no explanation is offered.

The committee recommend, that the foregoing cases be severally postponed, indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Linn made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 373.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Kennedy, assignee of George Tucker, for the confirmation of his claim to a tract of eighty arpens square, report:

That it appears George Tucker having petitioned for a grant of eighty arpens square on both sides of the middle branch of Dog river, for a vachene, that the commandant of Mobile, on the 17th of August, recommended the same to the governor general, stating that the petitioner had a quantity of cattle, &c., and, in consequence, Governor de Lemos, on the 21st of September, 1798, made a grant of the same to Tucker; that a transfer was made on the 3d of May, 1807, by Tucker to Kennedy. The claim was filed before Crawford, commissioner, and entered as No. 92 in his report, No. 6 of rejected claims. The petitioner states that he produced evidence to show that it had been inhabited and cultivated, but no such evidence appears upon record; but, on the contrary, the claim was rejected for the want of such evidence. It was subsequently presented to Barton and Bennett, commissioners, and entered in their report No. 5, dated July 11, 1820; of rejected claims as No. 3, with the following additional evidence: "Inhabited and cultivated from 1798 for four or five years, under claim of said Tucker, but not by said Tucker." The register, in his remarks upon these claims, says: "These claims were all reported against by the former commissioner, the most of them as having been forfeited under the Spanish law, for want of habitation and cultivation. They have been revived under the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1819, and additional testimony has been offered in their support. But the testimony, in most cases, does not amount to satisfactory proof of inhabitation and cultivation, according to the Spanish regulations; and in those cases where the proof of habitation and cultivation is satisfactory, there are other reasons apparent which invalidate the claims, as in the following, viz: Nos. 96, 99, 89, 93, 101, in report No. 6, which claims are founded on sales, the terms of which do not appear to have been complied with by the purchasers."

By the third section of the act of May 8, 1822, which is in the following words: "That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or registers of claims reported by the regis-

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ters and receivers, and the persons embraced in the lists of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, when it appears by the said reports, or by the lists, that the land claimed or settled on had actually been inhabited or cultivated by such person or persons, in whose right he claims, on or before the 10th day of April, 1813, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than 640 acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognised by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confirmation under an act entitled 'An act for the adjusting claims to land and establishing land offices in the districts east of New Orleans,' approved March 3, 1819; and *provided, also*, That no claim shall be confirmed where the quantity was not ascertained, and a report made thereon by the registers and receivers prior to the 25th day of July, 1820," the claimant was confirmed in his right of Tucker to 640 acres as a donation, and a certificate of confirmation appears to have been issued on the 17th of June, 1828. The petitioner states the certificate was issued to him without any agency on his part, and that he never asked for the confirmation of the whole or any part as a donation.

The claim was again revived in August, 1827, before Hazard and Owen, commissioners, and is entered as No. 11 on their report, A No. 2 of rejected claims, with these remarks: "Inhabitation and cultivation *from* some years before 1803–1814 to indefinite present time." The grounds for their not recommending the claim for confirmation are thus stated: "It appears from the statement of the claimant that he has received from a former board of commissioners a donation-certificate for part of this tract, by virtue of inhabitation and cultivation of the same; and it is the opinion of the commissioners that, in applying for and receiving said certificate, the claimant admitted that he had no written evidence of claim therefor." The petitioner now presents his claim to Congress, believing his title to the whole grant to be good, and prays that an act may be passed confirming it.

The claim of the petitioner was presented before three boards of commissioners under a complete Spanish grant—habitation and cultivation proved from 1798 for several successive years. The grant is without any conditions whatever, and the land merely given as a stock-farm, and used as such by the grantee and those who claim under him. The committee are therefore decidedly of the opinion that the claim of the petitioner is just, and report a bill for his relief.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 23, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 122, 131, 135, and 152.]]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 135) granting a pension to Elijah Fouchee;" "An act (H. R. 131) for the relief of Hugh Davis;" "An act (H. R. 122) for the relief of Jabez Collins;" and "An act (H. R. 152) for the relief of Thruston Cornell," report:

The foregoing are applications for pensions on account of Revolutionary services.

The claim of Elijah Fouchee was disallowed at the Pension Office, upon the ground that there were no such terms of continuous actual service in field or garrison, rendered by the North Carolina militia, as that, in which he alleges to have served as a draughted militia soldier. This objection, raised by the records, is not removed by the evidence before the committee. The witnesses do not make full and specific statements, and it would be unsafe to throw aside the records and to rely upon loose and general statements. In addition to this term (of eight months) another of six months in a troop of horse is set forth, but not proved.

Hugh Davis asks an increase of pension. He, in common with all other sergeants of the Revolution, received the *full* allowance, to which he was entitled under the act of March 18, 1818, until the act of June 7, 1832, awarded him a higher one, and of which he availed himself.

The claim of Jabez Collins, as presented in his petition, is for seven months' service in three tours. The documentary evidence shows clearly that these three tours together amounted to only about four months.

In relation to the case of Thruston Cornell, the Commissioner of Pensions says: "The certificate of Mr. Bangs discredits the alleged term of service under Captain Lucas; that under Captain Borden is utterly inadmissible as military service; and the certificate of Mr. Bowen shews that there was no officer named Dunham or Vaughn commissioned by Rhode Island. This last term under Dunham, from December, 1780, to September, 1781, is represented as an enlistment under Colonel Bailey, who was commissioned a colonel commandant of militia in May, 1781, and had no authority to enlist or command nine months' men. It may be remarked that, from the number of claimants still residing in Rhode Island, there must be the most abundant means of proving any service rendered under

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her authority. The reason for delaying his application is unsatisfactory." See letter of November 2, 1835, and also one of March 2, 1835.

The committee refer to a general letter of Mr. Edwards, dated June 19, 1840, in relation to all these cases.

The committee recommend that the foregoing bills be severally postponed indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 24, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mouton made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 377.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the documents relating to the claim of the heirs of Antonio Gras, report:

That this claim is held under a Spanish patent, dated the 20th anuary, 1804, and is for 3,000 arpens. Messrs. Cosby and Skipwith entered the claim as No. 6, in their report marked E, dated the 17th March, 1820, and represented it as having been surveyed in 1804. It is again entered in the report of the same officers, dated 24th July, 1821, as having been surveyed in November, 1803.

Commissioner Graham decided that this claim was only confirmed to the extent of 1,280 acres, by the act of 8th May, 1822. This decision was made under the belief that the survey was made in 1804, as will be seen from the following extract of his letter to Bouligny, dated January 17, 1826: "If this latter date (1803) be correct, I have no doubt that the claim would have been confirmed for the quantity called for in the survey. But, as the confirmations have been made in the report of the commissioners, there is no authority, I conceive, in the Executive branch of the Government to give relief; but I have no doubt that Congress would afford relief, if satisfactory evidence is furnished that an actual survey was made in November, 1803."

Satisfactory evidence has been furnished the committee, that the actual survey was made on the 24th of November, 1803; and if it had been so reported by the commissioners, it would have been confirmed under the law of May, 1822. With this view of the case, the committee report a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

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REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

WITH

The annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

JUNE 26, 1840.

Ordered to be printed, and that 5,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 25, 1840.

SIR: In obedience to the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit a report from the Register of the Treasury, containing the several statements required respecting the commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries in the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

To these are added, as heretofore, certain statements respecting the tonnage of the United States for the year ending at the same time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 10th February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839, viz:

No. 1. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported.

No. 2. A summary statement of the same.

No. 3. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign merchandise exported.

No. 4. A summary statement of the same.

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No. 5. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic produce exported.

No. 6. A summary statement of the same.

No. 7. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage entered into the United States.

No. 8. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage cleared from the United States.

No. 9. A statement exhibiting the aggregate number of each description of foreign vessels, with their tonnage and seamen, that entered into and cleared from the United States.

No. 10. A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

No. 11. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which entered each district from foreign countries.

No. 12. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from each district for foreign countries.

No. 13. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each State and Territory.

The imports during the year have amounted to $162,092,132; of which there was imported in American vessels $143,874,252, and in foreign vessels $18,217,880. The exports during the year have amounted to $121,028,416; of which $103,533,891 were of domestic, and $17,494,525 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, $82,127,514 were exported in American vessels, and $21,406,377 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $12,660,434 were exported in American vessels, and $4,834,091 in foreign vessels. 1,491,279 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,477,928 tons cleared from, the ports of the United States; 624,814 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 611,839 tons cleared, during the same period.

I have also the honor to transmit the annual statements of the district tonnage of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1839. (Nos. 14 and 15.)

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, is stated at	834,244 4/5
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at	1,153,551 4/5
And fishing vessels at	108,682 4/5
Tons	2,096,478 1/5
Of registered and enrolled tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to	1,987,796 1/5
There were employed in the whale fishery	131,845 4/5

Connected with No. 14 is a general statement, (marked A,) exhibiting a comparison of the tonnage of the United States, from the 30th of September, 1838, to the 30th of September, 1839.

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1839, viz:

Registered	55,065 1/5
Enrolled	65,922 4/5
Tons	120,988 4/5

No. 16 exhibits the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1839.

No. 17 exhibits a comparative view of the aggregate amount of the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States from 1815, inclusive.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

During the year ending 30th September, 1839.

No. 1.

General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
		Articles imported for the use of the United States.	Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, seminaries of learning, &c.						Specimens of botany.
			Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c.	Books, maps, and charts.	Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture.	Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings.	Cabinets of coins & gems.	Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquity.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia								
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	15					
4	Swedish West Indies								
5	Denmark								
6	Danish West Indies								
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	500	1,286	-	153	-	-	20
8	Holland	-	-	4,291	-	-	-	-	743
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
11	Dutch Guiana								
12	Belgium	-	-	497					
13	England	71	5,937	39,948	268	773	-	-	1,776
14	Scotland								
15	Ireland								
16	Gibraltar								
17	Malta								
18	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
19	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
23	British North American colonies	-	43	-	-	-	177	-	7	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	375	3,731	4,000	-	3,309	-	734	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	56	-	131	-	1,068	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	2,042	-	-	191	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Total	-	489	10,168	43,383	2,330	4,542	-	5,087	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Models and inventions of machinery.	Anatomical preparations.	Regulus of antimony.	Spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Bark of the cork tree.	Clay, unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	10	5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	99,363	–	658	–	1,335	30,044	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	13,041	–	–	–	1,194		8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies										10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	16,560						12
13	England	10	–	13,217	7,267	504	7,879	–	2,846	59,405	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76		14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	257				15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta	–	–	–	–	–	2,667				17
18	Cape of Good Hope										18
19	British East Indies										19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	22,200	–	–	104	20

21	British Guiana											21
22	British Honduras											22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	2,976		23
24	Australia											24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	956	–	629	45,913	6,235	–	1,974			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	35,440	–	12			26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	2,066	–	–	256		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	3,015	–	–	155		32
33	Porto Rico											33
34	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,319				34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verds											37
38	Italy	–	400	–	–	–	4,873	167	–	201,207		38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	–	–	8,942	58	–	59,152		39
40	Sardinia											40
41	Trieste	–	–	450	–	–	6,532	–	–	240,768		41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	400					42
43	Morocco, &c.											43
44	Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,241		44
45	Texas											45
46	Mexico											46
47	Central Republic of America											47
48	New Grenada											48
49	Venezuela	5										49
50	Brazil											50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Argentine Republic											52
53	Chili											53
54	Peru											54
55	China											55
56	Asia, generally											56
57	Africa, generally											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											58
59	Uncertain places											59
	Total	15	1,356	13,667	136,965	46,417	101,164	6,544	6,737	588,318		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Undressed furs.	Hides and skins, raw.	Plaster of Paris.	Barilla.	WOOD. Dye.	WOOD. Unmanufactured mahogany, and other.	ANIMALS. For breed.	ANIMALS. All other.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	–	9,564							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	266							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	62,515	–	–	171	11,569			6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	26,357	44,223	–	–	–	–	–	22	7
8	Holland	3,448	205	–	–	–	–	490		8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	6,203	–	666	–	370			9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	246,254	–	–	26,930	7,462			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	6,915	22,504	–	–	–	–	80		12
13	England	281,544	237,445	–	18,822	10,626	7,504	28,860	6,038	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,182	680	15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	250		16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope	–	29,093							18
19	British East Indies	–	276,375	–	–	150	150			19
20	British West Indies	3,312	23,389	–	–	75,623	8,761	29		20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	996	-	-	8,337	30,715	22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	65,569	140,644	127,518	-	4,258	35,494	7,161	238,544	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	6,976							24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	445,990	4,102	196	-	2,430	26,010	840	24	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	342	557							26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	4,077	-	-	1,129	22			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	-	-	460	22	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	100,979					30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	4,497	-	-	1,991	4,751			31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	867	7,642	-	-	55,835	48,822	50	162	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	11,486	-	-	819	539			33
34	Portugal	-	-	-									34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,232					35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-									36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	27,133							37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,900	-	-	900	1,180	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,838					39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-									40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	1,406							41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	2,009	-	1,000	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	5,728	-	-	-	-	100		43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	33,874	-	-	87,178	298,815			44
45	Texas	-	-	-	747	24,007	-	-	16,530	2,662	200	864	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	106,309	-	-	240,100	2,683	120	2,750	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	46,209	-	-	7,082	5,313			47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	20,946	-	-	14,880				48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	288,373	-	-	22,630	7,257	102		49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	370,502	-	-	20	492			50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	25,567	364,285	-	-	305				51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	10,110	332,977							52
53	Chili	-	-	-	111	218,288	-	-	3,989	857			53
54	Peru	-	-	-	612	14,472	-	-	459				54
55	China	-	-	-	200								55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	83,505	-	-	5,078	3,169			57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	44	80,910							58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-									59
	Total	-			881,735	3,158,029	127,714	150,637	586,450	504,826	40,894	251,286	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
			TIN.		BRASS.		COPPER.			
		Old pewter.	In pigs and bars.	In plates and sheets.	In pigs and bars.	Old.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	Old, fit only for remanufacture.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	516	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	44	-	-	-	245	-	-	5,980	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland	-	31,059	-	-	-	-	2,516		8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	31,265							9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	3,634	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	3,731							12
13	England	-	235,758	1,144,348	1,339	-	103,085	615,351	912	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	-	268	-	-	517	-	300	43,884	20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631	21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	22
23	British North American colonies	-	5	-	-	100	54	1,050	4,927	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic									25
26	France on the Mediterranean									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	140	-	269	1,170	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,857	33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	1,700			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,700			42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	-	-	835	-	70	-	-	123	44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	28,087	-	1,824	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,068	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	792,659	-	756	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	124,050	-	192	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	66,830			55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	44	302,069	1,145,183	1,339	1,327	1,118,165	619,486	81,242	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
		BULLION.		SPECIE.		TEAS FROM INDIA, CHINA, etc.		COFFEE.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.				Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	–	50						
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden and Norway								
4	Swedish West Indies								
5	Denmark	–	–	400	3,560				
6	Danish West Indies								
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	250	25,107	23,640	–	–	109,003	10,654
8	Holland	–	–	1,070	5,055	–	–	221,252	19,580
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	2,388	38,312	9,230	3,542,827	360,842
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	626	–	–	2,085,521	199,032
11	Dutch Guiana	–	738	10,862	27,166	–	–	317,307	32,848
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,920	394
13	England	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,667	2,538
14	Scotland	–	–	452,963	967,129	–	–	301,754	36,027
15	Ireland								
16	Gibraltar								
17	Malta								
18	Cape of Good Hope								
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	100	25	292,950	19,534
20	British West Indies	21,320	461	104,195	147,319	–	–	150,684	12,615

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	3,715	-	-	8,392	819	21
22	British Honduras	790	8,981	2,324	64,326					22
23	British North American colonies	500	-	71,502	359,780	-	-	72,912	7,845	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	12,890	166	60,638	76,525					25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	165	6,340					26
27	French West Indies	-	-	37,734	10,535	-	-	236,368	20,694	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	2,800						29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	190					30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	1,026	-	-	4,870	2,036	270,130	23,238	31
32	Cuba	-	-	163,670	157,644	-	-	26,181,489	2,623,247	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	7,688	15,456	-	-	1,720,868	189,251	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	17,767					34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verde	-	-	-	4,160	-	-	6,620	822	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	6,723	-	-	100	10	38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	1,500					41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	2,530					42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	-	-	1,590	1,512	-	-	9,726,495	814,667	44
45	Texas	-	338	5,202	11,869					45
46	Mexico	34,581	30,343	47,820	2,160,804	-	-	450	45	46
47	Central Republic of America	1,988	1,433	9,600	22,700	-	-	2,976	345	47
48	New Grenada	2,496	-	32,680	7,126	-	-	200	18	48
49	Venezuela	-	503	20,281	14,257	-	-	12,318,944	1,185,069	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	4,898	-	-	48,694,294	4,144,593	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,613	4,049	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	801						52
53	Chili	2,405	103,515	-	28,683					53
54	Peru	607	1,876	1,193	84,020					54
55	China	-	-	-	-	9,296,679	2,413,283	1,200	103	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	6,140					56
57	Africa, generally	9,103	-	17,755	34,153	-	-	355,056	35,224	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	680	100	20			58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	86,540	149,680	1,078,040	4,280,916	9,340,061	2,424,594	106,696,992	9,744,103	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		COCOA.		FRUITS.						
				Almonds.		Currants.		Prunes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	12,954	2,638							6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	2,163	225	–	–	17,287	1,317	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,295	297	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	113,617	7,962							10
11	Dutch Guiana	19,350	1,301							11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	34,120	341	247,663	26,977	67,994	4,737	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	41,479	3,966	84,400	6,397			16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	11,510	784							20

21	British Guiana									
22	British Honduras									
23	British North American colonies									
24	Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	16	
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	119,658	12,188	–	–	490,263	50,397	
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	1,118,995	94,795	–	–	2,271	174	
27	French West Indies	86,561	4,700							
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	31,190	2,833					
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	690,817	41,271	–	–	7,179	563	
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									
32	Cuba	–	–	13,920	431					
33	Porto Rico	9,071	575							
34	Portugal									
35	Madeira									
36	Fayal and other Azores									
37	Cape de Verds									
38	Italy	–	–	61,705	6,864	–	–	14,170	847	
39	Sicily	–	–	64,319	6,964	–	–	23,839	1,834	
40	Sardinia									
41	Trieste	–	–	100	30	220,232	19,527	628	34	
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	57,988	4,548			
43	Morocco, &c.	–	–	11,900	733					
44	Hayti	178,513	9,761							
45	Texas									
46	Mexico									
47	Central Republic of America									
48	New Grenada									
49	Venezuela	118,555	15,818							
50	Brazil	133,356	8,732							
51	Cisplatine Republic									
52	Argentine Republic									
53	Chili	559,007	19,232							
54	Peru	106,491	4,919							
55	China									
56	Asia, generally									
57	Africa, generally	325	16							
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	1,349,310	75,838	2,190,379	170,641	610,283	56,749	629,308	60,216	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.						SPICE.		
		Figs.		Raisins, Muscatel.		Raisins, other.		Mace.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	2,030	138	10,000	725					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	65	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,149	13,468	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	45	9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	23,000	2,768	79,394	7,330	122,640	6,040	533	870	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	2,960	155	115,010	6,038					16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies									23
24	Australia	–	–	625	35					24
25	France on the Atlantic	1,652	90	52,700	3,586	–	–	70	65	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	187,438	8,345	2,926	137			26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	450	16	19,182	1,221	–				28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	277,501	13,666	13,479,999	769,592	3,872,500	152,366			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal	8,400	510							34
35	Madeira	–	–	400	35					35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	2,475	55	7,480	374	18,640	560			38
39	Sicily	5,200	331	31,425	1,709	63,200	2,350			39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	–	–	10,800	760	44,883	3,498			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	725,841	50,728	32,400	2,244	738,150	22,546			42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela	–	–	875	71					49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	1,049,509	68,457	14,027,728	802,068	4,862,939	187,497	17,867	14,513	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.								
		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.		Pepper.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	7,615	6,877	189	244	15,631	3,307			7
8	Holland	243,540	224,970	-	-	55,099	13,406			8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	131,083	20,668	2,631,113	106,932	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	649	140			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	36,099	35,412	35,635	49,790	17,698	4,068	162,460	14,373	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	1,366	1,210	-	-	29,860	4,479	125,800	5,835	19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,383	462	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	10,400	10,029	–	–	91,703	20,205			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	325	805	14,100	2,560			26
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	160,668	31,456			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	–	–	1,900	1,788	3,893	950			38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	1,086	325			49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,450,590	57,386	56
57	Africa, generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	984	76	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	299,090	278,499	37,349	52,627	521,469	101,564	4,377,260	185,063	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.						Camphor.		
		Pimento.		Cassia.		Ginger.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,088	1,817	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,072	5,129	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	–	–	195,660	12,431	10,104	6,926	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	–	–	81,967	5,929					19
20	British West Indies	2,906,539	148,526							20

British Guiana									
British Honduras									
British North American colonies	109,195	6,413							
Australia									
France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500	1,269	
France on the Mediterranean									
French West Indies									
Spain on the Atlantic									
Spain on the Mediterranean									
Teneriffe and other Canaries									
Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	13,300	923					
Cuba	7,357	395	–	–	3,771	327			
Porto Rico									
Portugal									
Madeira									
Fayal and other Azores									
Cape de Verds									
Italy									
Sicily									
Sardinia									
Trieste									
Turkey, Levant, &c.									
Morocco, &c.									
Hayti	1,600	100	–	–	1,625	65			
Texas									
Mexico	3,001	204							
Central Republic of America									
New Grenada									
Venezuela									
Brazil									
Cisplatine Republic									
Argentine Republic									
Chili									
Peru									
China	–	–	438,866	31,667	–	–	667	154	
Asia, generally									
Africa, generally									
South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
Uncertain places									
Total	2,927,685	155,638	534,133	38,519	201,056	12,823	22,431	15,295	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SILKS FROM OTHER PLACES THAN INDIA, ETC.		Manufactures of silks and worsted.	Camlets of goat's hair or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet.	Worsted stuff goods.	Linens, bleached and unbleached.	Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheetings, brown and white.	
		Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	Other manufactures of.							
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	72	174,336	–	222,365	1
2	Prussia	–	1,220	–	–	–	7,050			2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	608	–	240	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	1,141	–	–	–	37,818			5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	3,839	274,400	4,273	27,436	674,693	315,811	84,273		7
8	Holland	–	457	–	5,473	9,152	2,431			8
9	Dutch East Indies								–	9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	5,756	–	–	–	141			12
13	England	249,468	3,040,173	436,910	20,150	4,313,179	5,344,555	301,515	282,857	13
14	Scotland	–	25,438	4,378	–	13,039	175,040	96,467	29,392	14
15	Ireland	–	–	40	–	–	49,591	–	85	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta							–		17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	985					19
20	British West Indies	–	246	–	–	–	13,137	1,014	234	20

British Guiana	-	-	-						
British Honduras	-	-	-						
British North American colonies	-	-	-	158	11	-	469	1,076	
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	
France on the Atlantic	-	-	92,183	15,064,746	1,873,441	73,385	2,007,237	600,667	- 477
France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	14,732	-	-	-	37	
French West Indies	-	-							
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	169					
Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							
Manilla and Philippine islands		-							
Cuba	-	-	-	9,158	831	960	4,961	5,944	
Porto Rico	-	-	-						
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	
Madeira	-	-	-						
Fayal and other Azores	-	-							
Cape de Verds	-	-							
Italy	-	-	-	293,305					
Sicily	-	-	-						
Sardinia	-	-	-	553					
Trieste	-	-	-	329	-	-	-	421	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,661		
Morocco, &c.	-	-	-						
Hayti	-	-	-						
Texas	-	-	-	909					
Mexico	-	-	-	787	-	-	435	1,896	
Central Republic of America	-	-							
New Grenada	-	-	-						
Venezuela	-	-	-						
Brazil	-	-	-	645					
Cisplatine Republic	-	-							
Argentine Republic	-	-							
Chili	-	-	-	130					
Peru	-	-	-	843					
China	-	-	-						
Asia, generally	-	-	-						
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-						
Uncertain places	-	-	-						
Total	-		345,490	18,685,295	2,319,884	128,389	7,026,898	6,731,278	483,269 535,789

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Bolting cloths.	WOOL, NOT EXCEEDING 8 CENTS PER POUND.		Quicksilver.	Opium.	Crude saltpetre.	All other articles.	Total value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.						
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	212,954	619,331	1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,197	25,467	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,600	6,463	3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	557	5,414	4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	803	39,762	5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	353	6,095	149,688	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	444,611	2,072,853	7
8	Holland	925	–	–	–	–	–	564,159	1,969,437	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	68,744	5,432	–	–	–	105,235	476,549	9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	3,526	201	–	–	–	7,599	371,996	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,695	11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,347	123,999	12
13	England	–	232,038	16,855	244,282	22,887	11,616	2,028,523	20,765,005	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,795	401,725	14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,720	60,486	15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	496	–	–	11,555	28,857	16
17	Malta	–	41,260	3,030	–	–	–	1,380	7,077	17
18	Cape of Good Hope	–	525	31	–	–	–	6,380	35,548	18
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	343,702	314,825	973,341	19
20	British West Indies	–	27,184	1,534	–	–	–	66,513	696,190	20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,165	21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,148	145,152	22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	77,635	5,484	-	-	-	229,291	1,311,618	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,728	9,161	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	63,358	-	-	-	1,247	-	649,002	21,240,440	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	169,066	12,351	-	3,858	6,882	695,158	883,965	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,667	130,014	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,101	6,243	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,117	1,126,188	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,169	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,865	461,367	31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,641	3,620,376	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,040	236,210	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023	7,269	33,088	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	1,399	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,210	3,210	36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,797	38,910	37
38	Italy	-	-	297,636	90,286	-	4,168	-	277,497	766,517	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	882	-	-	346,796	434,856	39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	560	40
41	Trieste	-	-	75,456	5,405	-	1,627	-	98,259	382,446	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	3,018,340	224,284	-	191,764	-	85,365	592,010	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	1,208,445	79,971	-	-	-	454	86,986	43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,152	1,256,983	44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,587	72,595	45
46	Mexico	-	-	384,634	27,261	-	-	-	399,305	3,085,344	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,602	141,081	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,942	86,215	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	2,421	170	-	-	-	63,737	1,621,658	49
50	Brazil	-	-	65,020	4,710	-	-	-	153,825	4,688,963	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	688,742	47,325	-	-	-	147,336	599,367	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	683,535	47,465	-	-	-	122,532	513,885	52
53	Chili	-	-	139,791	9,712	-	-	-	3,821	1,184,158	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,576	656	239,475	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	29,424	-	54,448	2,596,109	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,525	56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	221,521	16,113	-	-	-	212,678	418,797	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,389	85,705	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-								59
	Total	-	64,283	7,398,519	527,620	245,660	254,975	369,152	8,707,402	76,401,792	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.									
		Cloths and cassimeres.	Merino shawls, of wool.	Blankets.		Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Articles not specified.	Woollen yarn.		Worsted yarn.	
				Not exc'ding 75 cts. each.	Exceeding 75 cents each.			Quantity.	Value.		
		Dollars.						Pounds.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	10					1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-						2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	134					3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	3,492	-	-	-	51	5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	45,400	3,260	-	-	153,337	3,847	30	18	47,643	7
8	Holland	4,913	-	1	8	8,661	2,323				8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies										10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium	87,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12
13	England	6,707,807	182,075	791,227	410,790	817,618	508,047	76	57	318,876	13
14	Scotland	152	42,513	-	-	269	706	-	-	738	14
15	Ireland	-	-	318	-	7,112	-	17	7		15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17
18	Cape of Good Hope										18
19	British East Indies										19
20	British West Indies	2,767	-	2,446							20

21	British Guiana										21
22	British Honduras										22
23	British North American colonies	8,222	2	14	534	117	645	17	6	8	23
24	Australia	–	–	–	–		2				24
25	France on the Atlantic	212,996	54,617	944	51,400	46,346	6,974	173	68	1,466	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	3	–	26,867	69,871						26
27	French West Indies										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba	4,513									32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	72	1,582						36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	12						41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	10				42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti										44
45	Texas										45
46	Mexico	4,961									46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada										48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	7,078,906	282,467	821,889	534,197	1,037,096	522,554	313	156	368,802	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						SILKS FROM INDIA, ETC.		
		Dyed, printed, or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Twist, yarn, and thread.	Nankeens, direct from China.	Articles not specified.	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	28			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	9,764	1,053	14,849	-	-	21			5
6	Danish West Indies	2,003								6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	221,669	10,762	955,927	2,422	-	25,176	30		7
8	Holland	4,584	-	7,965	6,092	-	280	24,145		8
9	Dutch East Indies	320	-	-	-	1,355	-	72		9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	46		10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	36,277	144	-	201	-	183	536		12
13	England	7,329,528	1,852,413	801,578	754,252	-	600,059	178,264		13
14	Scotland	122,362	22,730	127	12,203	-	2,797	-	145	14
15	Ireland	165	711	45	321	-	470			15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,403		16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	23,115	12	-	-	-	-	586,409		19
20	British West Indies	566	197	-	5	-	-	108		20

British Guiana									
British Honduras									
British North American colonies	1,637	772	16	19	–	366			
Australia	24	–	–	–	–	362			
France on the Atlantic	1,177,150	252,866	96,850	2,685	–	241,344	1,186	4	
France on the Mediterranean	132	–	372						
French West Indies	857	–	683						
Spain on the Atlantic									
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,106	40							
Teneriffe and other Canaries									
Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,753	94	
Cuba	45,873	10,904	85	804	–	1,205	6,308		
Porto Rico									
Portugal									
Madeira									
Fayal and other Azores									
Cape de Verds									
Italy	262	176							
Sicily	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,802		
Sardinia									
Trieste	34	496	850						
Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	50		
Morocco, &c.									
Hayti	8,869	1,201	–	–	–	2,400			
Texas	300								
Mexico	11,994	454	436	–	–	–	1,100		
Central Republic of America									
New Grenada	111								
Venezuela	6								
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	625		
Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	501		
Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	395		
Chili									
Peru									
China	1,514	–	–	–	2,379	–	927,776		
Asia, generally									
Africa, generally									
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	38				
Uncertain places									
Total	9,000,216	2,154,931	1,879,783	779,004	3,772	874,691	1,738,509	50,650	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Sewing silk from other places than India.	Thread and cotton lace.	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.		HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.		
				Linens dyed or colored.	Other articles of flax.	Sail duck.	Other articles of hemp.	Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass flats, braids, &c.	Of fur, wool, leather, &c.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	609,550				1
2	Prussia	-	-	816	-					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	533				3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	340							5
6	Danish West Indies	105	-	-	-	-	-	804		6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	748	64,526	36,440	29,038	51,992	3,731	5,907	493	7
8	Holland	-	152	1,922	1,929	42,955	-	441		8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	108			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	39	1,576	-	2,945				12
13	England	193,775	943,365	112,163	689,489	57,230	82,460	471,086	10,115	13
14	Scotland	-	398	9,988	16,365	242	10,974	662	1,702	14
15	Ireland	-	4	14	140	1,288				15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	11	12	23	1,200	-	-	1,266		20

British Guiana									
British Honduras									
British North American colonies	4	22	21	239	323	153	45	193	
Australia	–	–	–	384					
France on the Atlantic	412,656	204,439	45,534	29,870	841	7	263,472	4,798	
France on the Mediterranean	106,374	–	–	–	–	–	368	220	
French West Indies	2	26							
Spain on the Atlantic									
Spain on the Mediterranean	–	107	–	–	–	–	270		
Teneriffe and other Canaries									
Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,041		
Cuba	52	18	211	1,079	–	3	7,733		
Porto Rico									
Portugal									
Madeira									
Fayal and other Azores									
Cape de Verds									
Italy	95,370	224	–	–	–	–	184,506		
Sicily	8,979	–	–	–	–	–	39		
Sardinia									
Trieste	–	–	–	–	–	–	150		
Turkey, Levant, &c.									
Morocco, &c.									
Hayti									
Texas									
Mexico	815	–	–	–	–	–	–	491	
Central Republic of America									
New Grenada									
Venezuela									
Brazil	–	–	–	110					
Cisplatine Republic									
Argentine Republic									
Chili									
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,595		
China	–	–	–	236	–	–	295		
Asia, generally									
Africa, generally									
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	80		
Uncertain places									
Total	818,884	1,213,672	208,708	763,079	760,199	97,436	941,983	18,019	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND IRON AND STEEL.								
		Side-arms.	Fire-arms.	Drawing-knives.	Cutting-knives.	Hatchets, axes, and adzes.	Socket chisels.	Steelyards and scale-beams.	Vices.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	–	–	–		58				2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,686	4,031	284	1,040	–	41	28	158	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	137							10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	432	44,802							12
13	England	13,549	171,343	19,038	13,832	7,799	27,587	20,267	30,970	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	–	31	–	–	11				20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	British North American colonies	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	14
24	Australia	-	113	-	-	21	20	-	26
25	France on the Atlantic	7,629	23,012	-	47	14	-	-	55
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	French West Indies	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Cuba	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Texas	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Brazil	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Peru	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	23,786	243,731	19,322	14,919	7,903	27,648	20,295	31,253

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON, AND IRON AND STEEL.						MANUFACTURES OF		
		Sickles or reaping hooks.	Scythes.	Spades and shovels.	Squares of iron or steel.	Wood screws.	Articles not specified.	Copper.	Brass.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	510	–	895	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	161	–	75	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	585			5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	270	1,966	762	–	–	104,630	6,526	96,971	7
8	Holland	28	1,207	28	–	–	7,878	2,887	25,984	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	978			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	2,112	–	14,335	12
13	England	7,062	43,696	17,035	6,787	166,036	4,680,934	69,865	233,994	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	33			14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	667			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	894	–	42	20

21	British Guiana							3		
22	British Honduras									
23	British North American colonies	2						1,876	1	15
24	Australia	3		46		12		758	90	8
25	France on the Atlantic					522		128,011	82,938	92,692
26	France on the Mediterranean							15,046	70	74
27	French West Indies							24		
28	Spain on the Atlantic									
29	Spain on the Mediterranean							97		
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									
32	Cuba							526		74
33	Porto Rico							5		
34	Portugal									1
35	Madeira									
36	Fayal and other Azores									
37	Cape de Verds									
38	Italy							338	85	97
39	Sicily									6
40	Sardinia									
41	Trieste		1,102					2,256		11
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.							278		
43	Morocco, &c.									
44	Hayti							203		
45	Texas							377		10
46	Mexico							196		
47	Central Republic of America									
48	New Grenada									
49	Venezuela							386		480
50	Brazil									
51	Cisplatine Republic									
52	Argentine Republic									
53	Chili								169	
54	Peru									
55	China									
56	Asia, generally									
57	Africa, generally									
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	7,365	47,971	17,871	6,787	166,570	4,949,642	155,544	395,554	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF								
		Tin.	Pewter.	Lead.	Wood.		Leather.	Marble.	Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise.	
					Cabinet ware.	Other articles.				
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	5	5,964	-	-	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
5	Denmark	107	-	-	310	-	121	-	-	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	7	35	8	-	74	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,386	461	-	60,019	62,029	13,000	186	5,138	7
8	Holland	10	-	-	1,132	1,244	53	-	336	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	334	214	103	38	-	12
13	England	47,530	50,539	1,056	8,730	49,098	327,144	974	179,931	13
14	Scotland	141	-	-	-	190	158	-	-	14
15	Ireland	709	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
18	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	18
19	British East Indies	-	-	-	117	154	-	-	-	19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	161	318	-	-	1,239	20

21	British Guiana	-									21
22	British Honduras	-									22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	192	2,207	4,269	330	-	658	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	1,120				24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	1,911	660	-	48,183	88,189	957,917	921	92,533	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	103	-	-	95	321	135	2,586	489	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	640	94	-	-	344	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	11			28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	2				29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	50				31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	125	515	73	22		32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	7	5			33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	24	288	-	-	40	34
35	Madeira	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-									36
37	Cape de Verds	-									37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	79	558	-	6,554	2,480	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	25		39
40	Sardinia	-									40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	451	156	93	-	358	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25			42
43	Morocco, &c.	-									43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	81	38	46			44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	-	984	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	40	-	8	-	168	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1,200	47
48	New Grenada	-									48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-									51
52	Argentine Republic	-									52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	10				53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	191	6,037	-	-	521	55
56	Asia, generally	-									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	57	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			58
59	Uncertain places	-									59
	Total	-	51,897	51,660	1,248	122,946	215,736	1,305,707	11,331	286,765	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
			GLASSWARE.				GLASS.	WARES.		
		Watches, and parts of watches.	Cut, and not specified, paying 30 per cent., and 3 cents per lb.		Plain and other, paying a duty of 20 per cent., and 2 cents per lb.		Other manufactures of, paying a duty of 20 per ct.	China and porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	14		1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-			2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	13,887	3,596	5,187	412	-	-	3	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2,873	22,352	7,102	1,010,387	81,868	211,322	3,756	1,298	7
8	Holland	48	-	-	-	-	2,152	1,821	430	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	63			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	166	43,460	5,492	70,354	5,772	-	3		12
13	England	373,552	23,396	13,514	306,317	53,052	6,172	132,410	2,175,954	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	11,334	799	-	-	2,357	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,393	15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	10	6				16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	17		19
20	British West Indies	-	14	3	-	-	5	8	20	20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-								21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-								22
23	British North American colonies	-		15	64	50	3	1	-	10	794		23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,831	706	10	-	101	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	415,940	228,940	38,476	200,812	37,095	171,046	148,880	4,433	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	20	4	214,904	16,678	59	229	1,454	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	425	171	1,433	100	-	1,773		27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	131	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	46	31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	303	163	78	-	105	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	20								33
34	Portugal	-	-	-									34
35	Madeira	-	-	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-											36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-									37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	30	2	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-									40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	12	10	58,307	9,356	-	-	230	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-									42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-									43
44	Hayti	-	-	-									44
45	Texas	-	-	-									45
46	Mexico	-	-	-									46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-									47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-									48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-									49
50	Brazil	-	-	-									50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	34	20						51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-									52
53	Chili	-	-	-									53
54	Peru	-	-	-									54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,233		55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-									56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	20								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65		58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-									59
	Total	-			792,634	332,608	68,445	1,890,182	200,008	391,021	293,371	2,189,887	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		WARES.			SADDLERY.					
		Plated, and not specified.	Gilt	Japanned.	Common, tinned, and japanned.	Plated, polished, brass, steel, &c.	Coach and harness furniture.	Carriages, and parts of carriages.	Slates of all kinds.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	78		1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,998	4,977	130	-	17	-	-	7,324	7
8	Holland	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	237	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	211,793	35,407	64,900	152,861	236,506	14,674	1,693	73,407	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,497	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	18	-	-	-	-	-	32		20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies									23
24	Australia					6	90	254		24
25	France on the Atlantic	4,478	27,740	1,092	39	1,752	1,189	413	26	25
26	France on the Mediterranean									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	–	30							38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	–	194							44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru	–	392							54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	218,287	68,680	66,147	152,900	238,281	15,953	2,470	82,491	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Prepared quills.	Black-lead pencils.	Paperhangings.	Hair-cloth and hair-seating.	Brushes of all kinds.	Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.	Brasiers' copper.	Sheet and rolled brass.	Silvered or plated wire.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	8,299									1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	7,614	1,627	57	43,514	4,984	-	-	-	894	7
8	Holland	-	190	-	19	360					8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	85							10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	6,131	4,838	1,588	56,600	8,491	2,106	1,397	400	6,566	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	1,849						14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17
18	Cape of Good Hope										18
19	British East Indies										19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	1					20

British Guiana									
British Honduras									
British North American colonies									
Australia									
France on the Atlantic	23	293	99,009	3,544	58,210	144			
France on the Mediterranean									
French West Indies									
Spain on the Atlantic									
Spain on the Mediterranean									
Teneriffe and other Canaries			45						
Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	2				
Cuba	-	-	-	-					
Porto Rico									
Portugal									
Madeira									
Fayal and other Azores									
Cape de Verds									
Italy									
Sicily									
Sardinia									
Trieste									
Turkey, Levant, &c.									
Morocco, &c.									
Hayti									
Texas									
Mexico	-	-	-	-	3				
Central Republic of America									
New Grenada									
Venezuela									
Brazil	-	-	-	-	7				
Cisplatine Republic									
Argentine Republic									
Chili									
Peru									
China									
Asia, generally									
Africa, generally									
South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
Uncertain places									
Total	21,997	6,948	100,784	105,596	72,048	2,950	1,397	400	7,390

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Raw silk.	INDIGO.		WOOL UNMANUFACTURED, EXCEEDING EIGHT CTS. PER POUND.		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF				
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	12 per ct.	12½ per ct.	
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.				
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	424	–	–	2,412	1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	13	4					2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	382	3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	–	9,360	9,995							6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	48,229	21,321	1,529	–	–	47,035	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	1,492	8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	390	293							10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	46,024	14,229	497	–	–	7,272	12
13	England	38,125	183,151	221,216	110,441	58,071	1,298	581	4,424	220,727	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17
18	Cape of Good Hope										18
19	British East Indies	–	362,724	413,832	–	–	1,547	–	–	30	19
20	British West Indies	–	22,646	16,738	679	138					20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-						
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	18,535	18,722				
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,685	2,513	-	14
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,261	43,018		
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	736	39,178	32,701	23,811	9,852	18	-
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,363	2,790		
27	French West Indies	-	-	-							
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,167	
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-							
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	196,292	113,143	-	-	6	
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	1,810	1,771				
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,852	7,779		
35	Madeira	-	-	-							
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-							
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-							
38	Italy	-	-	-							
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	45	11	
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Trieste	-	-	-							
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	250	-	-	16,075	2,828	-	109
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-							
44	Hayti	-	-	-							
45	Texas	-	-	-							
46	Mexico	-	-	-	141	600	330	-	-	-	400
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	63,690	45,185	600	450		
48	New Grenada	-	-	-							
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	269,105	297,217	-	-	96	
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,846	7,700	-	-
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,824	1,052		
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	128		
54	Peru	-	-	-							
55	China	-	-	-	6	1,280	507	-	-	58,891	
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-							
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-							
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-							
	Total	-			39,258	1,168,761	1,171,644	526,654	171,918	66,573	1,109

21			
22			
23	14	-	4,508
24			
25	-	-	31,176
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32	5	-	1,598
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40	-	-	381
41			
42	109		
43			
44			
45			
46	400		
47			
48			
49			
50	-	-	1,000
51	-	-	48
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
57			
58	-	-	14,444
59			
	1,109	4,424	332,505

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							Total value.	
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF								
		15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.		
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	134,866	–	561	–	–	–	568	755,709	1
2	Prussia	15,160	–	6,165	80	–	–	–	23,643	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	92	–	–	–	–	1,898	3
4	Swedish West Indies	84	–	7	–	–	–	–	91	4
5	Denmark	562	–	401	–	–	–	558	36,225	5
6	Danish West Indies	13,458	–	510	65	–	–	305	27,383	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	47,753	29	24,599	19,765	–	–	10,864	2,505,758	7
8	Holland	23,831	–	913	1,421	–	–	386	180,518	8
9	Dutch East Indies	146	–	201	–	–	–	–	2,124	9
10	Dutch West Indies	992	3	37	2	–	–	1,007	3,766	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	10,573	–	24	6	–	–	80	235,577	12
13	England	418,580	1,719	557,572	17,985	–	19	317,734	35,492,062	13
14	Scotland	2,291	–	117	–	–	–	1,967	254,975	14
15	Ireland	633	–	468	–	–	–	674	17,780	15
16	Gibraltar	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,592	16
17	Malta	118	–	3	–	–	–	–	121	17
18	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	18
19	British East Indies	2,257	–	184	–	–	–	219	1,027,893	19
20	British West Indies	11,551	–	938	401	–	–	669	41,757	20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18,855	21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
23	British North American colonies	-	12,287	79	65,770	9,337	55	114	6,514	125,349	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	46,830	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	247,809	74	748,426	18,885	1,056	-	141,171	6,872,393	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	67,175	-	7,291	72	-	-	262	319,140	26
27	French West Indies	-	744	-	901	-	-	-	526	6,891	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,542	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	12,165	-	694	8	-	-	-	16,757	29
3	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	118,568	31
32	Cuba	-	286,041	32	32,060	604	-	-	413	401,571	32
33	Porto Rico	-	8,378	-	153	-	-	-	-	10,339	33
34	Portugal	-	64	-	167	-	-	-	-	8,363	34
35	Madeira	-	172	-	403	-	-	-	152	727	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	1,671	36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	37
38	Italy	-	18,358	-	11,789	192	-	-	169	321,371	38
39	Sicily	-	7,643	-	3,303	-	-	-	-	22,211	39
40	Sardinia	-	33	-	99	-	-	-	14	527	40
41	Trieste	-	8,662	-	578	655	-	-	580	20,040	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	7,331	-	1,974	-	-	-	766	13,621	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Hayti	-	95,049	-	50	-	-	-	-	108,131	44
45	Texas	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	796	2,923	45
46	Mexico	-	87	-	672	16	-	-	-	22,312	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	46,863	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	48
49	Venezuela	-	6,845	-	375	-	-	-	6	305,415	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	792	-	-	-	-	2,709	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,269	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,447	52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,086	54
55	China	-	10,938	1	16,902	-	-	-	1,409	1,082,173	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Africa, generally	-	26	-	17	-	-	-	-	135	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	10	-	32	-	-	-	-	14,712	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Total	-	1,474,466	1,937	1,485,565	69,580	1,111	133	487,824	50,540,409	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLANNELS.		BOCKINGS AND BAIZES.		CARPETING.				
						Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained.		Other ingrained and Venetian.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	6,824	3,108							5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	22,461	8,835	-	-	-	-	508	279	7
8	Holland	18	8							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	495	206							12
13	England	341,150	159,474	287,354	118,620	208,931	398,663	251,004	181,093	13
14	Scotland	55	25	-	-	11,749	19,587	16,467	11,099	14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	19	20

21	British Guiana										21
22	British Honduras										22
23	British North American colonies	704	263	–	–	1,866	2,267	3,471	2,055		23
24	Australia										24
25	France on the Atlantic	1,778	828	–	–	387	1,258	606	407		25
26	France on the Mediterranean										26
27	French West Indies										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba	4	1								32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy	23	5	–	–	19	34				38
39	Sicily										39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste										41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.										42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti										44
45	Texas										45
46	Mexico										46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada										48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	373,512	172,753	287,354	118,620	289,952	414,809	272,086	197,798		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLOOR-CLOTH, PATENT, PRINTED, OR PAINTED.		FURNITURE OIL-CLOTH.		COTTON BAGGING.		MADEIRA WINE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	124,691	14,849			1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	21,893	2,428			2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	626	546	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	25,926	3,616	103,016	24,231	43,120	2,706	286	676	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	668	50	209	177	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	28,644	30,078	10,430	7,182	629,499	71,234	5,072	11,116	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	1,256,007	127,629	122	207	14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,470	31,095	19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	274	20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-						
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-						
23	British North American colonies	-	17	20	80	40	-	-	1,079	1,936	
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,745	1,114		
25	France on the Atlantic	-	13	19	1,178	344	-	-	199	978	
26	France on the Mediterranean	-									
27	French West Indies	-	-		-						
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	212	
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	4	5					
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	13	106	425
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	30
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-						
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,836	537,366
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								
37	Cape de Verds	-	-								
38	Italy	-	-	-	-						
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-						
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-						
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	489
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-						
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-						
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	171
45	Texas	-	-	-	-						
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-						
47	Central Republic of America	-	-								
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-						
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-						
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	20
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-						
53	Chili	-	-	-	-						
54	Peru	-	-	-	-						
55	China	-	-	-	-						
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-						
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-					
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-						
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-						
	Total	-	54,600	33,733	114,708	31,802	2,093,693	290,023	299,535	585,759	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Red, of France.		Other, of France.		Of France, in bottles.		Sicily.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	22	191			3
4	Swedish West Indies	122	114							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	2,895	480	1,013	454					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,076	422	678	438	4,511	3,808			7
8	Holland	812	288	537	245	758	1,546			8
9	Dutch East Indies	22	3							9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	43	304			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	189	243			12
13	England	842	480	–	–	2,215	6,044	3,311	1,774	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,241	217	17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	263	61	–	–	105	110			20

21	British Guiana										21
22	British Honduras										22
23	British North American colonies	82	84	-	-	658	1,157	35	56		23
24	Australia	-	-	100	69	624	108				24
25	France on the Atlantic	1,065,292	235,980	211,585	53,518	471,457	769,682				25
26	France on the Mediterranean	980,888	184,889	371,759	81,516	51,063	31,994	4,110	1,448		26
27	French West Indies	29,994	5,213	-	-	2,835	1,375				27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	1,183	235								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba	10,064	2,391	636	400	2,087	3,793				32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy	23	4	53	34	54	26	158,764	45,224		38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,594	85,769		39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste										41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.										42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti										44
45	Texas	-	-	404	168	99	143	118	41		45
46	Mexico										46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada	332	70								48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	2,093,890	450,714	586,765	136,842	536,720	820,524	422,173	134,529		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINE, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Sherry.		Red, of Spain and Austria.		Other, of Spain, Austria, Germ'y, & Mediterranean.		Of other countries, in casks.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	12	22			5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	921	377	1,096	470	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,497	2,528	–	–	1,480	1,147			7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	10,893	7,188	1,290	1,849	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,219	416	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	17,007	26,471	5,140	1,484	2,488	736	13,640	15,387	13
14	Scotland	136	234							14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	500	2,095	7,509	1,605	103,660	32,436			16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	56	85							19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	374	247			20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	523	396	783	323	–	–	540	826	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	97	255	–	–	3,388	2,151			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,605	3,691	26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	173,517	201,307	13,509	2,972	45,129	22,353			28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	3,255	5,771	152,967	32,367	1,176,585	312,946	4,024	789	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	222,491	95,534	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	314	1,724	31
32	Cuba	1,197	1,334	270	119	369	263			32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	517,148	436,964	34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,101	6,025	36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	–	–	6,070	1,017	10,679	3,575	30	13	38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	– –	73,116	19,733			39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	–	5,129	1,834			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	832	285	199	145	42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas	95	95	–	–	198	40			45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	52	20	60	20	49
50	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,516	2,672	50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	197,880	240,561	185,548	39,886	1,435,298	405,383	789,975	566,527	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.		FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.		
		In bottles.		From grain.		From other materials.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	512	955	–	–	9	10			2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	468	168	104	178			3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,148	421	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	5	6	–	–	479,347	178,175	268,806	70,427	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	3,207	5,268	42,792	14,336	1,896	2,512	207	96	7
8	Holland	10,786	27,439	1,073,035	467,187	1,202	2,178			8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	39	17					9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	3,789	1,349	851,727	131,786	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	326,079	47,133	11
12	Belgium	36	93	527	152	6	6			12
13	England	2,364	6,669	32,886	28,108	94,391	82,084			13
14	Scotland	236	437	17,292	18,315	432	418			14
15	Ireland	–	–	6,551	5,918	158	417			15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	5,282	3,001			16
17	Malta	60	52							17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	16	19
20	British West Indies	4	5	–	–	45,912	32,905	58,115	14,508	20

21	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,455	9,050	21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	2	15	1,977	1,871	20,876	15,100	15,628	5,041	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	5,937	15,684	–	–	1,882,847	1,313,713			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	365	676	–	–	19,036	13,302			26
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	493	654	2,404,804	411,990	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	155	159	–	–	24,374	15,543			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	263	593	27	23	13,058	7,401	15,752,308		32
33	Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	13,655	4,488	3,312,281	2,952,120	33
34	Portugal	1,794	2,601						708,876	34
35	Madeira	–	–	–	–	5	38			35
36	Fayal and other Azores	45	98							36
37	Cape de Verds	25	10							37
38	Italy	12	7	–	–	2,862	1,970			38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	–	630	189			39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	–	95	590			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	25	72			42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	–	–	–	–	211	86	29,781	6,107	44
45	Texas	–	–	–	–			30	8	45
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,066	331	46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	6	10			48
49	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	2,052	1,267	6,304	1,414	49
50	Brazil	392	215	–	–	–	–	3,345	741	50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China	5	20	–	–	1	3			55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,500	2,021	58
59	Uncertain places	–	–	–	–	14,371	8,672	16,987	2,148	59
	Total	26,205	61,002	1,175,594	536,095	2,617,124	1,686,331	23,094,677	4,364,234	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.				SPERMACETI OIL.		
				In bottles.		In casks.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	-	-	677	115					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	109	24	136	71			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	27	10					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,907	361	-	-	128	106	491	530	7
8	Holland	19	5							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	1,109	1,523	15,507	12,618	205,729	206,076			13
14	Scotland	-	-	1,285	644	19,585	18,339			14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1,778	1,493			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

British Guiana										
British Honduras										
British North American colonies	19	5	5	1	95	110				
Australia										
France on the Atlantic	87,031	14,535	–	–	–	–	30	23		
France on the Mediterranean	1,015	217								
French West Indies										
Spain on the Atlantic	235	40								
Spain on the Mediterranean	483	78								
Teneriffe and other Canaries										
Manilla and Philippine islands										
Cuba	68	16	–	–	6	15	3	2		
Porto Rico	–	–	33	10						
Portugal	162	62	–	–	370	328				
Madeira										
Fayal and other Azores										
Cape de Verds										
Italy										
Sicily										
Sardinia										
Trieste										
Turkey, Levant, &c.										
Morocco, &c.										
Hayti										
Texas										
Mexico										
Central Republic of America										
New Grenada										
Venezuela										
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,646	4,900		
Cisplatine Republic										
Argentine Republic										
Chili										
Peru										
China										
Asia, generally										
Africa, generally										
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	128,162	103,849		
Uncertain places										
Total	92,041	16,842	17,643	13,422	227,820	225,538	134,332	109,304		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		OIL.										
		Whale and other fish.		Olive.		Castor.		Linseed.		Rapeseed.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										-	1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	110			3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	102	247	6,527	3,339			7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,618	97,887			8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,730	12,957			12
13	England	-	-	58,593	46,257	15,896	23,312	1,208,712	591,176			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	17,579	12,373							16
17	Malta	-	-	18,762	13,451							17
18	Cape of Good Hope											18
19	British East Indies											19
20	British West Indies											20

21	British Guiana												21
22	British Honduras												22
23	British North American colonies	779	357	–	–	–	–	551	439				23
24	Australia												24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	313	356	–	–	171	150	56	59		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	11,378	8,776								26
27	French West Indies												27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	7,541	5,322								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	101,649	73,718								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries												30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands												31
32	Cuba	–	–	22	16								32
33	Porto Rico	268	150										33
34	Portugal	–	–	86,766	59,658								34
35	Madeira												35
36	Fayal and other Azores												36
37	Cape de Verds												37
38	Italy	–	–	27,540	18,576	–	–	4,275	2,350				38
39	Sicily	–	–	36,853	24,471	–	–	5,085	2,981				39
40	Sardinia												40
41	Trieste	–	–	6,267	4,249								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	32,256	18,467								42
43	Morocco, &c.	–	–	13,394	9,507								43
44	Hayti	–	–	–	–	3	1						44
45	Texas	875	540										45
46	Mexico												46
47	Central Republic of America												47
48	New Grenada												48
49	Venezuela												49
50	Brazil	1,438	400										50
51	Cisplatine Republic	388	208										51
52	Argentine Republic												52
53	Chili												53
54	Peru												54
55	China												55
56	Asia, generally												56
57	Africa, generally												57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	396,403	111,166										58
59	Uncertain places												59
	Total	400,151	112,821	418,913	295,197	16,001	23,560	1,425,788	711,389	56	59		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TEAS, FROM OTHER PLACES THAN INDIA, CHINA, &c.		CHOCOLATE.		SUGAR.				
						Brown.		White, clayed, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	128,138	5,556			4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	18,588,403	1,032,160			6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	6,814	2,382	296	74	107,991	4,909			7
8	Holland	–	–	24	3					8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	5,110,104	213,286			9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	1,333,979	53,773	5,117	399	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	5,324	180			11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	2,877	1,429	–	–	896	50	259	20	13
14	Scotland	7	4							14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	140,761	7,192			18
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	1,939,157	89,021	100	6	19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	170,928	9,156			20

21	British Guiana											21
22	British Honduras											22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	–	–	1,103,179	58,436	3,750	297			23
24	Australia											24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	2,334	1,067	71,505	3,422	50	11			25
26	France on the Mediterranean											26
27	French West Indies	8	3	–	–	3,708,463	144,409	496	40			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	42	12							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	455	187							29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	8,733,700	294,569	2,340	140			31
32	Cuba	–	–	238	82	70,286,903	3,639,961	12,677,591	967,174			32
33	Porto Rico	–	–	54	12	60,103,732	2,779,982					33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verds											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Sardinia											40
41	Trieste											41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.											42
43	Morocco, &c.											43
44	Hayti	–	–	12	5	4,505	252					44
45	Texas	50	7	–	–	348	18					45
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	400	24					46
47	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	–	89,928	4,479					47
48	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	23,182	1,384					48
49	Venezuela	–	–	499	156	1,004,459	52,188	163	15			49
50	Brazil	–	–	–	–	9,848,738	555,186	293	25			50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Argentine Republic											52
53	Chili											53
54	Peru	–	–	–	–	5,955	252					54
55	China	–	–	–	–	188	22	787	81			55
56	Asia, generally											56
57	Africa, generally											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	6,970	380					58
59	Uncertain places	–	–	–	–	22,491	1,124					59
	Total	9,756	3,825	3,954	1,598	182,540,327	8,951,371	12,690,946	968,131			

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		LOAF SUGAR.		SUGAR CANDY.		OTHER REFINED SUGAR.		CAYENNE PEPPER.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	305	44	–	–	189	16			23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic									25
26	France on the Mediterranean									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	10	2	160	20	56,667	5,010	1	1	32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China	–	–	420	38					55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	315	46	580	58	56,856	5,026	8	5	

No 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CANDLES.				CHEESE.		SOAP.		
		Tallow.		Wax and spermaceti.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	102,281	10,452	–	–	–	–	1,001	242	1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	211	24			2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	6	3			5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	129	15	402	247	9,547	1,143	392	31	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	32,870	3,680	4	1	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	6	5			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	701	67			12
13	England	1,906	205	438	228	31,710	6,457	14,971	918	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	576	75			14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,057	69	16
17	Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,404	4,023	17
18	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	914	144	18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana										21
22	British Honduras										22
23	British North American colonies	72	14	5	3	867	280	113	8		23
24	Australia	–	–	–	–	168	19				24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	50	28	67,745	7,879	2	1		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	2,895	414	566,807	34,773		26
27	French West Indies										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,610	521		28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	30	5	12,500	757		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba	–	–	1,004	385	220	32				32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	3,807	858	32,263	2,208		38
39	Sicily										39
40	Sardinia	–	–	–	–	45	9				40
41	Trieste	30,509	3,173	–	–	233	56	15,118	838		41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,332	3,994		42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti	225	13								44
45	Texas	–	–	–	–	770	141				45
46	Mexico										46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada										48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	135,129	13,872	1,899	891	159,401	21,147	759,488	48,528		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TALLOW.		LARD.		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	9,800	804			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,293	558	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	9	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	11,597	1,263	28,323	1,887	289,830	29,061	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	25	3	2,000	231	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	360,683	38,774	-	-	11,339	974	16,595	2,367	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	28	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	5,776	546	353	42	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	16,531	1,409	-	-	5,600	409			20

21	British Guiana								
22	British Honduras								
23	British North American colonies	4,062	406	20	3	9,352	809	255	19
24	Australia	–	–	–	–	30	2	1,963	134
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	256	38
26	France on the Mediterranean								
27	French West Indies								
28	Spain on the Atlantic								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	8
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								
32	Cuba	–	–	42	11	1,300	154	171	26
33	Porto Rico								
34	Portugal	4,960	531						
35	Madeira								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verds								
38	Italy								
39	Sicily	3,988	356						
40	Sardinia								
41	Trieste	5,497	474	1,716	160				
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.				–				
43	Morocco, &c.								
44	Hayti								
45	Texas	217	15						
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	144	12		
47	Central Republic of America								
48	New Grenada								
49	Venezuela								
50	Brazil	8,145	652						
51	Cisplatine Republic	57,666	4,952	–	–	503,897	12,500		
52	Argentine Republic	45,185	3,060	–	–	201,945	5,641		
53	Chili								
54	Peru								
55	China								
56	Asia, generally								
57	Africa, generally								
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	40	3						
59	Uncertain places								
	Total	507,174	50,632	13,375	1,437	777,531	93,734	316,492	32,539

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BUTTER.		SALTPETRE.		EPSOM SALTS.		OIL OF VITRIOL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	1,634	223							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	334	85							3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	77,815	10,658	-	-	-	-	359	24	7
8	Holland	1,848	358							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	15,880	3,333	553	41	79,728	1,560	191	14	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	72	13							15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	-	-	61,639	2,550					19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana								
22	British Honduras								
23	British North American colonies	13,852	1,926						
24	Australia	150	8						
25	France on the Atlantic	5,339	868	–	–	–	–	40	15
26	France on the Mediterranean								
27	French West Indies								
28	Spain on the Atlantic								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								
32	Cuba	196	42						
33	Porto Rico								
34	Portugal								
35	Madeira								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verds								
38	Italy								
39	Sicily								
40	Sardinia								
41	Trieste								
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.								
43	Morocco, &c.								
44	Hayti								
45	Texas								
46	Mexico								
47	Central Republic of America								
48	New Grenada								
49	Venezuela								
50	Brazil								
51	Cisplatine Republic								
52	Argentine Republic								
53	Chili								
54	Peru								
55	China								
56	Asia, generally								
57	Africa, generally								
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
59	Uncertain places								
	Total	117,190	17,514	62,192	2,591	79,728	1,560	590	53

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.						COTTON.		
		Snuff.		Cigars.		Other than snuff and cigars.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	4	1			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	50	616					5
6	Danish West Indies	37	22	85	433					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	516	134	2,448	14,942	2,431	624			7
8	Holland	-	-	1	10					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	546	2,072					10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	908	1,281	290	1,837					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	371	1,767	-	-	66,497	5,302	20

21	British Guiana										21
22	British Honduras										22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	3	30						23
24	Australia										24
25	France on the Atlantic	1,595	341	61	458	– 3	4				25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	110	1,230						26
27	French West Indies	–	–	30	203						27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	24	72						28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	8	54						31
32	Cuba	–	–	86,097	988,409	–	–	19,834	2,918		32
33	Porto Rico	–	–	146	1,110	–	–	2,415	457		33
34	Portugal	50	80								34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste										41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	61	10	468	48		42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti	–	–	151	1,000						44
45	Texas	24	12	42	448	–	–	1,890,052	240,130		45
46	Mexico	–	–	2,746	11,951	–	–	15,515	2,122		46
47	Central Republic of America	–	–	3	57						47
48	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,623	2,724		48
49	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,528	485		49
50	Brazil	–	–	1	15	50,373	3,029	200,752	33,250		50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China	–	–	4	26						55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally										57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	4		58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	3,130	1,870	93,217	1,026,740	52,872	3,661	2,235,734	287,435		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		GUNPOWDER.		BRISTLES.		GLUE.		DRY OCHRE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	292,455	100,863	11,244	1,285			1
2	Prussia	–	–	33,195	13,266					2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	20,963	11,999	10	13			7
8	Holland	–	–	239	131	130	15	32,839	487	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	16,107	5,733	148,624	68,020	12,443	1,763	903,853	15,676	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	6,791	848			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	33	14	532	249	–	–	54	4	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	1,331	498	200	66	1,213,143	10,036	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,901	51	26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,042	79	38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	16,140	5,747	497,339	195,026	30,818	3,990	2,155,831	26,333	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		OCHRE IN OIL.		WHITE AND RED LEAD.		WHITING AND PARIS WHITE.		LITHARGE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	274	80					7
8	Holland	–	–	29,799	1,744					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	625	56					12
13	England	11,309	626	696,073	48,973	623,779	2,472	3,054	188	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana								
22	British Honduras								
23	British North American colonies	–	–	345	28	369	6		
24	Australia								
25	France on the Atlantic	20	1	183	18	615	7		
26	France on the Mediterranean								
27	French West Indies								
28	Spain on the Atlantic								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								
32	Cuba	–	–	25	3				
33	Porto Rico								
34	Portugal								
35	Madeira								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verds								
38	Italy								
39	Sicily								
40	Sardinia								
41	Trieste								
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.								
43	Morocco, &c.								
44	Hayti								
45	Texas	–	–	84	8				
46	Mexico								
47	Central Republic of America								
48	New Grenada								
49	Venezuela								
50	Brazil								
51	Cisplatine Republic								
52	Argentine Republic								
53	Chili								
54	Peru								
55	China								
56	Asia, generally								
57	Africa, generally								
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
59	Uncertain places								
	Total	11,329	627	727,408	50,905	624,763	2,485	3,054	188

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		ORANGE MINERAL.		SUGAR OF LEAD.		LEAD.						
						Pig, bar, and sheet.		Shot.		Leaden pipes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	185,558	15,668	-	-	-	-	100	16	7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	5,588	200					9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	100	11	104,726	8,323	154,445	5,790	5,041	1,188			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	190,572	6,496					16
17	Malta											17
18	Cape of Good Hope											18
19	British East Indies											19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	1,198	56					20

21	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	3			21
22	British Honduras											22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	–	–	–	–					23
24	Australia											24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	914	13					25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	13,887	1,854							26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	116,748	3,900					28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	58,964	2,141					29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	1,193	36					32
33	Porto Rico											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verds											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Sardinia											40
41	Trieste											41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.											42
43	Morocco, &c.											43
44	Hayti											44
45	Texas											45
46	Mexico											46
47	Central Republic of America											47
48	New Grenada											48
49	Venezuela											49
50	Brazil											50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Argentine Republic											52
53	Chili											53
54	Peru											54
55	China											55
56	Asia, generally											56
57	Africa, generally											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											58
59	Uncertain places											59
	Total	100	11	304,161	25,845	598,923	18,631	5,063	1,191	100	16	

No. I.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		LEAD.		CORDAGE.				TWINE AND PACK-THREAD.		CORKS.		
		Old.		Tarred, and cables.		Untarred, and yarn.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	1,748,213	35,193	2,549	175	4,192	477			1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	215	80			3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,868	69									4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	10,942	259									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,371	1,468	460	194	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	5	8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	5,570	147	–	–	300	30					10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	15	1	131,809	11,536	867	311	402,368	196,167	4,190	859	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,550	1,749			14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	96			15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,110	3,274	16
17	Malta											17
18	Cape of Good Hope											18
19	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	209,670	10,765			19
20	British West Indies	13,329	369	130	3	661	28	956	150	154	38	20

21	British Guiana											21
22	British Honduras											22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	492	52	242	33	1,250	351			23
24	Australia											24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	11,868	744	30,759	5,299	71,208	13,537	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	1,846	63	860	94	135,990	27,562	26
27	French West Indies	505	15									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,252	2,934	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,607	205	9,879	2,031	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	1,789	36	95	18	190	12	-	-	1,381	382	32
33	Porto Rico											33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,651	675	34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verds											37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,923	1,953	38
39	Sicily											39
40	Sardinia											40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	320			41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.											42
43	Morocco, &c.											43
44	Hayti											44
45	Texas	200	6	413	100							45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	12,378	935	2,310	225			46
47	Central Republic of America	1,207	16									47
48	New Grenada											48
49	Venezuela											49
50	Brazil											50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,517	997			52
53	Chili											53
54	Peru											54
55	China											55
56	Asia, generally											56
57	Africa, generally											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											58
59	Uncertain places											59
	Total	36,418	918	1,881,152	106,902	30,901	2,331	673,962	148,366	268,142	53,437	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		COPPER.				FIRE-ARMS.				
		Rods and bolts.		Nails and spikes.		Muskets.		Rifles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	813	1,696	51	139	7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	1	7			9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	731	1,365	3	49	12
13	England	–	–	3,194	794	948	2,581	36	488	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	3	16	3	59	23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	653	2,618	17	365	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Cuba	-	-	115	40	45	75	-	-	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Texas	-	-	18	9	-	-	-	-	45
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	160	150	-	-	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Total	-	-	3,257	843	3,294	8,438	110	1,086	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.						TACKS, BRADS, AND SPRIGS NOT ABOVE 16 OZ. PER M.		
		Cap and bonnet.		Not above No. 14.		Exceeding No. 14.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	32	20	-	-	2,253	198			7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	4,213	1,078	470,219	39,109	74,816	12,403	4,669	810	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	378	33			14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana								21
22	British Honduras								22
23	British North American colonies	2	1	294	21	8	2		23
24	Australia								24
25	France on the Atlantic	3,108	2,800	-	-	80	15	10	4 25
26	France on the Mediterranean								26
27	French West Indies								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								31
32	Cuba	-	-	91	3				32
33	Porto Rico								33
34	Portugal								34
35	Madeira								35
36	Fayal and other Azores								36
37	Cape de Verds								37
38	Italy								38
39	Sicily								39
40	Sardinia								40
41	Trieste								41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.								42
43	Morocco, &c.								43
44	Hayti								44
45	Texas								45
46	Mexico								46
47	Central Republic of America								47
48	New Grenada								48
49	Venezuela								49
50	Brazil								50
51	Cisplatine Republic								51
52	Argentine Republic								52
53	Chili								53
54	Peru								54
55	China								55
56	Asia, generally								56
57	Africa, generally								57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								58
59	Uncertain places								59
	Total	7,355	3,899	470,464	32,133	77,535	12,651	4,699	814

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceeding 16 oz. per M.		Nails.		Spikes.		Cables and chains.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	1,848	278					12
13	England	1,996	260	1,651,684	140,944	456,666	94,337	3,369,318	139,450	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	12	14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	11,200	540			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	–	–	2,679	36	–	–	44,616	1,869	20

21	British Guiana										21
22	British Honduras										22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	1,615	140	797	60	77,654	3,197		23
24	Australia										24
25	France on the Atlantic	210	26	325	19	395	20	229	21		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	215	18						26
27	French West Indies										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,347	355		32
33	Porto Rico										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verds										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily										39
40	Sardinia										40
41	Trieste										41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.										42
43	Morocco, &c.										43
44	Hayti	–	–	968	154						44
45	Texas	12	2	–	–	–	–	894	25		45
46	Mexico										46
47	Central Republic of America										47
48	New Grenada										48
49	Venezuela										49
50	Brazil										50
51	Cisplatine Republic										51
52	Argentine Republic										52
53	Chili										53
54	Peru										54
55	China										55
56	Asia, generally										56
57	Africa, generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,562	30		57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										58
59	Uncertain places										59
	Total	2,218	288	1,659,534	140,889	468,988	24,957	3,486,810	143,979		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.							
		Mill cranks.		Mill saws.		Anchors.		Anvils.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia								
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden and Norway								
4	Swedish West Indies								
5	Denmark								
6	Danish West Indies								
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany								
8	Holland								
9	Dutch East Indies								
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	215	9		
11	Dutch Guiana								
12	Belgium								
13	England	–	–	2,240	7,377	262,861	15,042	1,026,158	71,052
14	Scotland								
15	Ireland								
16	Gibraltar								
17	Malta								
18	Cape of Good Hope								
19	British East Indies								
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	6,376	92		

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-					
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,679	20	
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	1	8	19,180	873	339
24	Australia	-	-	-	-					
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-					
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-					
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-					
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-					
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-					
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-					
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-					
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,385	210	
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-					
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-					
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-					
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-					
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-					
38	Italy	-	-	-	-					
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-					
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-					
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-					
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-					
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-					
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	971	10	
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	15	
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-					
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,955	56	
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-					
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-					
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-					
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-					
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-					
53	Chili	-	-	-	-					
54	Peru	-	-	-	-					
55	China	-	-	-	-					
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-					
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	20	
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-					
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-					
	Total	-		-	-	2,941	7,385	291,728	16,347	1,096,497

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.								
		Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges.		Castings.				Round iron, or braisers' rods, 3-16 to 8-16 inch diameter.		
				Vessels of.		All other.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,990	576	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	1,419	75	4,598	1,079			7
8	Holland	–	–	1,655	85					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	116,271	6,125	355,396	12,480	1,963,174	51,997	837,691	27,362	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana								
22	British Honduras								
23	British North American colonies	–	–	28,514	1,246	207,795	7,014	84	4
24	Australia								
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	60,090	2,103	1,945	230		
26	France on the Mediterranean								
27	French West Indies								
28	Spain on the Atlantic								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								
32	Cuba	–	–	1,114	31				
33	Porto Rico								
34	Portugal								
35	Madeira								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verds								
38	Italy								
39	Sicily								
40	Sardinia								
41	Trieste								
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.								
43	Morocco, &c.								
44	Hayti								
45	Texas								
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	204,597	2,500		
47	Central Republic of America								
48	New Grenada								
49	Venezuela								
50	Brazil								
51	Cisplatine Republic								
52	Argentine Republic								
53	Chili	–	–	–	–	71,720	900		
54	Peru								
55	China								
56	Asia, generally								
57	Africa, generally								
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
59	Uncertain places								
	Total	116,271	6,195	448,118	16,090	2,473,759	63,720	852,695	27,942

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Iron.								
		Nail or spike-rods.		Sheet and hoop.		Band, scroll, or casement-rods, slit or hammered.		In pigs.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	1,298,717	80,969	–	–	537	618	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	6,480	194	8,956	393					3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	4,088	117					6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,043	2,533	7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	73,924	2,097	6,013,060	270,192	22,810	861	171,808	190,555	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,034	58,272	14
15	Ireland	–	–	59,954	1,946	–	–	8,954	10,162	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	–	–	3,522	168	–	–	293	184	20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-					
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-					
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,877	1,076	403
24	Australia	-	-	-	-					
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,208	63	
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-					
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-					
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-					
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-					
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-					
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-					
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-					
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-					
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-					
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-					
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-					
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-					
38	Italy	-	-	-	-					
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-					
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-					
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-					
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-					
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-					
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-					
45	Texas	-	-	-	-					
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-					
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-					
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-					
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-					
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-					
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-					
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-					
53	Chili	-	-	-	-					
54	Peru	-	-	-	-					
55	China	-	-	-	-					
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-					
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-					
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-					
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-					
	Total	-	-	-	-	80,404	2,291	7,412,382	354,933	23,213

21					21
22					22
23	886	250,154	285,300		23
24					24
25					25
26					26
27					27
28					28
29					29
30					30
31					31
32					32
33					33
34					34
35					35
36					36
37					37
38					38
39					39
40					40
41					41
42					42
43					43
44					44
45					45
46					46
47					47
48					48
49					49
50					50
51					51
52					52
53					53
54					54
55					55
56					56
57					57
58					58
59					59
	886	250,154	285,300		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.						STEEL.		
		Old and scrap.		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	81,357	247,444			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	542,080	1,534,791	2,013	8,346	3
4	Swedish West Indies	44	40							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	118	93	–	–	1,394	4,474			6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	–	–	9,952	31,119	301	2,640	7
8	Holland	–	–	299	1,903	6,807	23,747	4,313	45,381	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	271	193							10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	381	638	1,192,294	3,149,919	57,959	179,858	48,011	690,182	13
14	Scotland	–	–	5,255	15,706					14
15	Ireland	–	–	5,109	14,309					15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	4,410	3,911	30	35					20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	6,238	4,738	479	1,926	8,719	22,190	33	104	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	493	1,959	7	598	25
26	France on the Mediterranean									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	459	2,929			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	144	102	152	434	489	1,377			32
33	Porto Rico	22	49							33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	1,481	4,206			36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,496	24,553	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti	–	–	2,079	4,648					44
45	Texas	86	104							45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America	69	293							47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	11,783	10,161	1,205,697	3,181,180	711,153	2,054,094	59,174	771,804	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		HEMP.		ALUM.		COPPERAS.		WHEAT FLOUR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	71,690	464,993							1
2	Prussia	496	4,278							2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	43	7
8	Holland	363	3,467							8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	84	810							12
13	England	8,449	87,204	196	1,123	2	10	2	6	13
14	Scotland	742	5,389							14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	133	341							19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	99	20

British Guiana											
British Honduras											
British North American colonies		2	218	-	-	-	5,657	21,046			
Australia											
France on the Atlantic											
France on the Mediterranean											
French West Indies											
Spain on the Atlantic											
Spain on the Mediterranean											
Tenerife and other Canaries											
Manilla and Philippine islands											
Cuba											
Porto Rico											
Portugal											
Madeira											
Fayal and other Azores											
Cape de Verds											
Italy		496	3,309								
Sicily		16	143								
Sardinia											
Trieste		5,018	37,364								
Turkey, Levant, &c.		49	250								
Morocco, &c.											
Hayti											
Texas											
Mexico											
Central Republic of America											
New Grenada											
Venezuela											
Brazil											
Cisplatine Republic											
Argentine Republic											
Chili		-	-	-	-	-	1,659	1,983			
Peru											
China											
Asia, generally											
Africa, generally											
South Seas and Pacific Ocean											
Uncertain places											
Total	-	87,461	607,766	196	1,123	2	10	7,348	23,477		

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SALT.		COAL.		WHEAT.		OATS.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway			144	8					3
4	Swedish West Indies	8,721	751							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	39	19	34	6					7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	190,622	16,038							10
11	Dulch Guiana									11
12	Belgium			5,933	849					12
13	England	3,546,488	630,635	1,685,559	149,864	21	67	344	361	13
14	Scotland			112,594	8,486					14
15	Ireland	118,367	21,331	38,801	3,858					15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	1,054,988	129,763	2,909	295					20

21	British Guiana								
22	British Honduras								
23	British North American colonies	64,062	19,356	3,235,179	251,671	32,136	33,955	3,815	1,542
24	Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	932	404
25	France on the Atlantic	4,714	319	180	39	583	1,049	5	6
26	France on the Mediterranean	8,394	676						
27	French West Indies	7,498	1,137						
28	Spain on the Atlantic	305,226	15,502						
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	17,823	960						
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	—							
32	Cuba	—	—	44	34				
33	Porto Rico	6,048	893						
34	Portugal	663,018	44,955	252	22				
35	Madeira								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verds	6,866	593						
38	Italy	4,944	553	—	—	118	181		
39	Sicily	46,584	2,223						
40	Sardinia								
41	Trieste								
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	1,376	189	—	—	26	18		
43	Morocco, &c.								
44	Hayti	2,010	419						
45	Texas	1,307	484						
46	Mexico	139	69	2,451	613				
47	Central Republic of America								
48	New Grenada								
49	Venezuela	102	23	61	22				
50	Brazil								
51	Cisplatine Republic	952	116						
52	Argentine Republic	1,744	84						
53	Chili								
54	Peru								
55	China								
56	Asia, generally								
57	Africa, generally	776	79						
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
59	Uncertain places								
	Total	6,061,606	887,092	5,083,424	415,761	32,884	35,270	5,096	2,313

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		POTATOES.		PAPER.							
				Folio and 4to post.		Cap, drawing, and writing.		Printing, copperplate, and stationers'.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		
1	Russia										
2	Prussia										
3	Sweden and Norway	57	22								
4	Swedish West Indies										
5	Denmark										
6	Danish West Indies										
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	24,936	9,724	412	154	30	9	535	73		
8	Holland	4,875	1,716								
9	Dutch East Indies										
10	Dutch West Indies	7	5								
11	Dutch Guiana										
12	Belgium	4,342	1,944								
13	England	61,685	36,446	34,287	14,931	24,703	10,788	5,437	2,071		
14	Scotland	6,002	5,437								
15	Ireland	16,887	9,795								
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	9,774	1,355				
17	Malta										
18	Cape of Good Hope										
19	British East Indies										
20	British West Indies	4	5								

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	British North American colonies	48,100	17,874	-	-	111	58	5	6
24	Australia	26	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	France on the Atlantic	29,500	12,967	27,900	7,511	17,404	2,928	405	93
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	179	59	168	23	-	-
27	French West Indies	309	216	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	19,542	2,798	-	-
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	26	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Cuba	108	112	95	13	81	27	-	-
33	Porto Rico	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	105,292	11,569	-	-
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	2,623	244	-	-
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	196,869	96,326	62,803	22,668	179,658	29,699	6,382	2,942

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAPER.				BOOKS.				
		Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box-boards.		All other.		Printed previous to 1775.		In other languages than Greek, Latin, and English.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	1,032	96							2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	61	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	2	6	-	-	4	6	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	288	19	2,134	540	10	17	24,638	13,061	7
8	Holland	-	-	1,477	484	41	56	1,941	1,435	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	-	-	600	89	-	-	3,280	2,138	12
13	England	8,069	819	43,268	21,734	7,511	7,374	15,849	10,978	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	23	25	30	49	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	6	5			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	31	43					20

British Guiana									
British Honduras									
British North American colonies	10	2	1	1					
Australia									
France on the Atlantic	4,661	485	14,149	5,190	–	–	92,345	69,630	
France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	91	
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	263	112	
Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	399	378	
Spain on the Mediterranean	9,133	575	–	–	–	–	230	230	
Teneriffe and other Canaries									
Manilla and Philippine islands									
Cuba	59	10	–	–	–	–	436	229	
Porto Rico									
Portugal									
Madeira									
Fayal and other Azores									
Cape de Verds									
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	111	
Sicily									
Sardinia									
Trieste	–	–	2,870	607	–	–	325	202	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	25	
Morocco, &c.									
Hayti									
Texas									
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	40	
Central Republic of America									
New Grenada									
Venezuela									
Brazil									
Cisplatine Republic									
Argentine Republic									
Chili									
Peru									
China	–	–	34	26	–	–	21	10	
Asia, generally									
Africa, generally									
South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
Uncertain places									
Total	23,252	2,006	64,560	28,719	7,591	7,377	140,108	98,789	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BOOKS.								
		IN LATIN AND GREEK.				ALL OTHER.				
		Bound.		Unbound.		Bound.		Unbound.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	166	220							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	13	20	16	28	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	792	496	187	165	17	17	52	41	7
8	Holland	-	-	144	174	4	4	11	10	8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	60	41	-	-	56	65	191	103	12
13	England	825	763	1,195	1,304	34,142	50,168	121,917	119,047	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	40	59	3,542	2,227	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	84	80	45	105	15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	39	19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	115	281	333	140	23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	825	1,077	508	557	892	823	2,337	2,083	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	265	94							26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	5	5			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	17	30							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	7	4	-	-	22	10	8	4	32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	74	50	-	-	-	-	17	11	38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	74	65							41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	19	44							42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	303	58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	3,124	2,884	2,034	2,200	35,390	51,532	128,957	124,154	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		APOTHECARIES' VIALS AND BOTTLES.				PERFUMERY AND FANCY VIALS AND BOTTLES.				
		Not exceeding the capacity of 6 oz. each.		Exceeding 6 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. each.		Not exceeding the capacity of 4 oz. each.		Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. each.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2	7	-	-	46	579	2	130	7
8	Holland									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	44	182	2	26	17	492	15	182	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	2	9							23
24	Australia									24
25	France on the Atlantic	225	885	90	541	168	558	22	168	25
26	France on the Mediterranean									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste									41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	273	1,083	92	567	231	1,623	39	450	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		DEMIJOHNS.		GLASS BOTTLES.				WINDOW GLASS.	
				Black, not exceeding 1 quart.		Black, exceeding 1 quart.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	100 sq. ft.	Dollars.
1	Russia								
2	Prussia	–	–	19	130				
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	2	9				
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	0	2				
5	Denmark	2,475	636	1	3				
6	Danish West Indies	43	16	20	104				
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	38,162	10,131	4,483	18,085	4	60		
8	Holland	25	8	880	4,924				
9	Dutch East Indies								
10	Dutch West Indies	32	9	2	13				
11	Dutch Guiana								
12	Belgium	–	–	8	51	–	–	2,311	8,013
13	England	1,912	1,043	4,587	23,548	3	52	202	1,005
14	Scotland	–	–	435	1,964				
15	Ireland								
16	Gibraltar	–	–	18	125				
17	Malta	–	–	0	2				
18	Cape of Good Hope								
19	British East Indies								
20	British West Indies	–	–	94	420				

21	British Guiana									
22	British Honduras									
23	British North American colonies	–	–	42	218	–	–	4	14	
24	Australia	300	80	89	293					
25	France on the Atlantic	6,865	2,535	20,356	111,073	0	3	3	11	
26	France on the Mediterranean	25	26	3,618	15,585					
27	French West Indies	–	–	153	506					
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	10	65					
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	6	30					
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	12	50					
32	Cuba	158	100	97	562					
33	Porto Rico	–	–	0	1					
34	Portugal	–	–	76	451					
35	Madeira	1	1	51	260					
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	2	12					
37	Cape de Verds									
38	Italy	–	–	11	49					
39	Sicily	–	–	3	14					
40	Sardinia									
41	Trieste	–	–	5	35					
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	3	14					
43	Morocco, &c.									
44	Hayti	4	4	1	5					
45	Texas	–	–	8	39					
46	Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	206	
47	Central Republic of America									
48	New Grenada									
49	Venezuela	14	20							
50	Brazil									
51	Cisplatine Republic									
52	Argentine Republic									
53	Chili									
54	Peru									
55	China	–	–	0	1					
56	Asia, generally									
57	Africa, generally									
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
59	Uncertain places									
	Total	50,016	14,609	35,072	178,650	7	115	2,557	9,251	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINDOW GLASS.				FISH.				
		Above 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Dried or smoked.		Salmon.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7
8	Holland	–	–	48	890	2	35	10	130	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	4	104			9
10	Dutch West Indies									10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	5,294	19,339	14,009	57,218					13
14	Scotland	309	1,981	1,483	11,373	1	8	9	404	14
15	Ireland	11	137	160	2,644	44	293			15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana	-	-	-	-						21
22	British Honduras	-	-	-	-						22
23	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	4,216	23,618	5,319	73,234		23
24	Australia	-	-	-	-						24
25	France on the Atlantic	-	-	22	97	492	2,345				25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	4	17				26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-						27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-						28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	240		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-						30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-						31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-						32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-						33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-						34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-						35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-						36
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-						37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-						38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-						39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-						40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-						41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-						42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-						43
44	Hayti	-	-	-	-						44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-						45
46	Mexico	-	-	48	289	27	170				46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-						47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-						48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-						49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	1	5				50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-						51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-						52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-						53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-						54
55	China	-	-	-	-						55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-						56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-						57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-						58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-						59
	Total	-		5,684	21,843	16,223	74,657	4,295	24,303	5,338	73,768	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FISH.				PLAYING CARDS.		BOOTS AND BOOTEES.		
		Mackerel.		All other.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	1	10	36	3			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	16	5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	–	–	189	1,224	48	9	288	837	7
8	Holland	–	–	366	3,593	–	–	133	295	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	51	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	–	61	470	330	60	419	1,188	13
14	Scotland	–	–	109	1,050					14
15	Ireland	–	–	79	994					15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Cape of Good Hope									18
19	British East Indies									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British Guiana									21
22	British Honduras									22
23	British North American colonies	7,046	60,374	13,543	62,351	–	–	7	32	23
24	Australia	–	–	9	116					24
25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	45	426	106	29	16,848	49,709	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	14	239	–	–	8	40	26
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	42	15			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	11	119					29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	–	–	42	503	144	23			32
33	Porto Rico									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verds									37
38	Italy	–	–	20	394	–	–	16	27	38
39	Sicily									39
40	Sardinia									40
41	Trieste	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	26	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.									42
43	Morocco, &c.									43
44	Hayti									44
45	Texas									45
46	Mexico									46
47	Central Republic of America									47
48	New Grenada									48
49	Venezuela									49
50	Brazil									50
51	Cisplatine Republic									51
52	Argentine Republic									52
53	Chili									53
54	Peru									54
55	China									55
56	Asia, generally									56
57	Africa, generally									57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									58
59	Uncertain places									59
	Total	7,046	60,374	14,489	71,489	706	139	17,776	52,232	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SHOES AND SLIPPERS.								FELTS OR HAT BODIES, WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF WOOL.		
		Silk.		Prunella, nankeen, &c.		Leather, morocco, kid, &c.		Children's.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	70	18					1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	53	35	1	1			5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	85	50	500	125	2,452	2,125	20	4			7
8	Holland	12	14	-	-	338	362					8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	33	29	209	160	511	640	54	23	490	202	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	1	1					14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1	2					15
16	Gibraltar											16
17	Malta											17
18	Cape of Good Hope											18
19	British East Indies											19
20	British West Indies											20

21	British Guiana											21
22	British Honduras											22
23	British North American colonies	–	–	2	2	2	4	280	81			23
24	Australia											24
25	France on the Atlantic	6,843	5,290	759	497	58,369	41,098	1,946	484			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	338	348					26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	–	–	4	3	19	6					32
33	Porto Rico											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verds											37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	694	282			38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	–	8	5					39
40	Sardinia	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	8			40
41	Trieste	24	8	–	–	12	12	–	–	6	7	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	3	3					42
43	Morocco, &c.											43
44	Hayti											44
45	Texas											45
46	Mexico	–	–	4	8							46
47	Central Republic of America											47
48	New Grenada											48
49	Venezuela											49
50	Brazil											50
51	Cisplatine Republic											51
52	Argentine Republic											52
53	Chili											53
54	Peru											54
55	China	–	–	–	–	2	1					55
56	Asia, generally											56
57	Africa, generally											57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											58
59	Uncertain places											59
	Total	6,997	5,391	1,478	795	62,172	44,660	2,985	823	496	209	

No. I.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total value.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	From the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	619,331	755,709	1,018,854	2,393,894	2,313,077	80,817	2,393,894	1
2	Prussia	25,467	23,643	21,302	70,412	43,416	26,996	70,412	2
3	Sweden and Norway	6,463	1,898	1,545,323	1,553,684	679,465	874,219	1,566,142	3
4	Swedish West Indies	5,414	91	6,953	12,458	12,458	–		4
5	Denmark	39,762	36,225	5,010	80,997	80,997	–	1,546,758	5
6	Danish West Indies	149,688	27,383	1,288,690	1,465,761	1,336,992	128,769		6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2,072,853	2,505,758	270,539	4,849,150	987,734	3,861,416	4,849,150	7
8	Holland	1,269,437	180,518	699,777	2,149,732	1,614,165	535,567		8
9	Dutch East Indies	476,549	2,124	213,523	692,196	692,196	–		9
10	Dutch West Indies	371,996	3,766	206,522	582,284	557,003	25,281	3,473,220	10
11	Dutch Guiana	1,695	–	47,313	49,008	49,008	–		11
12	Belgium	123,999	235,577	106,125	465,701	346,453	119,248	465,701	12
13	England	20,765,005	35,492,062	8,606,649	64,863,716	59,014,023	5,849,693		13
14	Scotland	401,725	254,975	293,483	950,183	284,269	665,914		14
15	Ireland	60,485	17,780	72,424	150,689	41,130	109,559		15
16	Gibraltar	28,857	7,592	62,729	99,178	99,178	–		16
17	Malta	7,077	121	17,745	24,943	24,943	–		17
18	Cape of Good Hope	35,548	175	7,336	43,059	43,059	–		18
19	British East Indies	973,341	1,027,893	133,918	2,135,152	2,084,058	51,094	71,600,351	19
20	British West Indies	696,190	41,757	203,752	941,699	589,819	351,880		20
21	British Guiana	5,165	–	9,050	14,215	14,215	–		21
22	British Honduras	145,152	18,855	20	164,027	67,874	96,153		22
23	British North American colonies	1,311,618	125,349	718,179	2,155,146	1,626,035	529,111		23
24	Australia	9,161	46,830	2,353	58,344	44,707	13,637		24

25	France on the Atlantic	21,240,440	6,872,393	2,806,617	20,918,450	29,593,207	1,326,243	} 33,234,119		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	883,965	319,140	409,766	1,612,871	817,830	795,041			26
27	French West Indies	130,014	6,891	565,893	702,798	659,216	43,582			27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	6,243	1,542	255,408	263,193	194,331	68,862			28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	1,126,188	16,757	455,033	1,597,978	1,277,470	320,508			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	101,169	–	95,586	196,755	163,037	33,718	} 19,976,795		30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	461,367	118,568	296,542	876,477	876,477	–			31
32	Cuba	3,620,376	401,571	8,577,896	12,599,843	11,860,489	739,354			32
33	Porto Rico	236,210	10,339	3,496,000	3,742,549	3,690,969	51,580			33
34	Portugal	33,088	8,363	546,327	587,778	439,991	147,787			34
35	Madeira	1,399	727	537,674	539,800	539,800	–			35
36	Fayal and other Azores	3,210	1,671	10,341	15,222	10,994	4,228	} 1,182,323		36
37	Cape de Verds	38,910	10	603	39,523	39,523	–			37
38	Italy	766,517	321,371	94,409	1,182,297	1,097,588	84,709	1,182,297		38
39	Sicily	434,956	22,211	135,884	592,951	482,229	110,722	592,951		39
40	Sardinia	560	527	261	1,348	–	1,348	1,348		40
41	Trieste	382,446	20,040	75,053	477,539	379,689	97,850	477,539		41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	592,010	13,621	23,559	629,190	573,671	55,519	629,190		42
43	Morocco, &c.	86,986	–	9,507	96,493	70,727	25,766	96,493		43
44	Hayti	1,256,983	108,131	12,875	1,377,989	1,306,793	71,196	1,377,989		44
45	Texas	72,595	2,923	242,598	318,116	316,686	1,430	318,116		45
46	Mexico	3,085,344	22,312	19,497	3,127,153	2,998,973	128,180	3,127,153		46
47	Central Republic of America	141,081	46,863	4,901	192,845	192,845	–	192,845		47
48	New Grenada	86,215	111	4,188	90,514	23,576	66,938	90,514		48
49	Venezuela	1,621,658	305,415	55,629	1,982,702	1,811,161	171,541	1,982,702		49
50	Brazil	4,688,963	2,709	601,283	5,292,955	4,894,947	398,008	5,292,955		50
51	Cisplatine Republic	599,367	8,269	17,796	625,432	606,819	18,613	625,432		51
52	Argentine Republic	513,885	1,447	9,782	525,114	496,374	28,740	525,114		52
53	Chili	1,184,158	300	2,183	1,186,641	1,186,641	–	1,186,641		53
54	Peru	239,475	3,086	252	242,813	242,813	–	242,813		54
55	China	2,596,109	1,082,173	227	3,678,509	3,678,509	–	3,678,509		55
56	Asia, generally	63,525	–	–	63,525	63,525	–	63,525		56
57	Africa, generally	418,797	135	122	419,054	385,835	33,219	419,054		57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	85,705	14,712	217,726	318,143	243,299	74,844	318,143		58
59	Uncertain places	–	–	11,944	11,944	11,944	–	11,944		59
	Total	76,401,792	50,540,409	35,149,931	162,092,132	143,874,252	18,217,880	162,092,132		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

Commencing on the 1st *day of October*, 1838, *and ending on the* 30th *day of September*, 1839.

No. 2.

Summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending the 30th day of September, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	$418	-	$71	-	$489
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c.:						
Philosophical apparatus	-	10,026	-	142	-	10,168
Books, maps, and charts	-	38,491	-	4,892	-	43,383
Statuary, busts, casts, &c.	-	2,330	-	-	-	2,330
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings	-	4,223	-	319	-	4,542
Cabinets of coins and gems	-					
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquities	-					
Specimens of botany	-	4,943	-	144	-	5,087
Models and inventions of machinery	-	15	-	-	-	15
Anatomical preparations	-	1,356	-	-	-	1,356
Antimony, regulus of	-	13,667	-	-	-	13,667
Spelter, or zinc	-	79,193	-	57,772	-	136,965
Burr stones, unwrought	-	43,434	-	2,983	-	46,417
Brimstone and sulphur	-	71,893	-	29,271	-	101,164
Bark of the cork tree	-	5,706	-	838	-	6,544
Clay, unwrought	-	2,900	-	3,837	-	6,737
Rags of any kind of cloth	-	509,792	-	78,526	-	588,318
Undressed furs	-	847,173	-	34,562	-	881,735
Hides and skins, raw	-	2,846,274	-	311,755	-	3,158,029
Plaster of Paris	-	6,697	-	121,017	-	127,714
Brrilla	-	113,116	-	37,521	-	150,637
Wood, dye	-	493,684	-	92,766	-	586,450
Unmanufactured mahogany, and other	-	459,348	-	45,478	-	504,826
Animals for breed	-	30,288	-	10,536	-	40,824
Other	-	249,810	-	1,476	-	251,286

Old pewter		-	44	-	-	-	44
Tin, in pigs and bars		-	293,191	-	8,878	-	302,069
In plates and sheets		-	1,092,149	-	53,041	-	1,145,183
Brass, in pigs and bars		-	1,339	-	-	-	1,339
Old		-	1,327	-	-	-	1,327
Copper, in pigs and bars		-	1,115,351	-	2,814	-	1,118,165
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships		-	392,681	-	226,805	-	619,486
Old, fit only for remanufacture		-	66,488	-	14,754	-	81,242
Bullion, gold		-	82,994	-	3,546	-	86,540
Silver		-	142,040	-	7,640	-	149,680
Specie, gold		-	875,704	-	202,336	-	1,078,040
Silver		-	3,812,273	-	468,643	-	4,280,916
Tea from India, China, &c.	pounds	9,325,749	2,418,054	14,312	6,540	9,340,061	2,424,594
Coffee	do.	95,417,538	8,668,064	11,279,454	1,076,039	106,696,992	9,744,103
Cocoa	do.	1,347,163	75,756	2,147	82	1,349,310	75,838
Fruits, almonds	do.	1,274,620	104,602	915,759	66,039	2,190,379	170,641
Currants	do.	553,291	50,949	56,992	5,800	610,283	56,749
Prunes	do.	521,516	51,044	107,792	9,172	629,308	60,216
Figs	do.	966,746	64,962	82,763	3,495	1,049,509	68,457
Raisins, Muscatel	do.	11,644,131	667,078	2,383,597	134,990	14,027,728	802,068
Other	do.	4,406,974	170,776	455,965	16,721	4,862,939	187,497
Spices, mace	do.	16,732	13,553	1,135	960	17,867	14,513
Nutmegs	do.	232,150	217,596	66,870	60,893	299,020	278,489
Cinnamon	do.	23,249	32,056	14,100	20,571	37,349	52,627
Cloves	do.	465,170	88,905	56,299	12,659	521,469	101,564
Pepper	do.	4,370,877	184,601	6,383	462	4,377,260	185,063
Pimento	do.	1,201,645	64,086	1,726,040	91,552	2,927,685	155,638
Cassia	do.	534,133	38,519	-	-	534,133	38,519
Ginger	do.	201,056	12,823	-	-	201,056	12,823
Camphor	do.	19,978	13,642	2,453	1,653	22,431	15,295
Silks from other places than India, viz:							
Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.		-	202,477	-	143,013	-	345,490
Other manufactures of		-	17,637,951	-	1,047,344	-	18,685,295
Manufactures of silk and worsted		-	2,206,295	-	113,589	-	2,319,884
Camlets of goat's hair, or camel's hair, &c.		-	95,633	-	32,756	-	128,389
Worsted stuff goods		-	6,416,820	-	609,078	-	7,025,898
Linens, bleached and unbleached		-	6,032,930	-	698,348	-	6,731,278
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps		-	287,898	-	195,371	-	483,269
Sheetings, brown and white		-	504,088	-	31,701	-	535,789
Bolting cloths		-	64,283	-	-	-	64,283
Wool, not exceeding eight cents per pound	pounds	6,579,539	469,582	818,980	58,038	7,398,519	527,620
Quicksilver		-	245,660	-	-	-	245,660

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Opium		-	$218,589	-	$36,386	-	$254,975
Crude saltpetre		-	369,152	-	-	-	369,152
All other articles		-	7,167,067	-	1,540,835	-	8,707,402
Total		-	68,565,842	-	7,835,950	-	76,401,792
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
Manufactures of wool—							
Cloths and cassimeres		-	6,629,779	-	449,127	-	7,078,906
Merino shawls		-	253,237	-	29,230	-	282,467
Blankets, not above seventy-five cents each		-	811,446	-	10,443	-	821,889
above seventy-five cents each		-	471,044	-	63,153	-	534,197
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings		-	869,763	-	167,333	-	1,037,096
Articles not specified		-	518,738	-	3,816	-	522,554
Woollen yarn	pounds	252	128	61	28	313	156
Worsted yarn		-	322,970	-	45,832	-	368,802
Manufactures of cotton—							
Dyed, printed, and colored		-	8,387,469	-	612,747	-	9,000,216
White		-	2,078,162	-	76,769	-	2,154,931
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings		-	1,036,272	-	843,511	-	1,879,783
Twist, yarn, and thread		-	753,584	-	25,420	-	779,004
Nankeens, direct from China		-	3,772	-	-	-	3,772
Articles not specified		-	723,598	-	151,103	-	874,691
Silks, from India, China, &c.—							
Piece goods		-	1,682,952	-	55,557	-	1,738,509
Sewing silk		-	50,501	-	149	-	50,650
Silk, sewing, from other places than India, &c.		-	777,670	-	41,214	-	818,884
Thread and cotton lace		-	809,676	-	403,996	-	1,213,672

Flaxen goods, dyed or colored linens, checks, &c.				161,215		47,493		208,708		
Other manufactures of				712,556		50,523		763,079		
Hempen goods, sail duck				700,146		60,053		760,199		
other manufactures of				77,560		19,876		97,436		
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, straw, &c.				903,705		38,278		941,983		
Fur, wool, or leather				16,542		1,470		18,012		
Manufactures of iron—										
Side-arms				21,526		2,260		23,786		
Fire-arms, not specified				210,819		32,912		243,731		
Drawing-knives				19,038		284		19,322		
Cutting-knives				13,941		978		14,919		
Hatchets, axes, adzes, &c.				7,125		778		7,903		
Socket-chisels				26,629		1,019		27,648		
Steelyards, &c.				19,968		327		20,295		
Vices				30,047		1,206		31,253		
Sickles, or reaping-hooks				7,066		299		7,365		
Scythes				42,493		5,478		47,971		
Spades and shovels				15,545		2,326		17,871		
Squares, of iron				6,563		224		6,787		
Wood-screws				165,609		961		166,570		
Articles not specified				4,671,934		277,708		4,949,642		
Manufactures of—										
Copper				137,789		17,755		155,544		
Brass				343,569		51,985		395,554		
Tin				49,101		2,796		51,897		
Pewter				47,408		4,252		51,660		
Lead				1,176		72		1,248		
Wood, cabinet ware				68,490		54,456		122,946		
other articles				157,818		57,918		215,736		
Leather				1,257,232		48,475		1,305,707		
Marble				9,883		1,448		11,331		
Gold, silver, precious stones, set or otherwise				202,828		83,937		286,765		
Watches, and parts of				684,213		108,421		792,634		
Glass-ware, cut and not specified			pounds	287,103	57,597	45,505	10,848	332,608	68,445	
plain and other			do.	882,839	114,106	1,007,343	86,902	1,890,182	200,008	
other manufactures of					221,680		169,341		391,021	
Wares, China and porcelain					264,162		29,209		293,371	
Earthen and stone					1,924,503		265,384		2,189,887	
Plated, not specified					182,044		36,243		218,287	
Gilt					48,064		20,616		68,680	
Japanned					64,204		1,943		66,147	
Saddlery, common, tinned, and japanned					151,924		976		152,900	

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Saddlery, plated, brass, and polished steel		-	$231,453	-	$6,828	-	$238,281
Coach and harness furniture		-	15,953	-	-	-	15,953
Carriages, and parts of		-	1,888	-	582	-	2,470
Slates of all kinds		-	47,081	-	35,410	-	82,491
Prepared quills		-	14,515	-	7,482	-	21,997
Black-lead pencils		-	5,183	-	1,765	-	6,948
Paper-hangings		-	97,025	-	3,759	-	100,784
Hair-cloth and hair-seating		-	70,282	-	35,244	-	105,526
Brushes of all kinds		-	66,576	-	5,472	-	72,048
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.		-	2,250	-	-	-	2,250
Brasiers' copper		-	1,217	-	180	-	1,397
Silvered or plated wire		-	6,789	-	601	-	7,390
Sheet and rolled brass		-	400	-	-	-	400
Raw silk		-	27,480	-	11,778	-	39,258
Indigo	pounds	1,132,138	1,136,245	36,623	35,399	1,168,761	1,171,644
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding eight cents per pound	do.	426,025	136,902	100,629	35,016	526,654	171,918
Articles not enumerated, at 5 per cent.		-	64,486	-	2,087	-	66,573
Do. do. 10 do.		-	1,104	-	5	-	1,109
Do. do. 12 do.		-	4,086	-	338	-	4,424
Do. do. 12½ do.		-	271,562	-	60,943	-	332,505
Do. do. 15 do.		-	1,277,160	-	197,306	-	1,474,466
Do. do. 20 do.		-	1,180	-	757	-	1,937
Do. do. 25 do.		-	1,287,431	-	198,134	-	1,485,565
Do. do. 30 do.		-	51,247	-	18,333	-	69,580
Do. do. 35 do.		-	1,111	-	-	-	1,111
Do. do. 40 do.		-	114	-	19	-	133
Do. do. 50 do.		-	418,639	-	69,185	-	487,824
Total		-	45,237,928	-	5,302,481	-	50,540,409

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Flannels	sq. yards	336,226	156,211	37,286	16,542	373,512	172,753
Bockings and baizes	do.	287,330	118,613	24	7	287,354	118,620
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.	do.	273,878	403,828	9,074	10,981	282,952	414,809
Other ingrained and Venetian	do.	260,473	190,216	11,613	7,582	272,086	197,798
Floor-cloth, patent, printed, or painted	do.	31,026	20,273	23,575	13,460	54,600	33,733
Furniture oil-cloth	do.	33,380	12,985	81,328	18,817	114,708	31,802
Cotton bagging	do.	748,185	84,908	1,345,508	135,120	2,093,693	220,028
Wine, Madeira	gallons	298,476	583,537	1,059	2,222	299,535	585,759
Red of France, in casks	do.	994,109	217,227	1,089,781	233,487	2,093,890	450,714
Other of France, in casks	do.	225,765	55,674	361,000	81,168	586,765	136,842
Of France, in bottles, &c.	do.	345,574	653,736	191,146	166,788	536,720	820,524
Sicily	do.	363,851	116,126	58,322	18,403	422,173	134,529
Sherry	do.	156,225	194,678	41,655	45,883	197,880	240,561
Red of Spain and Austria	do.	43,123	11,068	142,425	28,818	185,548	39,886
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean	do.	1,111,250	310,368	323,978	94,985	1,435,228	405,353
Of other countries, in casks	do.	635,133	451,763	154,142	114,764	789,275	566,527
in bottles	do.	21,262	51,015	4,943	9,987	26,205	61,002
Spirits, from grain	do.	880,253	402,755	295,342	133,340	1,175,594	536,095
other materials	do.	1,780,819	1,108,931	846,305	577,400	2,627,124	1,686,331
Molasses	do.	22,968,108	4,336,351	126,569	27,883	23,094,677	4,364,234
Vinegar	do.	47,257	9,581	44,784	7,261	92,041	16,842
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	do.	14,421	11,963	3,222	1,440	17,643	13,403
in bottles	do.	165,594	165,102	62,226	60,436	227,820	225,538
Oil, spermaceti	do.	86,854	85,280	47,478	24,024	134,332	109,304
Whale and other fish	do.	399,883	112,671	268	150	400,151	112,821
Olive	do.	315,888	224,535	103,025	70,662	418,913	295,197
Castor	do.	15,899	23,313	102	247	16,001	23,560
Linseed	do.	787,038	400,860	638,750	310,529	1,425,788	711,389
Hempseed							
Rapeseed	do.	38	35	18	24	56	59
Teas, from other places than India, China, &c.	pounds	5,314	2,391	4,442	1,434	9,756	3,825
Chocolate	do.	3,063	1,271	891	327	3,954	1,598
Sugar, brown	do.	178,193,935	8,737,399	4,346,392	213,972	182,540,327	8,951,371
White, clayed, or powdered	do.	12,562,168	959,364	128,778	8,767	12,690,946	968,131
Loaf	do.	315	46	-	-	315	46
Candy	do.	580	58	-	-	580	58
Other refined	do.	56,856	5,026	-	-	56,856	5,026
Syrup of sugar-cane							
Cayenne pepper	do.	8	5	-	-	8	5

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Candles, tallow	pounds	134,993	$13,857	129	$15	135,122	$13,872
Wax or spermaceti	do.	1,229	497	670	394	1,899	891
Cheese	do.	121,399	16,177	31,002	4,970	152,401	21,147
Soap	do.	538,543	34,758	220,945	13,770	759,488	48,528
Tallow	do.	502,646	50,226	4,528	406	507,174	50,632
Lard	do.	8,343	919	5,032	518	13,375	1,437
Beef and pork	do.	238,839	8,747	538,692	14,987	777,531	23,734
Bacon	do.	40,590	4,870	275,909	27,669	316,492	32,539
Butter	do.	71,037	11,047	46,083	6,467	117,120	17,514
Saltpetre	do.	62,192	2,591	–	–	62,192	2,591
Salts, epsom	do.	79,728	1,560	–	–	79,728	1,560
Vitriol, blue or Roman	do.	163	11	28	3	191	14
Oil of	do.	40	15	359	24	399	39
Tobacco, manufactured—							
Snuff	do.	1,802	1,243	1,328	627	3,130	1,870
Cigars	M.	88,178	986,386	5,039	40,354	93,217	1,026,740
Other than snuff and cigars	pounds	50,491	3,057	2,381	604	52,872	3,661
Cotton	do.	2,222,728	286,005	13,006	1,430	2,235,734	287,435
Gunpowder	do.	16,024	5,675	116	72	16,140	5,747
Bristles	do.	469,913	184,289	27,426	10,737	497,339	195,026
Glue	do.	24,027	3,142	6,791	848	30,818	3,990
Dry ochre	do.	1,497,104	16,939	658,727	9,394	2,155,831	26,333
Ochre, in oil	do.	6,541	380	4,788	247	11,329	627
White and red lead	do.	581,935	41,562	145,473	9,343	727,408	50,905
Whiting and Paris white	do.	38,203	130	586,560	2,355	624,763	2,485
Litharge	do.	3,054	188	–	–	3,054	188
Orange mineral	do.	100	11	–	–	100	11
Sugar of lead	do.	149,839	11,287	161,322	14,558	304,161	25,845
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	do.	522,669	18,400	6,253	231	528,922	18,631
Shot	do.	5,063	1,191	–	–	5,063	1,191
Leaden pipes	do.	–	–	100	16	100	16
Old	do.	28,301	685	8,117	233	36,418	918

Cordage, tarred, and cables	do.	1,879,324	106,674	1,828	228	1,881,152	106,902
Untarred, and yarn	do.	12,787	867	18,154	1,464	30,901	2,331
Twine and packthread	do.	638,281	140,197	41,681	8,169	673,962	148,366
Corks	do.	180,805	36,066	87,337	17,371	268,142	53,437
Copper, rods and bolts							
Nails and spikes	do.	2,809	749	448	101	3,257	843
Fire-arms, muskets	No.	2,244	6,232	1,050	2,106	3,294	8,438
Rifles	do.	101	923	9	163	110	1,086
Iron and steel wire, cap and bonnet	pounds	7,269	3,863	86	36	7,355	3,899
Not above No. 14	do.	468,496	32,040	1,969	93	470,464	32,133
Above No. 14	do.	74,774	12,416	2,761	235	77,535	12,651
Iron, tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per thousand	M.	4,679	812	20	2	4,699	814
Above 16 oz. per thousand	pounds	2,218	288	–	–	2,218	288
Nails	do.	1,583,261	135,584	76,973	5,305	1,659,534	140,889
Spikes	do.	368,372	19,915	100,616	5,042	468,988	24,957
Cables and chains	do.	2,959,249	121,568	527,561	22,411	3,486,810	143,979
Mill saws	No.	2,241	7,385	–	–	2,241	7,385
Mill cranks							
Anchors	pounds	237,676	13,108	54,052	3,239	291,728	16,347
Anvils	do.	884,776	60,996	141,731	10,161	1,026,497	71,067
Blacksmiths' hammers, &c.	do.	108,509	5,735	7,782	400	116,271	6,125
Castings, vessels of	do.	392,044	14,180	56,074	1,846	448,118	16,030
all other	do.	2,186,714	57,776	287,045	5,944	2,473,759	63,720
Brasiers' rods	do.	812,445	26,638	40,250	1,304	852,695	27,942
Nail or spike rods	do.	73,204	2,072	7,200	219	80,404	2,291
Sheet and hoop	do.	6,966,803	341,644	445,579	13,289	7,412,382	354,933
Band, scroll, &c.	do.	20,548	734	2,671	152	23,218	886
Pig	cwt.	195,999	221,880	54,865	63,420	250,154	285,300
Old and scrap	do.	6,646	6,407	5,137	3,754	11,783	10,161
Bar, rolled	do.	953,885	2,538,399	251,812	642,790	1,205,697	3,181,180
otherwise	do.	398,960	1,153,557	319,173	960,557	711,153	2,054,094
Steel	do.	53,297	731,773	5,877	50,031	59,174	771,804
Hemp	do.	80,367	557,594	7,094	50,172	87,461	607,766
Alum	do.	195	1,099	1	24	196	1,123
Copperas	do.	–	–	2	10	2	10
Wheat flour	do.	7,027	21,508	321	969	7,348	22,477
Salt	bushels	4,504,295	647,440	1,557,313	239,652	6,061,608	887,092
Coal	do.	4,062,546	329,814	1,020,878	85,947	5,083,424	415,761
Wheat	do.	15,011	19,989	17,873	22,281	32,884	35,270
Oats	do.	4,090	1,867	1,016	446	5,096	2,313
Potatoes	do.	107,013	51,073	89,856	45,253	196,869	96,326
Paper, folio and quarto post	pounds	60,701	22,027	2,102	641	62,803	22,668

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, cap, drawing, and writing - - - pounds	160,503	$27,381	19,155	$2,318	179,658	$29,699
Printing, and copperplate and stainers' - - - do.	5,847	2,170	535	72	6,382	2,242
Sheathing, &c., binders', wrapping, &c. - - - do.	20,935	1,814	2,317	192	23,252	2,006
All other - - - - - - - do.	59,495	27,607	5,065	1,112	64,560	28,719
Books printed previous to 1775 - - - - volumes	7,277	7,151	314	226	7,591	7,377
in other languages than Greek, Latin, and English - - - - - - do.	105,113	77,743	34,995	21,046	140,108	98,789
In Greek and Latin, bound - - pounds	1,939	2,176	1,185	708	3,124	2,884
unbound - - - do.	1,518	1,520	516	680	2,034	2,200
All other, bound - - - - - do.	33,319	48,396	2,071	3,206	35,390	51,539
unbound - - - - do.	123,459	118,049	5,498	6,105	128,957	124,154
Apothecaries' vials, &c., not exceeding 6 oz. each - - gross	266	1,060	7	23	273	1,083
exceeding 6 and not exceeding 16 oz. - do.	91	549	1	18	92	567
Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding 4 oz. each do.	184	1,059	47	564	231	1,623
exceeding 4 and not exceeding 16 oz. - do.	39	415	0	35	39	450
Demijohns - - - - - - - No.	25,890	8,019	24,126	6,590	50,016	14,609
Bottles, black, not exceeding 1 quart - - - - gross	19,825	108,608	15,247	70,042	35,072	178,650
Exceeding 1 quart - - - - do.	0	3	7	112	7	115
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches - - - 100 sq. feet	1,831	6,636	726	2,615	2,557	9,251
Above 8 by 10, and not above 10 by 12 inches do.	4,348	16,269	1,336	5,574	5,684	21,843
Above 10 by 12 inches - - - do.	11,818	51,130	4,405	23,527	16,223	74,657
Fish, dried - - - - - - quintals	2,420	12,255	1,875	12,048	4,295	24,303
Salmon - - - - - - barrels	2,440	31,661	2,898	42,107	5,338	73,768
Mackerel - - - - - - - do.	3,805	34,330	3,241	26,044	7,046	60,374
All other - - - - - - - do.	5,933	34,104	8,556	37,385	14,489	71,489
Playing cards - - - - - - packs	486	82	220	57	706	139
Boots and bootees - - - - - - pairs	14,938	43,955	2,838	8,277	17,776	52,232
Shoes, silk - - - - - - - do.	6,301	4,980	696	411	6,997	5,391
Prunella - - - - - - - do.	949	642	529	153	1,478	795

Leather - - - - - - - - do.	55,175	39,106	6,997	5,554	62,172	44,660
Children's - - - - - - - - do.	1,579	586	706	238	2,285	823
Felts or hat bodies - - - - - - - - No.	420	202	6	7	426	209
Total value of merchandise paying specific duties - -	-	30,070,482	-	5,079,449	-	35,149,931
Do. do. paying duties ad valorem - -	-	45,237,928	-	5,302,481	-	50,540,409
Do. do. free of duty - - - -	-	68,565,842	-	7,835,950	-	76,401,792
Total value -	-	143,874,252	-	18,217,880	-	162,092,132

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

Commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

No. 3.

A general statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Lapis calaminaris, tutenegue, spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Rags of any kind of cloth.	Undressed furs.	Hides and skins, raw.	WOOD.		
								Dye.	Unmanufactured mahogany, and other.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,398	13,992	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,040	1,702	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	13,349	809	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	10,206		5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,198	30,963	7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-						10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	15,391	124,054	17,139	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,730	4,141	12
13	England	-	-	-	345	37,422	44,023	196,366	17,591	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-						14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	1,667	3,094	968	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,170	4,719	16
17	British East Indies	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	2,916	17
18	Mauritius	-	-	-						18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-						19
20	British West Indies	-	-	1,000						20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	563	-	-	-	1,413	1,763	1,403
22	Honduras									
23	British Guiana									
24	Other British colonies									
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	106,401	4,002
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,924	290
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680	
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								
34	Portugal	-								
35	Madeira	-								
36	Cape de Verds	-								
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,897	2,656
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	4,938	1,476
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports		-	-	-	-	-	3,275	53,299	138
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,702	
42	Hayti	-	84	-	-	-	-	342		
43	Texas	-								
44	Mexico	-	-	-	40					
45	Central Republic of America	-								
46	New Grenada	-								
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	172		
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	905
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
50	Cisplatine Republic	-								
51	Chili	-								
52	China	-	4,072							
53	Asia, generally	-								
54	Africa, generally	-								
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								
56	West Indies, generally	-								
57	South America	-								
	Total	-	4,156	563	1,320	495	37,422	80,183	769,841	105,743
	Entitled to drawback	-								
	Not entitled to drawback	-	4,156	563	1,320	495	37,422	80,183	769,841	105,743

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		TIN.		COPPER.			BULLION.		SPECIE.		
		In pigs and bars.	In plates and sheets.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	Old, fit only to be remanufactured.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	3,590	–	–	981	–	–	–	–	1,856	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	433	–	–	–	194,300	35,627	6
7	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	2,496	–	–	–	43,800	334,826	8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46,185	1,440	9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	–	1,908	4,195	11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	–	–	27,610	–	–	69,400	–	1,891,531	355,769	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,356	15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies	–	–	4,915	6,960	–	–	–	16,980	297,539	17
18	Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,500		18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,020	19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	1,798	–	–	–	3,050	48,547	20

21	British North American colonies	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	5,000		21
22	Honduras	-									22
23	British Guiana	-									23
24	Other British colonies	-									24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	1,741	2,260	8,040	223,427	1,122,473	25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-									26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,674	24,000	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,520	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	29
30	Cuba	-	6,795	6,483	-	16,378	200	-	151,651	23,440	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,160		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	11,000	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	34,200	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,143	35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680		36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-									37
38	Italy	-									38
39	Sicily	-									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports		-	-	3,295						40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-									41
42	Hayti	-	-	1,118	218	-	-	-	26,725	12,851	42
43	Texas	-	-	619	30						43
44	Mexico	-	-	8,690	722	-	-	-	4,200		44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,303	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	415	325						46
47	Venezuela	-	44	731	1,335	-	-	-	14,575	89,907	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	4,239	-	-	59,200	96,853	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	38,324	1,560	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,875		50
51	Chili	-	-	-	9,612						51
52	China	-	-	4,455	-	-	-	-	10,290	977,183	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	2,665	-	-	24,000	357,987	53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	9,897	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-									55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,860	8,555	56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,728	57
	Total	-	10,359	22,939	32,525	43,883	8,845	77,660	8,040	2,814,650	3,968,035
	Entitled to drawback	-									
	Not entitled to drawback	-	10,359	22,939	32,525	43,883	8,845	77,660	8,040	2,814,650	3,968,035

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		TEAS ORIGINALLY IMPORTED FROM CHINA.		COFFEE.		COCOA.		FRUITS.		
								Almonds.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	518,174	70,128					1
2	Prussia	2,487	830	82,009	8,695					2
3	Sweden and Norway	344	172							3
4	Swedish West Indies	514	406							4
5	Denmark	-	-	16,955	1,524					5
6	Danish West Indies	12,591	6,894							6
7	Holland	58,315	22,996	23,464	2,007					7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	3,893	2,439	-	-	-	-	650	78	9
10	Dutch Guiana	1,502	972							10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	328,134	130,578	88,439	9,791					11
12	Belgium	31,043	11,018	127,615	11,716					12
13	England	523,583	173,969	-	-	13,600	3,000			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	143,357	61,607	64,761	6,633					15
16	Malta	1,685	670	133,002	11,958					16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	1,002	431	15,536	1,702	4,998	460	536	99	20

21	British North American colonies	7,089	3,683	233,254	25,516	2,209	221	950	335	21
22	Honduras	803	618	7,903	890	–	–	429	67	22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	83,301	36,558	1,069,744	127,863	7,100	497			25
26	French Mediterranean ports	21,168	10,096	504,828	55,692					26
27	French West Indies	16,914	4,877	14,991	1,838					27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	–	–	–	–	238,132	15,776			28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	5,332	3,157	800	100	339,627	27,748			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	274	165							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	219	102							32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds	978	506							36
37	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	1,100	132					37
38	Italy	–	–	403,648	53,370					38
39	Sicily	–	–	225,791	24,811					39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	10,024	1,635	246,550	29,629					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	2,259	750	2,615,936	241,805					41
42	Hayti	148	72	–	–	99,995	6,000	4,826	359	42
43	Texas	9,290	5,026	396,285	47,858	71	12	1,749	227	43
44	Mexico	10,890	7,974	23,746	2,790	431,262	59,192	7,578	1,028	44
45	Central Republic of America	283	225	4,494	450	–	–	936	104	45
46	New Grenada	940	586	–	–	–	–	1,475	274	46
47	Venezuela	2,653	1,747	–	–	–	–	2,034	264	47
48	Brazil	258,467	119,125							48
49	Argentine Republic	21,810	14,411							49
50	Cisplatine Republic	16,241	9,395							50
51	Chili	792	515							51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	3,406	2,109	1,355	154	–	–	424	64	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	4,095	436					55
56	West Indies, generally	150	75							56
57	South America	10,152	7,081							57
	Total	1,592,033	642,770	6,824,475	737,418	1,136,994	112,906	21,587	2,892	
	Entitled to drawback									
	Not entitled to drawback	1,592,033	642,770	6,824,475	737,418	1,136,994	112,906	21,587	2,892	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.								
		Currants.		Prunes.		Figs.		Raisins, Muscatel, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,250	84	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	221	35	1,489	239	12,275	975	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,100	390	8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	480	40	9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,815	173	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	582	87	2,570	191	17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	1,626	211	1,800	294	2,116	117	19,176	1,427	20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	1,113	134	-	-	193,085	15,113
22	Honduras	417	60	3,409	348	76	11	7,096	569	
23	British Guiana									
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	740	
25	French Atlantic ports									
26	French Mediterranean ports									
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,740	862	
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									
30	Cuba	-	-	3,292	433	1,923	223	13,869	997	
31	Other Spanish West Indies									
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,080	758	
34	Portugal									
35	Madeira									
36	Cape de Verds									
37	Fayal and other Azores									
38	Italy									
39	Sicily									
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									
42	Hayti	123	22	-	-	-	-	8,200	619	
43	Texas	-	-	257	33	270	27	38,170	3,728	
44	Mexico	-	-	657	112	-	-	64,604	5,337	
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,700	832	
46	New Grenada									
47	Venezuela	50	9	699	70	4,091	301	28,668	2,295	
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	535	86	19,475	1,900	
49	Argentine Republic									
50	Cisplatine Republic									
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	450	
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	500	
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,250	500	
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,505	211	
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	50	
57	South America									
	Total	2,216	302	11,448	1,389	11,082	1,091	476,187	38,041	
	Entitled to drawback									
	Not entitled to drawback	2,216	302	11,448	1,389	11,082	1,091	476,187	38,041	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		FRUITS.		SPICES.						
		Raisins, other.		Mace.		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	189	212	439	505			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	2,042	2,297	654	765			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	2,920	292	-	-	31	33			20

21	British North American colonies	-								21
22	Honduras	-								22
23	British Guiana	-								23
24	Other British colonies	-								24
25	French Atlantic ports	-								25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	74	70		26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	30	41		27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-								28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-								29
30	Cuba	-	2,000	225	-	-	420	484	1,567	2,765 30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	53	56		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-								32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-								33
34	Portugal	-								34
35	Madeira	-								35
36	Cape de Verds	-								36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-								37
38	Italy	-								38
39	Sicily	-								39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-								41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	148	198		42
43	Texas	-	100	7	-	-	115	155	112	47 43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,099	29,557 44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	15	18		45
46	New Grenada	-								46
47	Venezuela	-	16,450	1,641	-	-	-	-	414	863 47
48	Brazil	-	2,600	260						48
49	Argentine Republic	-								49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-								50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,265	6,540 51
52	China	-								52
53	Asia, generally	-								53
54	Africa, generally	-								54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-								55
56	West Indies, generally	-								56
57	South America	-								57
	Total	-	24,070	2,425	2,231	2,509	1,979	2,325	20,457	39,772
	Entitled to drawback	-								
	Not entitled to drawback	-	24,070	2,425	2,231	2,509	1,979	2,325	20,457	39,772

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.								
		Cloves.		Black pepper.		Pimento.		Cassia.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	2,169	135			1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	14,349	926	5,628	704	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	6,996	429			3
4	Swedish West Indies	150	45	515	51					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	927	308	42,421	4,040	2,156	151	6,142	819	6
7	Holland	–	–	–	–	134,581	8,110			7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	2,088	198					8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	6,042	614	782	52	7,175	898	9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	126	11	–	–	128	19	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	–	–	10,976	1,056	733,692	45,853			11
12	Belgium	–	–			16,909	1,056			12
13	England	595	148	–	–	5,560	400			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	32,063	2,782					15
16	Malta	–	–	16,500	1,485	–	–	3,300	450	16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	400	162	2,894	270	1,000	59	1,393	206	20

21	British North American colonies	723	217	9,989	863	1,200	96	198	22	21
22	Honduras	100	36	4,476	403					22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	–	–	–	–	71,805	4,514			25
26	French Mediterranean ports	–	–	131,199	9,840	34,551	2,278			26
27	French West Indies	–	–	2,096	189	1,037	73	242	43	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	4,173	1,114	51,802	4,900	1,510	105			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	689	179	26,607	2,403	–	–	545	80	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	444	42	1,171	62			32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy	–	–	122,165	11,558	38,189	2,379	944	127	38
39	Sicily	3,052	748	–	–	15,982	1,130			39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	250,279	16,660	4,300	440	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	1,077	317	10,692	1,015	23,046	1,430	8,077	1,060	41
42	Hayti	561	194	27,672	2,610	2,208	148	6,555	875	42
43	Texas	388	132	7,303	723	2,777	202	327	48	43
44	Mexico	6,675	1,900	47,756	4,559	–	–	718	117	44
45	Central Republic of America	1,405	409	7,996	796	98	10	6,348	947	45
46	New Grenada	700	255	7,841	673	800	43			46
47	Venezuela	4,299	1,283	16,342	1,513	3,446	250	9,445	1,245	47
48	Brazil	5,294	1,548	180,097	16,979	–	–	3,797	494	48
49	Argentine Republic	1,495	470	9,445	859	–	–	2,893	395	49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	510	142	43,510	4,032	–	–	12,170	1,523	51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	1,138	376							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally	–	–	837	84					56
57	South America									57
	Total	34,351	9,983	821,894	74,548	1,366,292	84,551	80,325	10,512	
	Entitled to drawback									
	Not entitled to drawback	34,351	9,983	821,894	74,548	1,366,292	84,551	80,325	10,512	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		SPICES.		SILKS, OTHER THAN INDIA.						
		Ginger.		Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	Other manufactures of.	Manufactures of silk and worsted.	Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet.	Worsted stuff goods.	Linens, bleached and unbleached.	
		Quantity.	Value.							
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.						
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	1,476	3,935	-	-	1,846	4,942	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	2,312	150	-	8,879	-	-	-	3,000	11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	17,115	4,709	-	1,112	16,515	6,423	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	1,120					15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	563	33	-	-	-	-	-	177	20

21	British North American colonies	3,023	302							21
22	Honduras	-	-	224	3,738					22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	7,745	2,539	28,233	15,815	3,021		25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	-	-	6,987	45,562	-	-	1,489	41,059	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	981	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy	-	-	-	250					38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	2,689	216	-	-	4,162	42
43	Texas	991	95	-	4,263	-	-	62	20,178	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	75,160	-	1,200	4,171	415,816	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	1,692	-	-	163	3,423	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	7,152	-	-	-	2,662	46
47	Venezuela	-	-	251	11,176	-	-	-	13,925	47
48	Brazil	-	-	978	12,965	-	-	3,500	7,015	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	7,012	-	-	215	7,431	49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	-	-	-	18,641	-	-	4,610	64,227	51
52	China	-	-	11,140	-	-	-	-	820	52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	522	-	-	185	313	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	6,889	580	45,916	212,024	28,449	18,127	35,777	596,637	
	Entitled to drawback									
	Not entitled to drawback	6,889	580	45,916	212,024	28,449	18,127	35,777	596,637	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheeting, brown and white.	WOOL UNMANUFACTURED, COSTING 8 CENTS OR LESS PER LB.		Quicksilver.	Opium.	Crude saltpetre.	All other articles.	Total value.	
				Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,426	176,736	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	40,235	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	17,200	3
4	Swedish West Indies	885	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	1,770	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	15,440	5
6	Danish West Indies	2,757	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	14,296	207,410	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,665	214,489	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	5,870	-	390	387,970	8
9	Dutch West Indies	3,344	1,448	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	58,181	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,899	447,746	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,805	49,466	12
13	England	-	-	9,800	781	-	-	2,641	454,903	3,324,775	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
15	Gibraltar	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,872	99,979	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	22,863	16
17	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734	329,902	17
18	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,020	19
20	British West Indies	587	933	-	-	-	-	-	5,711	67,532	20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,639	74,391	21
22	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,212	9,176	22
23	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	23
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,615	1,937,894	25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	22,036	161,726	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,015	53,822	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,146	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	29
30	Cuba	-	537	132,289	-	-	6,450	-	-	71,073	554,324	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	2,085	-	-	-	-	-	1,666	81,277	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,858	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,958	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	15,046	35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	1,553	36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	1,343	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	92,108	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,539	50,142	39
40	Trieste, and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,959	118,330	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,242	255,321	41
42	Hayti	-	4,031	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	17,259	82,617	42
43	Texas	-	732	907	-	-	-	-	-	4,238	89,349	43
44	Mexico	-	3,070	36,444	-	-	173,679	430	-	44,859	881,037	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	223	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	5,013	65,457	45
46	New Grenada	-	1,020	671	-	-	-	-	-	4,385	18,661	46
47	Venezuela	-	451	11,426	-	-	-	-	-	23,506	178,980	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,450	16,823	344,640	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	2,270	513	-	-	78	-	-	9,679	83,597	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,270	50
51	Chili	-	-	5,175	-	-	37,085	-	-	46,615	199,167	51
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,894	1,091,354	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,192	-	250	395,594	53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362	15,296	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	1,924	55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,624	56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	19,397	57
	Total	-	21,086	199,186	9,800	721	217,292	16,482	6,591	1,337,866	12,486,827	
	Entitled to drawback	-	21,086	199,186	9,800	721	217,292	16,482	6,591	1,337,866	12,486,827	
	Not entitled to drawback	-										

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				WOOLLEN YARN.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
		Cloth and cassimeres.	Merino shawls, of wool.	Blankets.		Quantity.	Value.	Dyed, printed, or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings.	
				Not above 75 cents each.	Above 75 cents each.						
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	1,344	–	–	–	–	–	–	957		1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,767	3,060		6
7	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	250			7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,455			9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	1,007	–	–	–	–	–	7,135	342		11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	40,969	6,629	438	16,399	–	–	55,077	1,262	813	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,256		14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,170			15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,130			17
18	Mauritius										18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,375			20

21	British North American colonies	-	-								21
22	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,581			22
23	British Guiana	-	-								23
24	Other British colonies	-	-								24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	5,350	1,191	-	-	-	1,687	515		25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-									26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	65			27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-									29
30	Cuba	-	6,036	-	150	300	-	-	82,396	15,970	1,788	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	3,903			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-										32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-										33
34	Portugal	-										34
35	Madeira	-										35
36	Cape de Verds	-										36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-										37
38	Italy	-										38
39	Sicily	-										39
40	Trieste, and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-										41
42	Hayti	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	15,495	806		42
43	Texas	-	869	-	-	-	-	-	52,879	16,008	785	43
44	Mexico	-	59,303	-	-	-	-	-	527,251	158,697	-7,911	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	11,906	7,705		45
46	New Grenada	-	1,531	-	-	-	-	-	118	49	637	46
47	Venezuela	-	1,192	-	-	-	420	388	39,141	6,156	764	47
48	Brazil	-	4,343	-	-	-	-	-	35,730	2,236		48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165		49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-										50
51	Chili	-	3,867	-	-	-	-	-	66,929	18,049		51
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	52
53	Asia, generally	-										53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,055	244		54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,141	450		55
56	West Indies, generally	-										56
57	South America	-										57
	Total	-	125,862	7,820	588	17,244	420	388	945,636	233,927	12,916	
	Entitled to drawback	-	122,641	5,079	438	16,632	-	-	852,554	193,419	10,772	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	3,911	2,741	150	612	420	388	93,082	40,508	2,144	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—*Continued.*

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			SILK FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.		SILK.	LINEN.	FLAXEN GOODS.		
		Twist, yarn, or thread.	Nankeens direct from China.	Other manufactures of cotton.	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.	Sewing, from other places.	Thread and cambric.	Dyed and printed linen, cambric, &c.	Other manufactures of.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Holland	-	-	-	99,941	-	338	-	3,900		7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies										9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.				3,003						11
12	Belgium	-	-	-		-	-	-	300		12
13	England	-	-	1,659	14,130	-	-	14,526	11,994		13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar	-	760	-	7,500						15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies										17
18	Mauritius										18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	587	-	-	-	271		20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	1,582	3,000						21
22	Honduras	-	-								22
23	British Guiana	-	-								23
24	Other British colonies	-	-								24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	2,143	694						25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-								26
27	French West Indies	-	-								27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-								28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-								29
30	Cuba	-	-	1,750	206,972	-	2,880	16,971	12,429	2,783	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-								31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-								33
34	Portugal	-	-								34
35	Madeira	-	-								35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	620	1,100						36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	845			38
39	Sicily	-	460	-	700						39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-								41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	2,610	-	58	-	5,009	803	42
43	Texas	28	-	1,046	23	648	230	-	2,742		43
44	Mexico	18,574	-	236	46,718	-	16,536	1,053	12,998		44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	180	1,744	-	-	-	181		45
46	New Grenada	520	-	-	237	-	1,406	207			46
47	Venezuela	-	1,844	-	6,985	-	1,162				47
48	Brazil	-	13,182	3,102	41,901	-	-	-	2,712		48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	40,876						49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	19,442						50
51	Chili	7,112	-	-	25,645	-	1,350	-	932		51
52	China	-	-								52
53	Asia, generally	-	-								53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	140	98						54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	13,268						55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-								56
57	South America	-	-	-	3,512						57
	Total	34,082	16,246	12,458	463,686	648	23,960	33,602	53,321	3,586	
	Entitled to drawback	32,484	13,899	7,195	423,973	-	23,070	32,259	47,055	1,722	
	Not entitled to drawback	1,598	2,347	5,263	39,713	648	890	1,343	6,266	1,864	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		HEMPEN GOODS.		HATS AND BONNETS.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON, OR IRON AND STEEL.					
		Sail duck.	Other manufactures of.	Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass flats, &c.	Fur, wool, and leather.	Fire-arms not specified.	Cutting-knives.	Vices.	Side-arms.	Other articles.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	735	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	3,111	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	6,999	-	140	-	-	-	-	578	320	6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies	2,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758	8
9	Dutch West Indies										9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	-	-	889	1,198	-	-	-	-	1,478	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar										15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies	790	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	150	17
18	Mauritius										18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	British West Indies	96	-	280							20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,005
22	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,911
23	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	4,334	-	-	-	-	-	
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Cuba	-	18,408	4,343	3,434	1,497	2,337	796	575	4,651
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	1,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	Portugal	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42	Hayti	-	475	1,353	-	-	-	-	1,500	200
43	Texas	-	-	-	471	-	1,066	724	6 1,000	12,082
44	Mexico	-	4,246	-	-	877	3,909	4,570	32 -	16,698
45	Central Republic of America	-	1,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	792
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,103
47	Venezuela	-	-	1,005	75	-	-	-	-	843
48	Brazil	-	14,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49	Argentine Republic	-	2,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	Chili	-	4,202	-	-	-	150	-	-	- 4,200
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53	Asia, generally	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400
54	Africa, generally	-	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,637
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	60,564	6,701	9,623	3,732	8,022	6,090	38	3,653 70,743
	Entitled to drawback	-	53,912	1,125	6,126	2,855	6,670	2,792	-	2,078 18,084
	Not entitled to drawback	-	6,652	5,576	3,497	877	1,352	3,298	38	1,575 52,659

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF									
		Copper.	Brass.	Tin.	Pewter.	Wood.		Leather.	Marble.	Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise.	
						Cabinet ware.	Other articles.				
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	1,000	150	200	-	-	-	481	100		6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies										9
10	Dutch Guiana										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	372	-	2,266	-	250	11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	-	380	-	-	3,717	-	522	-	300	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Gibraltar										15
16	Malta										16
17	British East Indies	-	50								17
18	Mauritius										18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	British West Indies										20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	552	-	-	-	46				21
22	British Honduras	-	-									22
23	British Guiana	-	-									23
24	Other British colonies	-	-									24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	562	4,068	25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-									26
27	French West Indies	-	-									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-									29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	325	-	-	3,665	600	117	233	3,150	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-										32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-										33
34	Portugal	-	-										34
35	Madeira	-	-										35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-										36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-										37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151				38
39	Sicily	-	-										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-										41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	120			42
43	Texas	-	-	61	600	-	-	473	-	15	-	277	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	741	29	60	1,138	821	5,756	506	8,191	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-										45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	156	46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	96				47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	330					48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	835	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-										50
51	Chili	-	-										51
52	China	-	-										52
53	Asia, generally	-	-										53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	230								54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-										55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-										56
57	South America	-	-										57
	Total	-		1,061	3,174	605	60	9,695	1,783	9,884	1,401	17,227	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	2,120	-	60	5,943	-	7,283	-	7,547	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	1,061	1,054	605	-	3,752	1,783	2,601	1,401	9,680	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Watches and parts of.	GLASS WARE.				Other articles of glass, paying a duty of 20 per cent.	WARES.			
			Cut and not specified, paying 30 per cent. and 3 cents per pound.		Plain and other, paying 20 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.			China and porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	Gilt.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.				
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417		1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			2
3	Sweden and Norway	-									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	59			4
5	Denmark	-									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	165	55	2,957	519	6
7	Holland	-									7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215		8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779		9
10	Dutch Guiana	-									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-									11
12	Belgium	-									12
13	England	-	998	-	-	-	-	3,738			13
14	Scotland	-									14
15	Gibraltar	-									15
16	Malta	-									16
17	British East Indies	-	140	-	-	-	440	-	-	560	17
18	Mauritius	-									18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-									19
20	British West Indies	-									20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150			21
22	British Honduras - - -	-										22
23	British Guiana - - -	-										23
24	Other British colonies - -	-										24
25	French Atlantic ports - -	-	100									25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-										26
27	French West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245		27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports -	-										28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-										29
30	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,426	1,631	11,034		30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-										31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-										32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-										33
34	Portugal - - - -	-										34
35	Madeira - - - -	-										35
36	Cape de Verds - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279		36
37	Fayal and other Azores -	-										37
38	Italy - - - -	-										38
39	Sicily - - - -	-										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-										41
42	Hayti - - - -	-	-	373	144	949	72	179				42
43	Texas - - - -	-	-	-	-	12,560	943	968	315	8,891		43
44	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,617	-	9,585		44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	-	2,850		45
46	New Grenada - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	125				46
47	Venezuela - - -	-	203	-	-	-	-	825	-	-	2,110	47
48	Brazil - - - -	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	550			48
49	Argentine Republic -	-										49
50	Cisplatine Republic -	-										50
51	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,861	-	1,585	381	51
52	China - - - -	-										52
53	Asia, generally - - -	-										53
54	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,740		54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750		55
56	West Indies, generally -	-										56
57	South America - - -	-										57
	Total	-	1,535	373	144	13,509	1,015	10,881	6,498	44,327	3,570	
	Entitled to drawback - -	-	992	290	112	8,313	611	4,890	4,072	20,275	2,961	
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	543	83	32	5,196	404	5,991	2,426	24,052	609	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		Slates of all kinds.	Quills prepared.	Paper-hangings.	Hair-cloth and hair-seating.	Brushes of all kinds.	Raw silk.	INDIGO.		WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, EXCEEDING 8 CENTS PER POUND.		
								Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	alue.	
		Dollars.						Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,899	14,252			1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,043	9,072			7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana	750										10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	300	-	-	-	-	6,480	8,667			11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	-	-	1,267	-	110	2,768	19,022	27,062	109,119	36,511	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Mauritius											18
19	Cape of Good Hope											19
20	British West Indies											20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
22	Honduras	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
23	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,644	2,421	-	25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945	1,123	-	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	809	-	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022	1,430	-	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	242	436	-	42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	45	-	43
44	Mexico	-	-	150	305	-	400	-	1,914	-	-	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	638	-	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
	Total	-	-	990	605	1,267	559	110	4,682	47,365	65,975	109,119	86,511	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	750	305	-	400	-	4,412	46,262	64,204	105,286	35,253	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	240	300	1,267	159	110	270	1,103	1,771	3,833	1,258	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							Total value.	
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF								
		5 per cent.	12½ pr cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.		
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,116	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	393	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
6	Danish West Indies	50	-	1,914	-	1,275	-	-	58,909	6
7	Holland	-	-	8,341	-	-	-	-	17,663	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,818	8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	264	-	1,305	-	-	6,803	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	77	1,376	110,089	-	2,809	-	966	138,349	11
12	Belgium	-	-	1,604	-	470	-	-	2,074	12
13	England	-	943	30,328	-	4,733	-	2,440	209,159	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	26,306	-	285	-	-	30,091	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		16
17	British East Indies	-	-	3,108	-	-	-	-	6,638	17
18	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19
20	British West Indies	38	-	1,070	-	64	-	-	3,781	20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	1,283	6	120	-	-	17,162	21
22	Honduras	-	-	-	1,042	-	3,922	-	-	16,128	22
23	British Guiana	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	23
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	13,900	1,727	-	18,109	1,200	350	58,784	25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	921	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Cuba	-	16	-	4,998	40	10,189	600	1,585	436,031	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	286	-	120	-	-	4,716	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,999	36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	1,955	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,590	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	8,385	-	57	-	-	8,442	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	870	-	1,024	-	-	31,277	42
43	Texas	-	38	26	864	15	5,477	882	2,256	112,753	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	11,661	-	11,610	135	3,798	937,956	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	2,956	-	2,325	-	-	32,491	45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	543	-	-	8,008	46
47	Venezuela	-	900	-	5,568	-	1,528	-	-	70,893	47
48	Brazil	-	2,002	-	2,362	-	26	-	888	124,167	48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	45,513	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,442	50
51	Chili	-	-	-	51,213	-	500	-	-	188,976	51
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	518	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	2,275	53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	756	-	1,308	-	-	18,498	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	30,981	55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-							56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,512	57
	Total	-	3,329	17,019	287,364	61	68,200	2,817	11,847	2,769,322	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	11,589	242,162	15	46,209	1,567	10,097	2,350,663	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	3,329	5,430	45,202	46	21,991	1,250	1,750	418,659	

No. 5.—ARTICLES OF FOREIGN EXPORTS in 1834—Continued.

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLANNELS.		BOCKINGS AND BAIZES.		CARPETINGS.		OIL-CLOTH, OTHER THAN PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH.		
						Ingrained and Venetian.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	67	11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies									21
22	Honduras									22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	–	–	–	–	566	800			25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	732	330	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico	10,601	5,740	–	–	–	–	11,300	385	44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	–	–	4,108	1,548					51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally									54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	10,601	5,740	4,108	1,548	566	800	12,244	782	
	Entitled to drawback	10,601	5,740	4,108	1,548	–	–	12,244	782	
	Not entitled to drawback	–	–	–	–	566	800			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		COTTON BAGGING.		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.						
				Madeira, in casks and bottles.		Sherry, in casks and bottles.		Sicily, in casks and bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	590	442	648	400	1,278	554	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	10,611	1,061	22	45	550	448			6
7	Holland	-	-	30	70					7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	200	250					9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	16,000	2,500	86	203					11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	4,586	670	2,646	6,557	10,725	12,430			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	2,075	3,785	-	-	495	305	20

21	British North American colonies									
22	Honduras						31	51		
23	British Guiana	–	–	–	–					
24	Other British colonies									
25	French Atlantic ports									
26	French Mediterranean ports	–	–	455	1,286					
27	French West Indies									
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	–	–	331	213	–	–	1,110	533	
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	–	–	–	–	2,466	4,000			
30	Cuba									
31	Other Spanish West Indies	1,250	250	220	440	500	583			
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									
34	Portugal									
35	Madeira									
36	Cape de Verds									
37	Fayal and other Azores									
38	Italy									
39	Sicily									
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									
42	Hayti	28,055	4,805							
43	Texas	13,388	1,888	1,864	2,696	294	335	1,040	310	
44	Mexico	–	–	228	631	260	870			
45	Central Republic of America									
46	New Grenada	–	–	126	188	32	40			
47	Venezuela	14,681	1,628	1,952	778	97	243			
48	Brazil									
49	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	75	250			
50	Cisplatine Republic									
51	Chili									
52	China									
53	Asia, generally									
54	Africa, generally									
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	–	–	849	1,045	
56	West Indies, generally									
57	South America									
	Total	88,571	12,802	10,825	17,784	15,678	19,650	4,772	2,747	
	Entitled to drawback	62,024	8,710	2,187	4,100	13,529	15,840	3,947	2,277	
	Not entitled to drawback	26,547	4,092	8,638	13,684	2,149	3,810	825	470	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.								
		Red, of France, in casks.		Other of France, in casks.		Of France, in bottles and cases.		Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	3,386	999	647	2,175			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	1,027	442					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	860	394	839	1,598			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	900	415	234	250			9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	4,439	1,851	–	–	2,114	8,004			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	125	56					15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	1,688	750	4,945	1,995	854	2,349	6,850	2,379	20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	124	54	638	3,065		
22	Honduras	-	-	-	478	195				
23	British Guiana	-	-	-						
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-						
25	French Atlantic ports	-	281	90	27	100	887	2,958		
26	French Mediterranean ports	-								
27	French West Indies	-	-	-						
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-						
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-						
30	Cuba	-	11,786	3,285	-	-	5,243	14,186	800	- 320
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	157	445		
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	27	47		
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-						
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-				
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-				
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-				
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-				
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-				
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-				
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-				
42	Hayti	-	244	146	3,236	1,231	1,268	467		
43	Texas	-	8,142	3,614	4,943	4,164	11,625	11,988	917	316
44	Mexico	-	27,246	10,098	7,478	4,157	28,295	24,411	4,168	1,754
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	60
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	214	370		
47	Venezuela	-	780	420	1,188	541	675	1,038	2,501	888
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	62	200	9,249	3,155
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-						
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-						
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	5,195	6,531		
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	125	200		
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-						
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	118	75				
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-						
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	45	65		
57	South America	-	-	-						
	Total	-	54,606	20,254	28,835	14,818	59,144	80,347	24,633	8,872
	Entitled to drawback	-	13,339	4,260	1,629	682	24,639	28,993	14,031	4,746
	Not entitled to drawback	-	41,267	15,994	27,206	14,136	34,505	51,354	10,602	4,126

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.						SPIRITS.				
		Other, of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks.		Of other countries, in casks.		Of other countries, in bottles.		From grain.		From other materials.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quan'ty.	Value.	Quan'ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	3,691	1,661	–	–	1,102	992	13,178	6,489	1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,351	1,063	4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	300	105	2,640	1,097	52	190	241	243	5,265	4,746	6
7	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,381	2,585	7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	1,203	820	–	–	–	–	118	144	8
9	Dutch West Indies	882	414	1,060	500	–	–	–	–	150	229	9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,888	14,729	11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	–	–	28,829	23,468	–	–	–	–	62,368	26,227	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies	–	–	800	352	–	–	–	–	154	415	17
18	Mauritius											18
19	Cape of Good Hope											19
20	British West Indies	2,732	898	94	113	60	480	852	706	3,509	3,612	20

21	British North American colonies	23,843	15,658	9,514	6,767	13,682	13,034	–	–	10,912	6,991	21
22	Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	945	800	821	1,200	22
23	British Guiana											23
24	Other British colonies											24
25	French Atlantic ports											25
26	French Mediterranean ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	32	26
27	French West Indies	330	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,292	1,716	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports											28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports											29
30	Cuba	–	–	538	355	–	–	1,454	1,256	5,463	5,126	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	31	84	–	–	334	486	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Cape de Verds											36
37	Fayal and other Azores											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,961	16,065	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,491	1,796	41
42	Hayti	2,414	694	–	–	–	–	249	160	20	30	42
43	Texas	2,067	1,005	2,947	2,523	257	367	7,551	6,452	24,446	27,470	43
44	Mexico	8,089	4,648	1,320	530	225	750	1,406	1,378	14,985	16,670	44
45	Central Republic of America	3,917	1,515	1,318	863	–	–	986	633	1,317	1,313	45
46	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	56	175	–	–	971	856	46
47	Venezuela	15,902	5,602	3,566	1,798	–	–	85	120	2,857	3,205	47
48	Brazil	–	–	11,111	10,154	562	500	–	–	155	160	48
49	Argentine Republic											49
50	Cisplatine Republic											50
51	Chili	1,619	818	300	700	900	800	–	–	15,504	8,579	51
52	China	–	–	2,013	990	–	–	–	–	320	288	52
53	Asia, generally											53
54	Africa, generally	252	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,313	3,061	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	620	465							55
56	West Indies, generally											56
57	South America											57
	Total	62,337	31,735	71,564	53,156	15,825	16,380	14,871	12,740	241,536	155,183	
	Entitled to drawback	25,856	9,911	31,580	23,184	1,462	1,300	9,721	7,929	210,794	129,258	
	Not entitled to drawback	36,481	21,824	39,984	29,972	14,363	15,080	5,150	4,811	30,742	25,925	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MOLASSES.		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.				
						In casks.		In bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	123	49					20

21	British North American colonies	15,199	4,393							21
22	Honduras									22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports									25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies	104,370	31,743							27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	-	-	1,200	300	-	-	4,348	2,577	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	209	77	427	141	1,354	474	647	723	43
44	Mexico	792	273	5,664	1,392	60	48	28	21	44
45	Central Republic of America	36	15							45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	635	233							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	121,171	36,734	7,354	1,882	1,414	522	5,023	3,321	
	Entitled to drawback	115,268	34,879	5,410	1,344	-	-	4,004	2,502	
	Not entitled to drawback	5,903	1,855	1,944	538	1,414	522	1,619	819	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		OIL.								CHOCOLATE.		
		Olive.		Castor.		Linseed.		Rapeseed.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	427	351					1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	37	35					6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	750			7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	256	275					8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England											13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Mauritius											18
19	Cape of Good Hope											19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	328	223					20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	32	53						21
22	Honduras	-	-	-								22
23	British Guiana	-	-	-								23
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	356	280				24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-								25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-								26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	585	534				27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-								28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-								29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	8,020	6,688				30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	370	240				31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	28	34				32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	274	274				33
34	Portugal	-	-	-								34
35	Madeira	-	-	-								35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-								36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-								37
38	Italy	-	-	-								38
39	Sicily	-	-	-								39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-									41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	83	81				42
43	Texas	-	-	-	145	73	-	-	239	269	-	-	220	20	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	496	298	800	1,600	3,769	3,162					44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-												45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-											46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	37	45	-	-	39	35					47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	284					48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	190	332	2,900	2,177					49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-											50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,078	7,717					51
52	China	-	-	-											52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	400					53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,178	1,192					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	641	464					55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-											56
57	South America	-	-	-											57
	Total	-			678	416	1,022	1,985	31,357	24,715	1,005	750	220	20	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	-	190	332	27,381	21,381	1,005	750			
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	678	416	832	1,653	3,976	3,334	-	-	220	20	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SUGAR.								
		Brown.		White, clayed, or powdered.		Loaf sugar.		Syrup of sugar-cane.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	964,889	74,757	6,493,917	514,310					1
2	Prussia	39,231	2,575							2
3	Sweden and Norway	182,913	9,100							3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	330,056	22,737							5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland	793,713	47,068							7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	1,684,633	117,871							11
12	Belgium	149,377	9,021							12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	164,108	11,363	4,259	500					15
16	Malta	158,918	10,869							16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,791	164	20

21	British North American colonies	30,193	2,057							21
22	Honduras	22,237	1,789							22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports									25
26	French Mediterranean ports			56,571	5,955					26
27	French West Indies	98,420	8,737	347	41					27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	920	87							30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores	14,132	987							37
38	Italy	350,750	20,937	61,596	4,308					38
39	Sicily	349,581	21,282	100,999	10,231					39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	203,274	18,595							40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	67,939	5,437	39,845	3,188					41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	121,661	9,637	22,921	2,614					43
44	Mexico	18,570	1,503	7,624	779					44
45	Central Republic of America	1,325	162							45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	2,325	330			47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili	421,362	30,970	42,840	3,589	130,146	10,791			51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	19,340	1,292							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	6,187,542	428,832	6,830,919	515,515	132,471	11,121	3,721	164	
	Entitled to drawback	6,141,958	425,247	6,825,742	514,907	132,471	11,121	3,721	164	
	Not entitled to drawback	45,584	3,585	5,177	608					

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CANDLES.		CHEESE.		SOAP.		LARD.		
		Tallow.								
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	7,620	1,141	1,171	180					6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	1,740	235	-	-
22	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Cuba	-	-	-	83,920	7,107	5,366	645	-	-	6,486	740
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	765	128	-	-	5,060	700
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	150	22	-	-
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	7,281	1,930	-	-	-	-
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	810	143	-	-	-	-
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	91,540	8,248	15,443	3,036	1,890	257	11,546	1,440
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	91,540	8,248	11,451	2,559	1,740	235	11,546	1,440
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	-	3,992	477	150	22	-	-

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		BUTTER.		SALTPETRE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	1,875	500			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies									21
22	Honduras									22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports									25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	703,904	19,770	4,000	500					30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,183	2,000	48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally									54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	703,904	19,770	4,000	500	1,875	500	26,183	2,000	
	Entitled to drawback	703,904	19,770	4,000	500	-	-	26,183	2,000	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	1,875	500			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.				COTTON.		GUNPOWDER.		
		Snuff.		Cigars.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	233	3,185					1
2	Prussia	-	-	60	690					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	10	193					3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	296	2,822					6
7	Holland	-	-	506	6,338	54,153	6,688			7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	415	3,742					9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	57	771					10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	254	2,824	70,523	9,167			11
12	Belgium	-	-	626	5,593					12
13	England	-	-	351	5,611	1,225,942	201,871			13
14	Scotland	-	-							14
15	Gibraltar	-	-							15
16	Malta	-	-	48	394					16
17	British East Indies	-	-							17
18	Mauritius	-	-							18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	-							19
20	British West Indies	-	-	72	896					20

21	British North American colonies	-	-	-	29	358				21
22	Honduras	-	-	-						22
23	British Guiana	-	-	-						23
24	Other British colonies	-	-	-						24
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	86	538	607,740	82,608		25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	8	64	61,120	8,391		26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	64	698				27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	63,618	7,638		28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-						29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	55	1,000				30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-						31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-						32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-						33
34	Portugal	-	-	-						34
35	Madeira	-	-	-						35
36	Cape de Verds	-	-	-						36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-						37
38	Italy	-	-	-	289	3,445				38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	25	362				39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports		-	-	62	1,239				40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	39	312				41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	22	236	-	-	1,250	337 42
43	Texas	-	-	-	1,200 274	765	9,605			43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	353	2,269			44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-						45
46	New Grenada	-	-	-						46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	22	264	-	-	96 81 47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	99	1,274			48
49	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	80	800			49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-						50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	414	4,319			51
52	China	-	-	-	-	3	50			52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	19	260			53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	9	111			54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-						55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-						56
57	South America	-	-	-						57
	Total	-			2,800	594	5,371	60,263	2,083,096	316,363 1,346 418
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	-	3,670	40,918	2,083,096	316,363 1,250 337
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	2,800	594	1,701	19,345	-	- 96 81

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		BRISTLES.		OCHRE.		RED AND WHITE LEAD.		LEAD.	
				Dry.				Pig, bar, and sheet.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	3,360	336		
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden and Norway								
4	Swedish West Indies								
5	Denmark								
6	Danish West Indies								
7	Holland								
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	3,724	279		
9	Dutch West Indies								
10	Dutch Guiana								
11	Hanse Towns, &c.								
12	Belgium								
13	England	-	-	4,788	226	3,039	156		
14	Scotland								
15	Gibraltar								
16	Malta								
17	British East Indies								
18	Mauritius								
19	Cape of Good Hope								
20	British West Indies								

21	British North American colonies	-									21
22	Honduras - - -	-									22
23	British Guiana - - -	-									23
24	Other British colonies -	-									24
25	French Atlantic ports -	-									25
26	French Mediterranean ports	-									26
27	French West Indies -	-									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports -	-									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-									29
30	Cuba - - -	-	80	246	–	–	19,416	1,921			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-									33
34	Portugal - - - -	-									34
35	Madeira - - - -	-									35
36	Cape de Verds - -	-									36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-									37
38	Italy - - - -	-									38
39	Sicily - - - -	-									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-									41
42	Hayti - - - -	-									42
43	Texas - - - -	-	–	–	–	–	2,940	317			43
44	Mexico - - - -	-	–	–	–	–	2,522	252			44
45	Central Republic of America	-									45
46	New Grenada - -	-									46
47	Venezuela - - -	-	–	–	–	–	3,040	286			47
48	Brazil - - - -	-									48
49	Argentine Republic -	-									49
50	Cisplatine Republic -	-									50
51	Chili - - - -	-	–	–	–	–	3,332	290			51
52	China - - - -	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	170,829	8,034	52
53	Asia, generally - -	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,588	335	53
54	Africa, generally - -	-	–	–	–	–	4,200	301			54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	–	–	–	–	1,393	246			55
56	West Indies, generally -	-									56
57	South America - -	-									57
	Total	-	80	246	4,788	226	46,966	4,377	176,417	8,369	
	Entitled to drawback -	-	–	–	4,788	226	39,586	3,713	143,117	6,694	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	80	246	–	–	7,380	664	33,300	1,675	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CORDAGE.				TWINE, PACKTHREAD, ETC.		CORKS.		
		Cables, and tarred.		Untarred, and yarn.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	173,321	12,969							6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	45,250	3,635							8
9	Dutch West Indies	1,112	113							9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar	13,981	1,169							15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	300	17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies	788	80	-	-	-	-	215	38	20

21	British North American colonies	1,998	328	1,199	144					21
22	Honduras									22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies	12,759	1,340							24
25	French Atlantic ports									25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies	97,550	6,770							27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	230	69	3,899	412	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds	39,035	3,411							36
37	Fayal and other Azores	11,954	1,016							37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	42
43	Texas	-	-	486	78	3,327	694	176	89	43
44	Mexico	11,896	879							44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela	11,372	796	-	-	2,659	374	12	6	47
48	Brazil	205,883	15,564							48
49	Argentine Republic	130,264	9,170							49
50	Cisplatine Republic	22,703	1,590							50
51	Chili	26,354	1,787							51
52	China	13,490	911	-	-	3,111	650			52
53	Asia, generally	11,215	842							53
54	Africa, generally	11,976	838							54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	12,491	1,250							55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America	47,629	4,348							57
	Total	902,961	68,800	1,685	222	9,327	1,787	4,914	851	
	Entitled to drawback	886,020	67,307	-	-	6,339	1,319	49	12	
	Not entitled to drawback	16,941	1,493	1,685	222	2,988	468	4,865	839	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		COPPER.		FIRE-ARMS.				IRON.		
		Nails and spikes.		Muskets.		Rifles.		Nails.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No. of.	Dollars.	No. of.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	218	273					6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies	-						1,989	197
22	Honduras	-							
23	British Guiana	-							
24	Other British colonies	-							
25	French Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26	French Mediterranean ports	-							
27	French West Indies	-							
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-							
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-							
30	Cuba	-							
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-							
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-							
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-							
34	Portugal	-							
35	Madeira	-							
36	Cape de Verds	-							
37	Fayal and other Azores	-							
38	Italy	-							
39	Sicily	-							
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-							
42	Hayti	-							
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	20	211	200	27
44	Mexico	-	370	100	1,210	4,100	-	4,114	522
45	Central Republic of America	-							
46	New Grenada	-							
47	Venezuela	-							
48	Brazil	-							
49	Argentine Republic	-							
50	Cisplatine Republic	-							
51	Chili	-							
52	China	-							
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	450	795			
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	1,671	4,871			
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,993	184
56	West Indies, generally	-							
57	South America	-							
	Total	-	370	100	3,549	9,969	20	211	8,296	930
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	3,449	9,569	10	90	8,096	903
	Not entitled to drawback	-	370	100	100	400	10	121	200	27

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES								
		IRON.								
		Cables and chains, or parts thereof.		Anvils.		Castings.				
						Vessels of.		All other.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,792	176	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	170	10			11
12	Belgium									12
13	England									13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies									21
22	Honduras									22
23	British Guiana									23
24	Other British colonies									24
25	French Atlantic ports	2,666	400	–	–	–	–	156,240	3,000	25
26	French Mediterranean ports									26
27	French West Indies									27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports									28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports									29
30	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,500	687	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Cape de Verds									36
37	Fayal and other Azores									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	300	23					43
44	Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,018	585	44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Grenada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Argentine Republic									49
50	Cisplatine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	China									52
53	Asia, generally									53
54	Africa, generally	–	–	–	–	766	54			54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									55
56	West Indies, generally									56
57	South America									57
	Total	2,666	400	300	23	936	64	189,550	4,448	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	–	–	–	–	176,050	3,761	
	Not entitled to drawback	2,666	400	300	23	936	64	13,500	687	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.								
		Sheet and hoop.		Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit or hammered.		Pig.		Old and scrap.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	44,800	1,680							6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	7,000	500	-	-	-	-	309	300	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies								
22	Honduras								
23	British Guiana								
24	Other British colonies								
25	French Atlantic ports								
26	French Mediterranean ports								
27	French West Indies								
28	Spanish Atlantic ports								
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports								
30	Cuba	5,358	331	1,120	69	322	1,300		
31	Other Spanish West Indies								
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
33	Manilla and Philippine islands								
34	Portugal								
35	Madeira								
36	Cape de Verds								
37	Fayal and other Azores								
38	Italy								
39	Sicily								
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								
42	Hayti								
43	Texas	7,490	467						
44	Mexico	4,480	280						
45	Central Republic of America								
46	New Grenada								
47	Venezuela								
48	Brazil								
49	Argentine Republic								
50	Cisplatine Republic								
51	Chili								
52	China								
53	Asia, generally								
54	Africa, generally	2,786	101						
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	45,180	1,815						
56	West Indies, generally								
57	South America								
	Total	117,094	5,174	1,120	69	322	1,300	300	300
	Entitled to drawback	109,617	4,698			322	1,300		
	Not entitled to drawback	7,477	476	1,120	69			300	300

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		IRON.				STEEL.		HEMP.		
		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	75	356					4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	231	1,176	11	58					6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	4,900	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

British North American colonies								
Honduras								
British Guiana								
Other British colonies								
French Atlantic ports								
French Mediterranean ports								
French West Indies								
Spanish Atlantic ports								
Spanish Mediterranean ports								
Cuba	3,295	11,012	220	957	558	4,380		
Other Spanish West Indies								
Teneriffe and other Canaries								
Manilla and Philippine islands								
Portugal								
Madeira								
Cape de Verds								
Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	57	270		
Italy								
Sicily								
Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								
Hayti	20	80						
Texas	506	2,689	168	765	191	2,560		
Mexico	1,685	6,599	947	5,932	1,843	15,083		
Central Republic of America	80	383	–	–	67	443		
New Grenada	–	–	–	–	138	1,143		
Venezuela	101	475	–	–	156	1,185		
Brazil	–	–	–	–	61	461		
Argentine Republic								
Cisplatine Republic								
Chili	660	2,292	–	–	693	5,976		
China								
Asia, generally								
Africa, generally	180	689	–	–	3	24		
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	148	564	–	–	30	320		
West Indies, generally								
South America								
Total	6,906	25,959	1,421	8,068	3,797	31,845	435	4,900
Entitled to drawback	6,756	25,032	1,264	7,354	3,747	31,416	435	4,900
Not entitled to drawback	150	927	157	714	50	429		

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WHEAT FLOUR.		SALT.		COAL.		POTATOES.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	1,988	4,800	-	-	446	188			6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	108	34			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	640	107					10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	158,318	39,943			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Gibraltar									15
16	Malta									16
17	British East Indies									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	British West Indies									20

21	British North American colonies												21
22	Honduras												22
23	British Guiana												23
24	Other British colonies												24
25	French Atlantic ports												25
26	French Mediterranean ports												26
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	36		13					27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports												28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports			24,286	9,898	8,400							29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	360		1,300					30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-					100					31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries												32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands												33
34	Portugal												34
35	Madeira												35
36	Cape de Verds												36
37	Fayal and other Azores												37
38	Italy												38
39	Sicily												39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt												41
42	Hayti											38	42
43	Texas	-	-	9,753	5,518					98		43	43
44	Mexico	-	-	3,573	638	18,130	6,500			479		390	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	1,296	645								45
46	New Grenada												46
47	Venezuela												47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	1,960		289					48
49	Argentine Republic												49
50	Cisplatine Republic												50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	1,188		280					51
52	China												52
53	Asia, generally												53
54	Africa, generally												54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	1,310	142	1,060		204					55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-		-		708		371	56
57	South America												57
	Total	1,988	4,800	40,957	16,778	186,326		48,640		1,969		729	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	35,935	13,831	160,976		40,356		708		371	
	Not entitled to drawback	1,288	4,800	4,922	2,947	25,350		8,284		561		358	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		PAPER.								BOOKS PRINTED.		
		Folio and quarto post.		Foolscap, drawing, and writing.		Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box boards.		All other.		In other languages than English, Latin, and Greek.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	2,998	450							6
7	Holland											7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies											9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	115	12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	1,250	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Mauritius											18
19	Cape of Good Hope											19
20	British West Indies											20

21	British North American colonies	-										21
22	Honduras - - -	-										22
23	British Guiana - - -	-										23
24	Other British colonies - -	-										24
25	French Atlantic ports - -	-										25
26	French Mediterranean ports -	-										26
27	French West Indies - -	-										27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports - -	-										28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports -	-										29
30	Cuba - - -	-	-	-	30	30	250	106	-	-	500	695	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies -	-											31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-											33
34	Portugal - - -	-											34
35	Madeira - - -	-											35
36	Cape de Verds - - -	-											36
37	Fayal and other Azores -	-											37
38	Italy - - -	-											38
39	Sicily - - -	-											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-											41
42	Hayti - - -	-											42
43	Texas - - -	-	-	-	19,512	3,400	2,400	360					43
44	Mexico - - -	-	395	658	100,604	15,196	66,177	3,576	234	112			44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	500	45
46	New Grenada - - -	-											46
47	Venezuela - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	300					47
48	Brazil - - -	-											48
49	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	-	18,007	631					49
50	Cisplatine Republic - -	-											50
51	Chili - - -	-	-	-	42,787	6,716	-	-	38,800	5,200			51
52	China - - -	-											52
53	Asia, generally - - -	-											53
54	Africa, generally - - -	-											54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-											55
56	West Indies, generally - -	-											56
57	South America - - -	-											57
	Total	-	395	658	165,961	25,792	88,834	4,973	39,034	5,312	1,851	2,560	
	Entitled to drawback - -	-	395	658	164,911	25,582	85,114	4,673	39,034	5,312			
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	-	-	1,050	210	3,720	300	-	-	1,851	2,560	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		BOOKS PRINTED.		DEMIJOHNS.		GLASS BOTTLES.		WINDOW-GLASS.				
		All other.				Black, not above 1 quart.		Exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		
		Bound.										
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	260	156							1
2	Prussia	-	-									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-									4
5	Denmark	-	-									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	550	298							6
7	Holland	-	-									7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-									9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-									11
12	Belgium	-	-									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	33	264					13
14	Scotland	-	-									14
15	Gibraltar	-	-									15
16	Malta	-	-									16
17	British East Indies	-	-									17
18	Mauritius	-	-									18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	-									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	97	187					20
1	Russia	-	-	260	156							1
2	Prussia	-	-									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-									4
5	Denmark	-	-									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	550	298							6
7	Holland	-	-									7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-									8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-									9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-									10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-									11
12	Belgium	-	-									12
13	England	-	-	-	-	33	264					13
14	Scotland	-	-									14
15	Gibraltar	-	-									15
16	Malta	-	-									16
17	British East Indies	-	-									17
18	Mauritius	-	-									18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	-									19
20	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	97	187					20

21	British North American colonies											21
22	Honduras											22
23	British Guiana											23
24	Other British colonies											24
25	French Atlantic ports											25
26	French Mediterranean ports											26
27	French West Indies											27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports											28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports											29
30	Cuba	150	91	-	-	119	504	130	957			30
31	Other Spanish West Indies											31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Cape de Verds											36
37	Fayal and other Azores											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti	-	-	690	415							42
43	Texas	-	-	389	173	168	883					43
44	Mexico	-	-	3,048	1,196	504	2,672	-	-	11,298	700	44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Grenada	-	-	390	144							46
47	Venezuela	-	-	5,439	2,425							47
48	Brazil											48
49	Argentine Republic											49
50	Cisplatine Republic											50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	69	414					51
52	China	220	142									52
53	Asia, generally											53
54	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	29	212					54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											55
56	West Indies, generally											56
57	South America											57
	Total	1,630	1,768	10,766	4,807	946	5,136	130	957	11,298	700	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	9,312	4,200	824	4,408	130	957	11,298	700	
	Not entitled to drawback	1,630	1,768	1,454	607	122	728					

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		FISH.				SHOES AND SLIPPERS.				BOOTS AND BOOTEES.		
		Salmon.		All other.		Silk.		Leather, kid, and morocco.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	100	338							6
7	Holland											7
8	Dutch East Indies											8
9	Dutch West Indies	2	44									9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	80	60	336	13
14	Scotland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Mauritius											18
19	Cape of Good Hope											19
20	British West Indies											20

21	British North American colonies											
22	Honduras											
23	British Guiana											
24	Other British colonies											
25	French Atlantic ports											
26	French Mediterranean ports											
27	French West Indies											
28	Spanish Atlantic ports											
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports											
30	Cuba	–	–	150	510							
31	Other Spanish West Indies											
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											
33	Manilla and Philippine islands											
34	Portugal											
35	Madeira											
36	Cape de Verds	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	162	144	290	
37	Fayal and other Azores											
38	Italy											
39	Sicily											
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											
42	Hayti	–	–	1,309	7,884							
43	Texas	–	–	6	48	–	–	–	–	88	308	
44	Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	132	216	380	
45	Central Republic of America	–	–	32	210							
46	New Grenada											
47	Venezuela											
48	Brazil	–	–	–	–	12	15	336	331	127	354	
49	Argentine Republic											
50	Cisplatine Republic											
51	Chili											
52	China											
53	Asia, generally											
54	Africa, generally											
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											
56	West Indies, generally											
57	South America											
	Total	2	44	1,597	8,990	12	15	739	705	635	1,670	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	–	–	12	15	739	705	635	1,670	
	Not entitled to drawback	2	44	1,597	8,990							

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO EACH COUNTRY.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	176,736	21,116	606,807	804,659	795,659	9,000	804,659	1
2	Prussia	40,235	–	3,265	43,500	29,595	13,905	43,500	2
3	Sweden and Norway	17,209	–	9,293	26,502	14,475	12,027	30,632	3
4	Swedish West Indies	1,770	323	2,037	4,130	3,720	410		4
5	Denmark	15,440	–	22,737	38,177	28,564	9,613	341,331	5
6	Danish West Indies	207,410	58,909	36,835	303,154	294,473	8,681		6
7	Holland	214,489	17,668	63,499	295,651	157,285	138,366		7
8	Dutch East Indies	387,970	3,818	5,146	396,934	396,934	–	766,363	8
9	Dutch West Indies	58,181	6,803	5,991	70,975	70,079	896		9
10	Dutch Guiana	1,175	750	878	2,803	2,803	–		10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	447,746	138,342	147,371	733,459	139,069	594,450	733,459	11
12	Belgium	49,466	2,074	14,729	66,269	14,923	51,346	66,269	12
13	England	3,324,775	292,152	336,181	3,953,108	1,180,763	2,772,345		13
14	Scotland	–	1,256	–	1,256	–	1,256		14
15	Gibraltar	99,279	36,021	13,087	148,387	147,400	987		15
16	Malta	22,863	–	11,263	34,126	34,126	–		16
17	British East Indies	329,902	6,628	1,067	337,597	337,597	–		17
18	Mauritius	1,500	–	–	1,500	1,500	–		18
19	Cape of Good Hope	5,020	–	–	5,020	5,020	–	4,748,237	19
20	British West Indies	67,539	3,781	19,389	90,642	69,190	21,452		20
21	British North American colonies	74,391	17,162	53,131	144,684	79,762	64,922		21
22	Honduras	9,176	16,128	4,035	29,339	5,459	23,880		22
23	British Guiana	10	208	–	218	218	–		23
24	Other British colonies	740	–	1,620	2,360	2,360	–		24
25	French Atlantic ports	1,937,894	58,784	91,977	2,088,655	1,602,231	486,424		25
26	French Mediterranean ports	161,726	18	14,442	176,186	89,468	86,718	2,370,746	26

27	French West Indies	53,899	991	51,169	105,905	59,670	46,235		27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	20,146	230	11,638	32,014	8,600	23,414		28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	19,000	–	–	19,000	19,000	–		29
30	Cuba	554,324	436,031	100,850	1,091,205	1,079,437	11,768	1,279,761	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	81,277	4,716	1,355	87,348	87,195	153		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	11,858	–	81	11,939	11,939	–		32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	36,958	1,023	274	38,255	38,255	–		33
34	Portugal	6,000	93	–	6,093	6,093	–		34
35	Madeira	15,046	–	–	15,046	15,046	–	34,293	35
36	Cape de Verds	1,553	2,999	3,863	8,415	8,415	–		36
37	Fayal and other Azores	1,343	1,123	2,273	4,739	4,739	–		37
38	Italy	92,108	1,955	28,690	122,753	97,388	25,365	122,753	38
39	Sicily	50,142	2,590	31,875	84,607	–	84,607	84,607	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	118,330	8,442	35,899	162,671	80,448	82,223	162,671	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	255,321	–	10,733	266,054	266,054	–	266,054	41
42	Hayti	82,617	31,277	17,400	131,294	105,943	25,351	131,294	42
43	Texas	89,349	112,753	105,915	308,017	304,301	3,716	308,017	43
44	Mexico	881,037	937,956	151,709	1,970,702	1,848,359	122,343	1,970,702	44
45	Central Republic of America	65,457	32,491	6,542	104,490	104,490	–	104,490	45
46	New Grenada	18,661	8,008	2,916	29,585	4,225	25,360	29,585	46
47	Venezuela	178,980	70,893	22,863	272,736	221,989	50,747	272,736	47
48	Brazil	344,640	124,167	34,681	503,488	484,699	18,789	503,488	48
49	Argentine Republic	83,597	45,513	13,360	142,470	142,470	–	142,470	49
50	Cisplatine Republic	17,270	19,442	1,590	38,302	38,302	–	38,302	50
51	Chili	199,167	188,976	99,267	487,410	487,410	–	487,410	51
52	China	1,091,354	518	11,265	1,103,137	1,103,137	–	1,103,137	52
53	Asia, generally	395,594	2,275	2,562	400,431	383,431	17,000	400,431	53
54	Africa, generally	15,296	18,498	13,267	47,061	46,719	342	47,061	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	1,924	30,984	6,842	39,750	39,750	–	39,750	55
56	West Indies, generally	32,624	–	436	33,060	33,060	–	33,060	56
57	South America	19,397	3,512	4,348	27,257	27,257	–	27,257	57
	Total	12,486,827	2,769,322	2,238,376	17,494,525	12,660,434	4,834,091	17,494,525	
	Entitled to drawback	–	2,350,663	1,955,989	4,306,652	3,330,846	975,806		
	Not entitled to drawback	12,486,827	418,659	282,387	13,187,873	9,329,588	3,858,285		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 4.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM THE

UNITED STATES,

Commencing on the 1st of October, 1838, *and ending on the 30th of September*, 1839.

No. 4.

Summary statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
Lapis calaminaris, tutenegue, spelter, or zinc		-	-	-	$4,156	-	$4,156
Burr stones, unwrought		-	-	-	563	-	563
Brimstone and sulphur		-	-	-	1,320	-	1,320
Rags of any kind of cloth		-	-	-	495	-	495
Undressed furs		-	-	-	37,422	-	37,422
Hides and skins, raw		-	-	-	80,183	-	80,183
Wood, dye		-	-	-	769,841	-	769,841
Unmanufactured mahogany, and other		-	-	-	105,743	-	105,743
Tin, in pigs and bars		-	-	-	10,359	-	10,359
In plates and sheets		-	-	-	22,939	-	22,939
Copper, in pigs and bars		-	-	-	32,525	-	32,525
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships		-	-	-	43,883	-	43,883
Old, fit only to be remanufactured		-	-	-	8,845	-	8,845
Bullion, gold		-	-	-	77,660	-	77,660
Silver		-	-	-	8,040	-	8,040
Specie, gold		-	-	-	2,814,650	-	2,814,650
Silver		-	-	-	3,968,035	-	3,968,035
Teas, originally imported from China, &c.	pounds	-	-	1,592,033	642,770	1,592,033	642,770
Coffee	do.	-	-	6,824,475	737,418	6,824,475	737,418
Cocoa	do.	-	-	1,136,994	112,906	1,136,994	112,906
Fruits, almonds	do.	-	-	21,587	2,892	21,587	2,892
Currants	do.	-	-	2,216	302	2,216	302
Prunes	do.	-	-	11,448	1,389	11,448	1,389
Figs	do.	-	-	11,069	1,091	11,069	1,091

Raisins, Muscatel, &c.	do.	-	-	476,187	38,041	476,187	38,041
other	do.	-	-	24,070	2,425	24,070	2,425
Spices, mace	do.	-	-	2,231	2,509	2,231	2,509
Nutmegs	do.	-	-	1,979	2,325	1,979	2,325
Cinnamon	do.	-	-	20,457	39,772	20,457	39,772
Cloves	do.	-	-	34,351	9,983	34,351	9,983
Black pepper	do.	-	-	821,894	74,548	821,894	74,548
Pimento	do.	-	-	1,366,292	84,551	1,366,292	84,551
Cassia	do.	-	-	80,325	10,512	80,325	10,512
Ginger	do.	-	-	6,889	580	6,889	580
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.		-	-	-	45,916	-	45,916
Other manufactures of		-	-	-	212,024	-	212,024
Manufactures of silk and worsted		-	-	-	28,449	-	28,449
Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet		-	-	-	18,127	-	18,127
Worsted stuff goods		-	-	-	35,777	-	35,777
Linens, bleached and unbleached		-	-	-	596,637	-	596,637
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps		-	-	-	21,086	-	21,086
Sheeting, brown and white		-	-	-	199,186	-	199,186
Wool, unmanufactured, costing 8 cents or less per pound	pounds	-	-	9,800	721	9,800	721
Quicksilver		-	-	-	217,292	-	217,292
Opium		-	-	-	16,482	-	16,482
Crude saltpetre		-	-	-	6,591	-	6,591
All other articles		-	-	-	1,337,866	-	1,337,866
Total		-	-	-	12,486,827	-	12,486,827
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
Manufactures of wool, cloth and cassimeres		-	-	$122,641	-	3,211	-	125,852
Merino shawls, of wool		-	-	5,079	-	2,741	-	7,820
Blankets, not above 75 cents each		-	-	438	-	150	-	588
Above 75 cents each		-	-	16,632	-	612	-	17,244
Woollen yarn	pounds	-	-	-	420	388	420	388
Manufactures of cotton, dyed, printed, or colored		-	-	852,554	-	93,082	-	945,636
White		-	-	193,419	-	40,508	-	233,927
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings		-	-	10,772	-	2,144	-	12,916
Twist, yarn, or thread		-	-	32,484	-	1,598	-	34,082
Nankeens, direct from China		-	-	13,899	-	2,347	-	16,246
Other manufactures of cotton		-	-	7,195	-	5,263	-	12,458

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silks from India, China, &c., piece goods	-	$[illegible]	-	$[illegible]	-	$[illegible]
Sewing silk	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Sewing silk from other places	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Lace, thread, and cotton	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Flaxen goods, dyed and colored linen, checks, &c.	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Other manufactures of	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Hempen goods, sail duck	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Other manufactures of	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass flats, &c.	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Fur, wool, and leather	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Manufactures of iron, or iron and steel, fire-arms, not specified	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Cutting knives	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Vices	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Side-arms	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Other articles	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Manufactures of copper	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Brass	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Tin	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Pewter	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Wood, cabinet ware	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Other articles	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Leather	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Marble	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Watches and parts of watches	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Glass ware, cut and not specified, paying 30 per ct. and 3 cts. per lb. pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plain and other, paying 20 per ct. and 2 cts. per lb. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other articles of glass, paying a duty of 20 per cent.	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Wares, China and porcelain	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Earthen and stone	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Gilt	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Slates of all kinds	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]

Quills, prepared	-	305	-	300	-	605
Paper-hangings	-	-	-	1,267	-	1,267
Hair-cloth and hair-seating	-	400	-	159	-	559
Brushes of all kinds	-	-	-	110	-	110
Raw silk	-	4,412	-	270	-	4,682
Indigo	pounds	64,204	1,103	1,771	47,365	65,975
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding 8 cents per pound	do.	35,253	3,833	1,258	109,119	36,511
Value of merchandise not enumerated, at 5 per cent.	-	-	-	3,329	-	3,329
12½ do.	-	11,589	-	5,430	-	17,019
15 do.	-	242,162	-	45,202	-	287,364
20 do.	-	15	-	46	-	61
25 do.	-	46,209	-	21,991	-	68,200
30 do.	-	1,567	-	1,250	-	2,817
50 do.	-	10,097	-	1,750	-	11,847
Total	-	2,350,663	-	418,659	-	2,769,322

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Flannels	sq. yards	10,601	5,740	-	-	10,601	5,740
Bockings and baizes	do.	4,108	1,548	-	-	4,108	1,548
Carpetings, ingrained and Venetian	do.	-	-	566	800	566	800
Oil-cloth, other than patent floor-cloth	do.	12,244	782	-	-	12,244	782
Cotton-bagging	do.	62,024	8,710	26,547	4,092	88,571	12,802
Wines in casks, bottles, and other vessels:							
Madeira, in casks and bottles	gallons	2,187	4,100	8,638	13,684	10,825	17,784
Sherry, do.	do.	13,529	15,840	2,149	3,810	15,678	19,650
Sicily, do.	do.	3,947	2,277	825	470	4,772	2,747
Red, of France, in casks	do.	13,339	4,260	41,267	15,994	54,606	20,254
Other of France, do.	do.	1,629	682	27,206	14,136	28,835	14,818
Of France, in bottles and cases	do.	24,639	28,993	34,505	51,354	59,144	80,347
Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks	do.	14,031	4,746	10,602	4,126	24,633	8,872
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Medit'n, in casks,	do.	25,856	9,911	36,481	21,824	62,337	31,735
Of other countries, in casks	do.	31,580	23,184	39,984	29,972	71,564	53,156
In bottles	do.	1,462	1,300	14,363	15,080	15,825	16,380
Spirits from grain	do.	9,721	7,929	5,150	4,811	14,871	12,740
From other materials	do.	210,794	129,258	30,742	25,925	241,536	155,183
Molasses	do.	115,268	34,879	5,903	1,855	121,171	36,734
Vinegar	do.	5,410	1,344	1,944	538	7,354	1,882
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	do.	-	-	1,414	522	1,414	522

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	gallons	4,004	$2,502	1,019	$819	5,023	$3,321
Oil, olive	do.	–	–	678	416	678	416
Castor	do.	190	332	832	1,653	1,022	1,985
Linseed	do.	27,381	21,381	3,976	3,334	31,357	24,715
Rapeseed	do.	1,005	750	–	–	1,005	750
Chocolate	pounds	–	–	220	20	220	20
Sugar, brown	do.	6,141,958	425,247	45,584	3,585	6,187,542	428,832
White, clayed, or powdered	do.	6,825,742	544,907	5,177	608	6,830,919	545,515
Loaf	do.	132,471	11,121	–	–	132,471	11,121
Syrup of sugar cane	do.	3,721	164	–	–	3,721	164
Candles, tallow	do.	91,540	8,248	–	–	91,540	8,248
Cheese	do.	11,451	2,559	3,992	477	15,443	3,036
Soap	do.	1,740	235	150	22	1,890	257
Lard	do.	11,546	1,440	–	–	11,546	1,440
Beef and pork	do.	703,904	19,770	–	–	703,904	19,770
Bacon	do.	4,000	500	–	–	4,000	500
Butter	do.	–	–	1,875	500	1,875	500
Saltpetre	do.	26,183	2,000	–	–	26,183	2,000
Tobacco, manufactured, snuff	do.	–	–	2,800	594	2,800	594
cigars	M.	3,670	40,918	1,701	19,345	5,371	60,263
Cotton	pounds	2,083,096	316,363	–	–	2,083,096	316,363
Gunpowder	do.	1,250	337	96	81	1,346	418
Bristles	do.	–	–	80	246	80	246
Ochre, dry	do.	4,788	226	–	–	4,788	226
Red and white lead	do.	39,586	3,713	7,380	664	46,966	4,377
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	do.	143,117	6,694	33,300	1,675	176,417	8,369
Cordage, cables, and tarred	do.	886,020	67,307	16,941	1,493	902,961	68,800
Untarred, and yarn	do.	–	–	1,685	222	1,685	222
Twine, packthread, &c.	do.	6,339	1,319	2,988	468	9,327	1,787
Corks	do.	49	12	4,865	839	4,914	851
Copper nails and spikes	do.	–	–	370	100	370	100
Fire-arms, muskets	No. of	3,449	9,569	100	400	3,549	9,969
rifles	do.	10	90	10	121	20	211

Iron nails	pounds	8,096	903	200	27	8,296	930
Cables and chains, or parts thereof	do.	–	–	2,666	400	2,666	400
Anvils	do.	–	–	300	23	300	23
Castings, vessels of	do.	–	–	936	64	936	64
All other	do.	176,050	3,761	13,500	687	189,550	4,448
Sheet and hoop	do.	109,617	4,698	7,477	476	117,094	5,174
Band-iron, scroll-iron, or casement-rods, slit or hammered	do.	–	–	1,120	69	1,120	69
Pig	cwt.	322	1,300	–	–	322	1,300
Old and scrap	do.	–	–	300	300	300	300
Bar, manufactured by rolling	do.	6,756	25,032	150	927	6,906	25,959
otherwise	do.	1,264	7,354	157	714	1,421	8,068
Steel	do.	3,747	31,416	50	429	3,797	31,845
Hemp	do.	435	4,900	–	–	435	4,900
Wheat flour	do.	–	–	1,288	4,800	1,288	4,800
Salt	bushels.	35,935	13,831	4,922	2,947	40,857	16,778
Coal	do.	160,976	40,356	25,350	8,284	186,326	48,640
Potatoes	do.	708	371	561	358	1,269	729
Paper, folio and quarto post	pounds	395	658	–	–	395	658
Foolscap, drawing, and writing	do.	164,911	25,582	1,050	210	165,961	25,792
Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box-boards	do.	85,114	4,673	3,720	300	88,834	4,973
All other	do.	39,034	5,312	–	–	39,034	5,312
Books, printed in other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	vols.	–	–	1,851	2,560	1,851	2,560
All other, bound	pounds	–	–	1,630	1,768	1,630	1,768
Demijohns	No.	9,312	4,200	1,454	607	10,766	4,807
Glass bottles, black, not above one quart	gross	824	4,408	122	728	946	5,136
Window glass, exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches	100 sq. ft.	130	957	–	–	130	957
Exceeding 10 by 12 inches	do.	11,298	700	–	–	11,298	700
Fish, salmon	barrels	–	–	2	44	2	44
All other	do.	–	–	1,597	8,990	1,597	8,990
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs.	12	15	–	–	12	15
Leather, kid, morocco, &c.	do.	739	705	–	–	739	705
Boots and bootees	do.	635	1,670	–	–	635	1,670
Total value of merchandise paying specific duties		–	1,955,989	–	282,387	–	2,238,376
paying duties ad valorem		–	2,350,663	–	418,659	–	2,769,322
free of duty		–	–	–	12,486,827	–	12,486,827
Total value		–	4,306,652	–	13,187,873	–	17,494,525

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 5.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXPORTED,

Commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, *and ending on the 30th day of September*, 1839.

No. 5.

A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported; commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		FISH.					OIL.				
		Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Sperma-ceti.	Value.	Whale and other fish.	Value.	
		Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,068	1,103	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,930	12,575	3
4	Swedish West Indies	564	1,979	83	20	617	-	-	130	48	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,729	15,987	5
6	Danish West Indies	13,193	47,589	2,213	186	11,181	620	666	3,053	1,542	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,249	173,928	7
8	Dutch East Indies	223	664	-	56	51					8
9	Dutch West Indies	18,498	44,241	2,106	216	9,881	1,124	1,256	13,650	5,333	9
10	Dutch Guiana	7,483	19,089	1,103	124	5,286	-	-	2,935	1,157	10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,023	8,384	11
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652,536	224,605	12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	5,992	6,296	7,111	2,682	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	84	437								16
17	Malta	175	388								17
18	Mauritius										18
19	Honduras	1,334	5,637	349	60	2,936	594	614	146	84	19
20	British Guiana	56	200	90	-	130					20
21	British East Indies	-	-	-	250	220	-	-	1,897	773	21

22	Cape of Good Hope										22
23	British West Indies	240	847	120	124	845	838	933	1,114	439	23
24	British American colonies	1	3	29	–	131	–	–	120	98	24
25	Australia										25
26	France on the Atlantic										26
27	France on the Mediterranean										27
28	French West Indies	9,014	29,413	1,392	651	8,795	98	104	9,069	3,473	28
29	French Guiana										29
30	Spain on the Atlantic										30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	40	40								31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	87	399	–	–	–	–	–	1,995	730	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										33
34	Cuba	78,278	261,337	3,106	1,073	17,061	68,881	68,540	102,071	45,503	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	24,770	84,372	3,355	143	21,546	122	139	6,680	2,765	35
36	Portugal										36
37	Madeira	295	1,056	–	–	–	–	–	3,040	1,277	37
38	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,810	2,053	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	367	717								39
40	Italy										40
41	Sicily										41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,134	1,129	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	77	260								43
44	China	30	100								44
45	Hayti	44,635	178,570	9,336	167	57,767	557	551	6,064	2,220	45
46	Republic of Texas	525	1,199	147	121	1,938	1,833	1,892	2,798	1,600	46
47	Mexico	1,494	4,325	11	–	33	1,741	1,665	314	206	47
48	Central Republic of America	591	2,430	48	62	341	32	29	385	314	48
49	New Grenada										49
50	Venezuela	470	1,585	7	22	135	70	86	310	235	50
51	Brazil	4,522	15,971	18	124	414	2,567	1,322	20,318	2,964	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	500	1,975								52
53	Argentine Republic	280	912								53
54	Chili	100	385	–	–	–	24	30	860	330	54
55	West Indies, generally	525	1,998	338	4	1,355	–	–	4,797	1,755	55
56	South America, generally										56
57	Europe, generally										57
58	Asia, generally	–	–	–	300	300	152	152			58
59	Africa, generally	262	1,131	45	72	306	802	751			59
60	South Seas	7	39	5	–	51	–	–	552	192	60
	Total	208,720	709,218	23,831	3,975	141,320	86,047	85,015	1,482,908	515,484	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WHALEBONE.		SPERMACETI CANDLES.		WOOD.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	M.	M. feet.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	30	2	–	134	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	1,986	780						3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	620	237	30	306	39	–	1,820	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	26,371	9,891	749	5,410	3,894	–	82,457	6
7	Holland	30,643	6,258	2,107	889	310	–	8	–	16,057	7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	1,451	512						8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	7,512	2,895	129	371	1,593	–	22,847	9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	1,388	569	17	1	157	–	3,368	10
11	Belgium	24,948	4,713	1,002	498						11
12	Hanse Towns	680,705	139,686	2,377	879	48	–	181	83	4,825	12
13	England	33,136	6,296	–	–	166	–	146	–	11,060	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	41	14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	5,692	2,070	1,656	–	218	–	78,336	16
17	Malta										17
18	Mauritius	–	–	9,910	3,568	–	70	326	–	5,848	18
19	Honduras	–	–	3,197	1,172	35	742	172	–	8,854	19
20	British Guiana	–	–	912	365	20	–	–	–	852	20
21	British East Indies	–	–	4,226	1,657	60	–	282	–	7,682	21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	1,452	580	341	-	364	-	19,700	22
23	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	15,733	5,733	3,460	7,916	11,758	510	265,852	23
24	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	4,291	1,310	5,386	1,855	754	19,422	219,426	24
25	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	54	-	-	1,758	25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	660,202	128,853	287	115	1,224	-	330	4	59,385	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	15,044	2,900	-	-	341	-	-	-	12,901	27
28	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	6,328	2,270	17,842	6,954	9,773	51	187,239	28
29	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	60	-	1,335	29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,309	-	19	-	187,597	30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,549	-	19	-	61,475	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	615	261	180	-	293	-	11,364	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											33
34	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	95,407	37,996	6,460	3,158	33,977	829	436,195	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	19,789	8,017	1,011	2,237	4,617	-	80,251	35
36	Portugal	-	-	-	-	420	84	192	77	755	-	-	45,311	36
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	497	645	-	552	42,840	37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	194	4,223	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	615	9,570	39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	642	250	191	-	-	7,503	40
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	289	298	-	8	10,029	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	43					42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-										43
44	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,659	1,629					44
45	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,984	6,554	60	2,538	4,023	58,182	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,850	13,575	3	2,014	2,904	48,504	46
47	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,995	11,037	-	142	147	2,569	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,599	908	350	333	116	3,060	48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	332	-	50	69	1,191	49
50	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,097	6,362	-	20	180	4,395	50
51	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,878	40,864	5	145	2,190	38,753	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	430	7,330	52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,420	597	24	10	1,888	29,463	53
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,384	9,355	65	-	423	10,416	54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	440	4,368	2,597	851	135,653	55
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	1,274	56
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-										57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	1,425	-	-	6	102	58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,156	1,644	3	241	859	18,620	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	120	2,956	60
	Total			-	1,445,098	288,790	466,896	178,142	51,182	37,569	84,630	20,899	2,270,603	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WOOD.				NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT AND PEARL.		
		Other lumber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark, and other dye.	All manufactures of.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	150	–	15,260	1,053	57	–	149			1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	700	1,313			2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,753	–	–	873	43	40	129			4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	20	50			5
6	Danish West Indies	15,808	363	–	54,394	377	130	1,306			6
7	Holland	3,669	–	10,578	144	–	7,917	17,593	1,127	115,392	7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	799	–	452	178	20	529			8
9	Dutch West Indies	200	459	–	12,523	543	16	1,082			9
10	Dutch Guiana	874	–	–	3,143						10
11	Belgium	200	–	2,376	–	–	1,023	2,043	2,360	228,190	11
12	Hanse Towns	4,015	–	63,999	2,174	1,300	11,628	27,159	141	14,832	12
13	England	13,108	156	119,757	13,376	24,200	150,271	501,584	3	272	13
14	Scotland	461	–	–	–	1,850	–	3,842			14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	115	250	150	799			15
16	Gibraltar	310	384	–	53	533	600	2,613			16
17	Malta	–	–	–	508	358	809	2,498			17
18	Mauritius	–	486	–	316	250	20	705			18
19	Honduras	–	1,713	–	1,097	185	21	475			19
20	British Guiana	–	–	–	892	200	–	448			20
21	British East Indies	–	4,675	–	523	1,595	975	5,849	2	210	21

22	Cape of Good Hope	61	138	-	326	50	30	195			22
23	British West Indies	30,712	558	-	33,543	2,388	469	5,836			23
24	British American colonies	5,002	380	-	24,421	9,684	3,356	29,288	167	20,289	24
25	Australia	-	444	-	867	20	20	90			25
26	France on the Atlantic	28,346	825	54,473	2,719	621	1,070	3,323	2,093	219,845	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	264	-	23,513	-	-	4,251	8,673			27
28	French West Indies	11,340	949	-	29,471	1,822	428	4,816			28
29	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	56	-	168			29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	60	150	600	1,582			30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	168	397	-	268	225	244	1,072			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	177	12	3	35			32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	125	140	-	400			33
34	Cuba	154,428	9,943	5,977	298,789	2,582	637	6,698			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	20,572	-	-	54,343	649	51	2,423			35
36	Portugal	-	685	-	560	1,117	1,975	7,060	1	114	36
37	Madeira	1,260	-	-	139						37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	492	-	-	10	-	27			38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	411	-	80	237	20	725			39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	300	500	1,694			40
41	Sicily	-	517	-	-	100	-	209			41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	13,085	41	40	1,975	4,235			42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.										43
44	China	-	-	-	348	40	-	90			44
45	Hayti	4,789	190	-	3,184	361	62	963			45
46	Republic of Texas	22,267	-	599	51,112	619	22	1,471	-	64	46
47	Mexico	1,940	2,587	-	9,679	985	10	2,073			47
48	Central Republic of America	131	-	-	274	149	67	565			48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	451	230	44	629			49
50	Venezuela	25	90	79	4,869	334	343	1,618			50
51	Brazil	349	7,776	-	14,908	3,084	6,126	22,332	153	20,693	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	1,876	270	150	1,092			52
53	Argentine Republic	803	899	-	6,638	626	50	1,693	5	538	53
54	Chili	-	456	-	8,757	425	50	1,187			54
55	West Indies, generally	2,801	-	-	10,379	770	244	2,079			55
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	50	112			56
57	Europe, generally										57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	2,207	803	-	2,035			58
59	Africa, generally	881	350	-	6,079	447	80	1,368			59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	965	319	-	788			60
	Total	327,687	37,122	309,696	659,291	61,584	197,267	688,800	6,052	620,369	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Skins and furs.	GINSENG.		Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horned cattle.	Value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Pounds.	No. of.		Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	127								2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,450								3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	109	–	–	–	1,466	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	728	2,389	20	–	10,018	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies									9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	1,160	3,425	–	–	13,856	10
11	Belgium	–	–	–	124	–	–	–	1,766	11
12	Hanse Towns									12
13	England	35,751								13
14	Scotland	647,595	–	–	–	–	5,416	–	17,506	14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	1,190	16
17	Malta									17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Honduras	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	975	19
20	British Guiana	–	–	–	116	114	–	–	1,473	20
21	British East Indies	–	–	–	6	2,418	–	–	874	21
		–	–	–	–	–	187	–	435	

22	Cape of Good Hope										22
23	British West Indies	–	–	–	1,049	210	–	446	39,226		23
24	British American colonies	13,252	–	–	3,460	81,795	14,778	1,325	126,849		24
25	Australia										25
26	France on the Atlantic	8,389	–	–	–	–	11,984	–	32,536		26
27	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	132	–	882	–	2,865		27
28	French West Indies	–	–	–	2,219	1,800	–	1	28,684		28
29	French Guiana										29
30	Spain on the Atlantic										30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean										31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	25		32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands										33
34	Cuba	–	–	–	3,658	17,391	385	–	45,752		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	275	1,357	–	2	3,924		35
36	Portugal										36
37	Madeira	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	18		37
38	Fayal and other Azores										38
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	260		39
40	Italy										40
41	Sicily										41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports										42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	3,408									43
44	China	16,794	319,564	118,904	42	–	–	–	555		44
45	Hayti	–	–	–	418	204	–	–	5,903		45
46	Republic of Texas	225	–	–	259	–	–	–	3,587		46
47	Mexico	4,610	–	–	205	1,331	–	1	2,934		47
48	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	61	–	–	–	855		48
49	New Grenada	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	33		49
50	Venezuela	486	–	–	24	5,603	–	–	1,166		50
51	Brazil	–	–	–	826	–	–	–	10,518		51
52	Cisplatine Republic										52
53	Argentine Republic										53
54	Chili	–	–	–	665	–	–	–	8,811		54
55	West Indies, generally	–	–	–	205	–	–	–	3,143		55
56	South America, generally										56
57	Europe, generally										57
58	Asia, generally	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	900		58
59	Africa, generally	–	–	–	273	–	–	–	3,585		59
60	South Seas	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	458		60
	Total	732,087	319,564	118,904	16,189	118,037	33,852	1,775	371,646		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Pork.	Hams and bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Pounds.		No. of.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	1,137	–	273	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	323	8,829	7,096	–	7,015	2,750	9,168	1,451	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	325	21,612	195,526	–	34,981	26,406	22,961	7,768	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	431	4,067	24,321	–	10,546	7,089	2,598	1,800	9
10	Dutch Guiana	105	–	–	–	1,801				10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns									12
13	England	10	150	–	–	241				13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta									17
18	Mauritius	30	8,725	4,384	–	2,564	–	12,161	1,423	18
19	Honduras	622	10,082	16,229	–	15,393	884	2,404	416	19
20	British Guiana	23	152	–	40	981	–	2,169	214	20
21	British East Indies	–	4,909	9,259	–	2,269	–	2,041	221	21

22	Cape of Good Hope									22
23	British West Indies	1,307	80,075	235,312	57	62,112	45,766	107,658	18,214	23
24	British American colonies	27,362	27,921	94,638	505	453,509	24,309	59,042	8,493	24
25	Australia									25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	500	2,600	-	442	-	300	27	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	25	-	-	-	250	105	-	53	27
28	French West Indies	2,084	6,534	46,467	-	39,003	1,470	340	198	28
29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	414	2,503	-	441	69	994	156	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Cuba	2,016	658,521	6,173,393	170	831,393	103,082	100,904	27,277	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	513	47,486	244,932	-	45,436	38,159	68,120	13,330	35
36	Portugal	10	-	-	-	170				36
37	Madeira	-	160	410	-	72	120	-	25	37
38	Fayal and other Azores									38
39	Cape de Verd islands	6	-	480	-	186	400	-	74	39
40	Italy									40
41	Sicily									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	321	-	-	40	-	40	6	43
44	China	-	3,546	-	-	473	1,948	4,522	1,065	44
45	Hayti	3,633	37,783	335,992	-	126,546	71,946	48,098	15,826	45
46	Republic of Texas	709	398,318	65,363	-	69,132	44,446	32,560	13,028	46
47	Mexico	354	11,033	38,333	-	11,963	11,383	7,542	3,582	47
48	Central Republic of America	102	5,946	22,948	-	5,630	6,031	2,547	1,286	48
49	New Grenada	1	782	-	-	142				49
50	Venezuela	17	20,350	94,372	-	14,698	22,940	8,521	5,279	50
51	Brazil	431	28,451	31,950	-	14,428	4,294	6,548	1,543	51
52	Cisplatine Republic									52
53	Argentine Republic	50	8,561	445	-	2,015				53
54	Chili	519	3,716	-	-	9,776	2,255	5,000	1,263	54
55	West Indies, generally	92	17,636	75,199	-	13,788	3,590	6,092	1,389	55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally	-	11,200	-	-	1,100	-	2,800	370	58
59	Africa, generally	176	15,587	1,799	-	5,577	4,090	3,614	1,465	59
60	South Seas	25	2,160	-	-	817	60	280	35	60
	Total	41,301	1,445,527	7,723,834	772	1,777,230	424,609	519,017	197,550	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Horses.	Mules.	Value.	SHEEP.		WHEAT.		
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		No. of.		Dollars.	No of.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia								1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	90	254	25,515					6
7	Holland								7
8	Dutch East Indies								8
9	Dutch West Indies	10	-	800					9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	20	1,200					10
11	Belgium								11
12	Hanse Towns								12
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	6,033	11,073	13
14	Scotland								14
15	Ireland								15
16	Gibraltar								16
17	Malta								17
18	Mauritius								18
19	Honduras								19
20	British Guiana	49	18	5,782					20
21	British East Indies								21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	4,050	7,347	22
23	British West Indies	2,069	547	176,969	1,439	5,877	14,129	21,461	23
24	British American colonies	422	-	37,890	4,450	9,302	72,113	104,310	24
25	Australia								25
26	France on the Atlantic								26
27	France on the Mediterranean								27
28	French West Indies	6	1	500					28
29	French Guiana								29
30	Spain on the Atlantic								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean								31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	1	-	140					32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands								33
34	Cuba	35	19	8,350	5	25			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	460	23	29,899	165	450			35
36	Portugal								36
37	Madeira	1	-	170					37
38	Fayal and other Azores								38
39	Cape de Verd islands								39
40	Italy								40
41	Sicily								41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports								42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.								43
44	China								44
45	Hayti								45
46	Republic of Texas	7	-	700					46
47	Mexico	18	-	3,850					47
48	Central Republic of America								48
49	New Grenada								49
50	Venezuela								50
51	Brazil	-	-	-	25	306			51
52	Cisplatine Republic								52
53	Argentine Republic								53
54	Chili								54
55	West Indies, generally								55
56	South America, generally								56
57	Europe, generally								57
58	Asia, generally								58
59	Africa, generally								59
60	South Seas								60
	Total	3,168	882	291,625	6,084	15,960	96,325	144,191	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		FLOUR.		INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	197	1,397							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	7,119	48,094	1,968	1,884	3,257	13,252	451	2,180	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	35,501	267,848	975	921	52,618	212,662	230	1,158	6
7	Holland	3	28							7
8	Dutch East Indies	846	5,550							8
9	Dutch West Indies	9,424	75,927	350	346	1,036	4,263	823	4,243	9
10	Dutch Guiana	1,361	10,356							10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	114	815							12
13	England	167,582	1,326,600	519	467	1	3			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	3	27							15
16	Gibraltar	7,344	54,516							16
17	Malta									17
18	Mauritius	100	915							18
19	Honduras	3,435	28,203	30	34	50	228			19
20	British Guiana	1,434	9,955	468	401	394	1,623	40	225	20
21	British East Indies	2,550	21,125							21

Cape of Good Hope	3,417	26,460							
British West Indies	139,340	1,026,901	57,979	48,960	45,864	174,167	3,553	17,855	
British American colonies	149,407	981,622	69,641	69,597	47,603	188,387	23,907	115,215	
Australia	10	65							
France on the Atlantic	400	2,800							
France on the Mediterranean									
French West Indies	11,486	77,299	11,545	10,726	675	3,044			
French Guiana									
Spain on the Atlantic									
Spain on the Mediterranean									
Teneriffe and other Canaries	1	8							
Manilla and Philippine islands									
Cuba	90,459	711,968	2,475	2,333	1,526	6,451			
Other Spanish West Indies	15,369	114,090	834	881	9,867	40,433			
Portugal									
Madeira	1,040	8,465	-	-	40	176			
Fayal and other Azores									
Cape de Verd islands	1,002	6,873							
Italy									
Sicily									
Trieste and other Austrian ports									
Turkey, Levant, &c.									
China	998	8,790	-	-	10	50			
Hayti	16,839	126,738	-	-	87	375			
Republic of Texas	7,534	55,091	9,035	5,981	303	1,151			
Mexico	14,221	100,402	1,786	1,486					
Central Republic of America	1,811	14,919	-	-	10	45			
New Grenada	577	4,347							
Venezuela	20,034	147,304	432	330	671	2,747	1,154	4,572	
Brazil	177,337	1,393,312	7	5	55	225			
Cisplatine Republic	866	6,623							
Argentine Republic	11,900	82,915							
Chili	4,551	35,725							
West Indies, generally	14,407	119,817	4,279	4,494	1,576	9,012			
South America, generally	1,000	7,600							
Europe, generally									
Asia, generally									
Africa, generally	1,780	12,869	-	-	5	19			
South Seas	352	2,491	-	-	24	108			
Total	923,151	6,925,170	162,306	141,095	165,672	658,491	29,458	145,448	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse.	BISCUIT, OR SHIP-BREAD.			POTATOES.		APPLES.		
			Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	467	-	1,706					1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	345	414	310	1,946	1,025	388	372	194	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	2,462	3,546	3,029	18,543	4,011	2,606	240	425	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	110	-	441	-	-	40	80	8
9	Dutch West Indies	459	456	668	2,411	1,130	813	29	55	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	12	-	48	303	176			10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	300	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	12
13	England	1,015	-	-	-	-	-	9,485	24,044	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	-	249	472	1,508					16
17	Malta									17
18	Mauritius	-	50	-	213					18
19	Honduras	-	794	535	3,426	30	18	70	190	19
20	British Guiana	572	685	400	2,842	177	127			20
21	British East Indies	-	50	-	161	-	-	100	292	21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	500	100	2,142					22
23	British West Indies	-	-	27,788	31,344	10,183	153,886	8,690	5,600	1,316	2,702		23
24	British American colonies	-	-	6,566	8,554	3,700	37,799	1,486	513	5,150	9,102		24
25	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	6	-	-	-	24	22	30	78		26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10		27
28	French West Indies	-	-	2,719	503	222	2,340	563	319	1,435	2,908		28
29	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-		32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		33
34	Cuba	-	-	11,713	3,811	5,225	21,475	58,071	33,090	3,622	7,493		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	3,785	1,061	1,192	5,882	7,141	3,854	465	603		35
36	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		36
37	Madeira	-	-	-	156	603	1,160	-	-	-	-		37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	173	-	730	-	-	-	-		39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		40
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	22	44	-	-	-	-		43
44	China	-	-	-	468	-	1,816	-	-	-	-		44
45	Hayti	-	-	193	699	889	3,944	844	561	110	219		45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	6,902	2,732	1,049	12,701	6,762	5,145	407	1,040		46
47	Mexico	-	-	1,596	3,215	-	15,678	1,935	1,557	38	95		47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	109	148	643	53	32	140	330		48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		49
50	Venezuela	-	-	944	499	305	2,721	428	301	241	531		50
51	Brazil	-	-	363	1,664	10,900	22,659	403	268	33	76		51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	250	500	-	-	-	-		52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	526	-	2,149	250	125	-	-		53
54	Chili	-	-	-	2,938	150	14,559	-	-	1	3		54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	4,274	1,972	169	8,011	2,773	1,631	104	310		55
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		56
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	48	802	656	4,656	270	190	15	24		59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	245	-	1,117	-	-	14	36		60
	Total		-	72,050	68,824	41,178	349,871	96,569	57,536	23,470	50,875		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		RICE.		INDIGO.		COTTON.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.	
		Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	2,101	61,878	-	-	-	2,104,482	331,953	1
2	Prussia	846	23,901	-	-	-	2,919	409	2
3	Sweden and Norway	878	23,518	-	-	-	822,316	117,643	3
4	Swedish West Indies	79	2,056						4
5	Denmark	667	20,583	-	-	-	41,554	6,500	5
6	Danish West Indies	544	14,903						6
7	Holland	7,124	191,991	-	-	4,127	1,861,427	272,357	7
8	Dutch East Indies								8
9	Dutch West Indies	211	5,986						9
10	Dutch Guiana	6	143						10
11	Belgium	3,541	97,450	-	-	-	1,355,768	193,098	11
12	Hanse Towns	9,834	270,238	-	-	-	887,210	126,832	12
13	England	18,543	423,248	-	-	4,230,291	297,890,615	44,796,045	13
14	Scotland	13	406	-	-	220,429	6,442,141	978,424	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	1,990,584	300,110	15
16	Gibraltar	27	713	-	-	-	424,022	62,796	16
17	Malta								17
18	Mauritius								18
19	Honduras	165	4,115						19
20	British Guiana	70	2,376						20
21	British East Indies								21

22	Cape of Good Hope									22
23	British West Indies	3,809	97,974							23
24	British American colonies	2,373	56,687	-	-	-	3,999	513		24
25	Australia									25
26	France on the Atlantic	10,651	287,654	-	-	652,557	93,575,231	12,465,198		26
27	France on the Mediterranean	1,317	33,257	-	-	-	6,554,506	857,944		27
28	French West Indies	547	15,535							28
29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	589,663	78,130		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	12	371							32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Cuba	20,362	556,143	-	-	-	2,141,519	263,653		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	670	18,554	-	-	-	106,489	16,055		35
36	Portugal	268	5,183							36
37	Madeira	208	6,147							37
38	Fayal and other Azores	12	363							38
39	Cape de Verd islands	99	3,176							39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	4,878	786		40
41	Sicily									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	84	2,346	-	-	-	2,370,374	324,567		42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.									43
44	China									44
45	Hayti	278	7,501							45
46	Republic of Texas	168	5,743							46
47	Mexico	126	4,514							47
48	Central Republic of America	17	496							48
49	New Grenada									49
50	Venezuela	30	1,069							50
51	Brazil	34	1,109							51
52	Cisplatine Republic									52
53	Argentine Republic	179	4,561							53
54	Chili	193	3,041							54
55	West Indies, generally	4,066	122,067							55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally	3,060	82,065	-	-	-	347,111	46,040		57
58	Asia, generally									58
59	Africa, generally	117	1,719							59
60	South Seas	4	125							60
	Total	93,330	2,460,198	-	-	5,107,404	408,516,808	61,238,982		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		TOBACCO.		FLAXSEED.		HOPS.		WAX.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	35,214	2,855			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	22,090	1,446			2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,540	172,964	-	-	13,353	610			3
4	Swedish West Indies	36	5,786							4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	18,505	1,321			5
6	Danish West Indies	288	33,300	-	-	-	-	237	81	6
7	Holland	12,273	833,178	-	-	19,837	1,416	1,300	389	7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies	109	13,737							9
10	Dutch Guiana	41	4,062							10
11	Belgium	6	660	-	-	9,331	434	1,422	427	11
12	Hanse Towns	14,303	994,508	-	-	262,431	25,348			12
13	England	30,068	5,362,331	54,441	133,488	5,030	460	45,838	11,884	13
14	Scotland	262	42,636							14
15	Ireland	-	-	12,298	28,294					15
16	Gibraltar	4,838	590,763							16
17	Malta	85	17,152							17
18	Mauritius	13	1,604							18
19	Honduras	19	2,894	-	-	86,884	5,588			19
20	British Guiana	13	2,205							20
21	British East Indies	35	6,000							21

22	Cape of Good Hope	15	2,097							22
23	British West Indies	443	59,703	–	–	1,157	164	200	50	23
24	British American colonies	243	31,624	–	–	21,147	2,812	2,009	150	24
25	Australia									25
26	France on the Atlantic	8,749	826,405	–	–	239,872	28,629	50,498	14,261	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	825	75,545	–	–	–	–	60,989	18,488	27
28	French West Indies	447	71,274							28
29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	867	125,201	–	–	–	–	1,712	480	30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	468	65,813							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									33
34	Cuba	435	66,940	43	114	661	85			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	193	32,898							35
36	Portugal									36
37	Madeira									37
38	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	–	669	210	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	8	1,336							39
40	Italy	897	144,260	–	–	–	–	1,612	484	40
41	Sicily	13	2,008	–	–	–	–	23,044	6,424	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	215	22,466	–	–	–	–	7,912	2,073	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.									43
44	China									44
45	Hayti	230	29,039							45
46	Republic of Texas	14	1,509							46
47	Mexico	65	7,083	–	–	10,056	996	466	70	47
48	Central Republic of America	4	363	–	–	–	–	1,528	645	48
49	New Grenada	–	–	–	–	310	40			49
50	Venezuela	29	3,376	–	–	–	–	8,851	3,280	50
51	Brazil	71	9,306	–	–	–	–	10,942	3,190	51
52	Cisplatine Republic									52
53	Argentine Republic	20	2,793							53
54	Chili	–	–	–	–	1,220	207	17,300	6,375	54
55	West Indies, generally	35	6,060	–	–	66	14			55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally									58
59	Africa, generally	856	162,065							59
60	South Seas									60
	Total	78,995	9,832,943	66,781	161,896	747,164	72,425	236,520	68,961	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Household furniture.	Coaches and other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	BEER, PORTER, AND CIDER.		SPIRITS FROM GRAIN.		
						In casks.	In bottles.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Gallons.	Dozen.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	94	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	600	-	-	-	360	25	190	205	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	13,975	3,490	696	1,739	1,534	673	-	1,667	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	140					7
8	Dutch East Indies	2,668	120	40	509	-	239	-	506	8
9	Dutch West Indies	1,996	930	271	104	490	50	330	356	9
10	Dutch Guiana	60								10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	7,988	-	-	-	-	6	63	65	12
13	England	552	-	1,740	205					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	504	-	-	-	-	199	-	304	16
17	Malta	25								17
18	Mauritius	6,116	-	200	-	-	96	-	54	18
19	Honduras	2,268	-	1,944	300	780	319	274	935	19
20	British Guiana	148	-	807	-	-	90	-	50	20
21	British East Indies	3,711	1,000	-	-	7,800	915	-	6,060	21

22	Cape of Good Hope	2,156	–	675	–	–	50	–	137	22
23	British West Indies	8,767	1,300	1,127	169	11,338	1,361	80	5,913	23
24	British American colonies	9,531	4,486	4,730	849	84,175	145	74,036	36,511	24
25	Australia	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	36	25
26	France on the Atlantic	80	–	58,692						26
27	France on the Mediterranean	101	–	–	15					27
28	French West Indies	1,232	2,661	109	–	150	45	780	502	28
29	French Guiana									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	437								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	352	–	–	–	–	34	–	72	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	108	–	–	–	–	145	–	330	33
34	Cuba	107,309	9,292	9,695	17,424	8,891	8,460	5,600	23,072	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	5,559	1,485	–	903	830	55	–	315	35
36	Portugal									36
37	Madeira									37
38	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	245						38
39	Cape de Verd islands	1,625	75	1,420						39
40	Italy	–	–	260						40
41	Sicily									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	184								43
44	China	–	–	–	90	–	565	743	1,464	44
45	Hayti	7,994	140	7,482	624	–	106	–	247	45
46	Republic of Texas	58,571	11,410	19,055	14,063	38,056	2,300	73,342	50,508	46
47	Mexico	16,085	8,241	2,657	3,710	810	177	445	851	47
48	Central Republic of America	1,665	379	337	815	720	456	1,851	1,927	48
49	New Grenada	518	565	959	50	–	6	–	15	49
50	Venezuela	10,758	634	2,976	441	2,559	1,595	781	4,658	50
51	Brazil	19,752	1,816	4,613	21	216	495	3,086	2,512	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	150	–	–	–	–	106	–	212	52
53	Argentine Republic	10,276	978	–	–	677	120	3,249	1,855	53
54	Chili	49,131	3,065	222	200					54
55	West Indies, generally	–	–	–	–	660	18	–	95	55
56	South America, generally									56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally	2,020	–	250	–	720	–	–	120	58
59	Africa, generally	5,773	898	1,192	343	200	77	5	237	59
60	South Seas	1,099	125	749	40					60
	Total	361,840	52,950	123,165	42,743	161,166	18,798	164,845	142,085	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Pairs.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	530	397				1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,874	-	-	531	6,537	7,801	1,649	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	31,000	1,940	5
6	Danish West Indies	14,083	-	2,118	5,066	63,821	209,567	21,783	6
7	Holland								7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	68,565	3,190	8
9	Dutch West Indies	2,407	-	360	795	42,457	75,914	12,188	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	20,729	18,782	4,332	10
11	Belgium								11
12	Hanse Towns								12
13	England								13
14	Scotland								14
15	Ireland								15
16	Gibraltar								16
17	Malta								17
18	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	110	18
19	Honduras	-	-	224	297	30,090	36,794	6,660	19
20	British Guiana	-	-	671	538				20
21	British East Indies	-	-	940	200	-	111,750	6,082	21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	150	160	-	18,000	1,275	22
23	British West Indies	-	-	-	4,292	92	480	1,445	72,311	156,160	22,499	23
24	British American colonies	-	-	-	243,302	792	4,021	63,563	12,730	17,905	2,599	24
25	Australia	-	-	-								25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-								26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-								27
28	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	46	62	176	3,515	28,298	2,204	28
29	French Guiana	-	-	-								29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-								30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,359	-	1,142	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	930	90	239	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	1,100	33
34	Cuba	-	-	-	51,491	-	1,768	12,453	842,672	219,910	145,439	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	454	403	126,398	75,452	24,451	35
36	Portugal	-	-	-								36
37	Madeira	-	-	-								37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-								38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	8	704	704	-	15,800	964	39
40	Italy	-	-	-								40
41	Sicily	-	-	-								41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports			-								42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-								43
44	China	-	-	-	-	72	-	123	-	42,620	2,597	44
45	Hayti	-	-	-	95	-	2,021	1,851	27,266	638,821	62,340	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	-	2,097	7,431	42,710	64,308	4,030	78,519	6,676	46
47	Mexico	-	-	-	973	292	2,028	3,767	269	15,837	1,253	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	592	450	17,262	111,823	12,944	48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	-	287	49
50	Venezuela	-	-	-	10,811	-	-	2,724	8,671	627,433	59,014	50
51	Brazil	-	-	-	-	102	4,132	3,824	20,186	244,594	19,672	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	48	638	564	-	32,400	2,278	52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	999	849	-	135,362	8,851	53
54	Chili	-	-	-	2,271	-	3,027	2,902	-	153,565	8,807	54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	924	-	-	224	4,119	4,513	1,008	55
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	680	558	-	18,000	1,035	56
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-								57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,050	2,630	58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	800	-	3,083	2,827	672	48,715	3,198	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	400	1,300	2,160	-	18,009	1,035	60
	Total			-	336,360	9,283	73,587	173,859	1,310,008	3,322,049	453,471	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Snuff.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Value.	Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	BROWN SUGAR.		
								Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	26,498	2,496						1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	55,490	7,460						3
4	Swedish West Indies	1,571	3,673	910	-	240	100			4
5	Denmark	-	228,882	3,833						5
6	Danish West Indies	1,372	101,086	13,698	59	374	202			6
7	Holland	20	136,973	8,361	-	14,471	5,419			7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	984	123	-	400	260			8
9	Dutch West Indies	60	72,321	9,639	-	389	166			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	114	57			10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	7,000	2,700			11
12	Hanse Towns	622	276,201	38,998	-	31,065	12,552			12
13	England	-	671,581	118,166	-	18,001	6,976			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	-	547	92						15
16	Gibraltar	366	106,027	13,821	-	1,052	553			16
17	Malta	-	12,062	1,581	-	674	193			17
18	Mauritius	-	8,384	1,427	-	1,500	828			18
19	Honduras	6,373	154,600	28,679	-	1,527	939			19
20	British Guiana	398	2,093	512	-	1,828	1,011			20
21	British East Indies	-	88,831	13,702	-	9,555	5,192			21

22	Cape of Good Hope	–	143,514	21,516						22
23	British West Indies	15,242	267,352	40,229	131	7,485	3,231			23
24	British American colonies	10,428	1,206,716	185,293	5	15,714	5,220	890	76	24
25	Australia	–	–	–		500	200			25
26	France on the Atlantic	48	–	68	–					26
27	France on the Mediterranean	13	–	25	–	1,784	714			27
28	French West Indies	350	99,936	12,129	42	2,659	1,134			28
29	French Guiana	–	–	–	–	300	140			29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	875	364			30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	135	353	72	–	170	75			31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	2,180	284						33
34	Cuba	2,275	56,731	12,181	941	12,442	5,881			34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	610	38,948	5,757	–	624	245			35
36	Portugal	–	–	–	–	780	367			36
37	Madeira	–	–	–	–	496	195			37
38	Fayal and other Azores									38
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	36,669	6,114	–	66	23			39
40	Italy									40
41	Sicily	–			–	540	220			41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	154	–	32						42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	11,061	1,566						43
44	China	–	31,266	3,991						44
45	Hayti	12	36,160	3,951	135	730	449	160	14	45
46	Republic of Texas	364	73,034	17,895	1,276	1,339	1,530	370,913	27,900	46
47	Mexico	259	24,342	5,354	262	555	594	6,526	523	47
48	Central Republic of America	–	4,181	644	16	–	16			48
49	New Grenada									49
50	Venezuela	312	6,080	1,067	188	152	317	1,637	131	50
51	Brazil	50	88,781	12,482	–	19,225	9,075			51
52	Cisplatine Republic	–	1,027	131	–	555	270			52
53	Argentine Republic	334	40,868	6,326	–	7,187	3,623			53
54	Chili	1,100	8,366	1,832	150	11,116	5,536			54
55	West Indies, generally	–	3,427	496	–	3,090	1,278			55
56	South America, generally	–	–	–	–	186	104			56
57	Europe, generally									57
58	Asia, generally	–	36,600	5,616	–	60	40			58
59	Africa, generally	–	44,140	6,945	48	1,428	768	7,077	78	59
60	South Seas	–	7,078	795						60
	Total	42,467	4,214,943	616,212	3,253	178,248	78,757	387,203	28,722	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		CABLES AND CORDAGE.		LEAD.		IRON.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.		Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	215	2,550	2,467	173	–	–	43,960	2,833	6
7	Holland									7
8	Dutch East Indies	100	1,040	–	–	–	–	3,500	286	8
9	Dutch West Indies	3	39	150	20	–	–	4,000	281	9
10	Dutch Guiana									10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns									12
13	England	–	–	2,033	112					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar									16
17	Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,200	125	17
18	Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,000	1,395	18
19	Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,000	784	19
20	British Guiana	16	206	–	–	–	–	16,700	1,067	20
21	British East Indies	40	463	3,360	220	–	–	6,500	440	21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	553	22
23	British West Indies	-	-	25	348	5,472	444	-	-	33,600	2,260	23
24	British American colonies	-	-	224	2,727	28	3	-	-	3,200	237	24
25	Australia	-	-									25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,000	3,200	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-									27
28	French West Indies	-	-	132	1,622	-	-	-	-	50,600	3,516	28
29	French Guiana	-	-									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	423	30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	36	520							32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	70	33
34	Cuba	-	-	322	3,915	13,347	664	1	2	1,144,680	72,910	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,700	1,589	35
36	Portugal	-	-									36
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	52	37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	40	466	-	-	-	-	2,000	128	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	546	39
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	510	40
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,300	2,724	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports		-									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-									43
44	China	-	-									44
45	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,078	5,563	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	309	4,262	12,158	1,104	-	7	192,043	14,441	46
47	Mexico	-	-	177	2,387	29,328	2,399	-	1	26,448	2,026	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	75	998	-	-	-	-	2,800	186	48
49	New Grenada	-	-									49
50	Venezuela	-	-	94	1,245	9,629	652	-	-	4,738	330	50
51	Brazil	-	-	27	301	-	-	-	-	23,706	1,536	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-									52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	210	2,484	-	-	-	-	21,443	1,380	53
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,333	8,542	54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	170	34	-	-	-	-	18,000	1,271	55
56	South America, generally	-	-									56
57	Europe, generally	-	-									57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	2,205	132					58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	3	51	1,200	80	-	-	19,500	1,291	59
60	South Seas	-	-	19	241	-	-	-	-	32,068	2,133	60
	Total		-	2,237	25,899	81,377	6,003	1	10	2,036,297	134,588	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		IRON.		SPIRITS FROM MOLASSES.		SUGAR, REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.		
		Castings.	All manufactures of iron, or of iron and steel.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	125	-	-	4,870	487			1
2	Prussia	-	-	1,811	1,014					2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	26							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	1,005	17,580	-	-	23,591	2,860			6
7	Holland	-	-	31,993	10,780					7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	150							8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	2,441	-	-	250	33			9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	396							10
11	Belgium									11
12	Hanse Towns	22	17,709	4,742	2,971	-	-	1,300	180	12
13	England	-	16,870							13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	8,932	3,397	567,362	80,547			16
17	Malta	-	-	72,588	28,345					17
18	Mauritius									18
19	Honduras	1,198	612	4,403	1,958	89,061	8,071			19
20	British Guiana									20
21	British East Indies	-	3,025							21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	775					
23	British West Indies	593	2,076	55	42	-	-	2,645	290	
24	British American colonies	20,633	8,374	45,239	23,764	-	-	9,970	1,091	
25	Australia									
26	France on the Atlantic	-	2,610							
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	14,867	5,942	4,628	370			
28	French West Indies	21	670	5,572	2,192	3,600	346	15,538	1,714	
29	French Guiana									
30	Spain on the Atlantic									
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	50								
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries									
33	Manilla and Philippine islands									
34	Cuba	16,331	267,359	22,700	908					
35	Other Spanish West Indies	2,333	70,532							
36	Portugal									
37	Madeira	380								
38	Fayal and other Azores									
39	Cape de Verd islands	100	367	317	117					
40	Italy	-	20	35,925	14,312	1,645,449	144,602			
41	Sicily	-	43	4,164	1,702	1,184,367	168,297			
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	16,000	10,192	5,199	362,445	32,700			
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	47,891	18,018	107,423	9,669			
44	China									
45	Hayti	150	4,075	-	-	1,897	255			
46	Republic of Texas	11,540	89,261	14,571	9,868	73,082	8,846	100	13	
47	Mexico	3,405	144,032	3,188	2,143	378	56	1,854	426	
48	Central Republic of America	250	4,185	-	-	-	-	800	112	
49	New Grenada	900	16,180							
50	Venezuela	299	8,785	28	28					
51	Brazil	241	11,108	1,179	477	10,893	1,007	2,040	213	
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	32,176	2,976			
53	Argentine Republic	79	1,858	-	-	16,529	1,510			
54	Chili	370	34,471	-	-	636,020	55,984			
55	West Indies, generally	200	83							
56	South America, generally									
57	Europe, generally									
58	Asia, generally	-	650							
59	Africa, generally	960	2,854	133,403	50,969	18,702	1,901			
60	South Seas	40	3,530							
	Total	61,100	748,862	463,760	183,446	4,782,723	521,117	34,227	4,039	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		GUNPOWDER.		Copper and brass, and copper manufactured.	Medicinal drugs.	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
						Piece goods.			Twist, yarn, and other thread.	All other manufactures of cotton.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Printed and colored.	White.	Nankeens.			
		Pounds.	Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	12,131				1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-								3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	251	421	452	1,687				4
5	Denmark	-	-								5
6	Danish West Indies	5,050	510	5,539	5,780	1,032	16,338	-	265		6
7	Holland	-	-	-	130						7
8	Dutch East Indies	100	36	463	17	-	65,618				8
9	Dutch West Indies	9,000	1,200	2,909	108	-	5,989				9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-								10
11	Belgium	-	-								11
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	20	4,468	-	20				12
13	England	-	-	1,264	2,841						13
14	Scotland	-	-								14
15	Ireland	-	-								15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	600	-	933	6,071				16
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	383	13,407				17
18	Mauritius	-	-	-	100						18
19	Honduras	8,600	810	-	777	607	25,061	-	406		19
20	British Guiana	-	-								20
21	British East Indies	10,000	1,190	-	25	542	42,862				21

22	Cape of Good Hope	500	172									22
23	British West Indies	10,022	964	849	2,521	581	6,083					23
24	British American colonies	50	8	2,418	13,815	13	1,885	–	–		105	24
25	Australia											25
26	France on the Atlantic	–	–	1,910								26
27	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	227							27
28	French West Indies	550	103	118	–	–	4,693	–	–		43	28
29	French Guiana											29
30	Spain on the Atlantic											30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	450	113									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries											32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	95,416					33
34	Cuba	254,531	31,961	32,385	21,212	3,383	51,337	–	12,829		2,401	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	780	–	778	–	3			35
36	Portugal											36
37	Madeira											37
38	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	823					38
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	150	2,175	35,410					39
40	Italy											40
41	Sicily											41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	–	–	–	–	158	1,484					42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	48,996					43
44	China	–	–	–	–	6,360	255,975					44
45	Hayti	33,275	4,030	1,592	4,372	14,829	47,024					45
46	Republic of Texas	20,410	4,659	393	7,990	95,856	138,603	–	28		11,166	46
47	Mexico	304,823	75,173	6,979	4,658	100,617	170,523	–	–		77	47
48	Central Republic of America	3,025	484	275	1,119	1,414	36,470					48
49	New Grenada	–	–	334	2,277	–	2,858					49
50	Venezuela	9,200	1,354	4,678	14,262	2,003	49,549	–	1,084		689	50
51	Brazil	124,975	15,055	672	3,682	61,017	231,242	1,492	25		156	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	10,866	11,294	–	460			52
53	Argentine Republic	18,750	2,063	52	1,158	2,105	45,139	–	704		2,513	53
54	Chili	162,650	21,356	15,688	4,357	20,989	914,604	–	834			54
55	West Indies, generally	–	–	125								55
56	South America, generally	–	–	–	–	–	12,276					56
57	Europe, generally											57
58	Asia, generally	72,500	6,529	–	–	58,013	67,126					58
59	Africa, generally	261,351	28,650	375	595	22,974	68,790	–	827		964	59
60	South Seas	250	42	1,445	576	5,359	37,739					60
	Total	1,315,062	197,162	81,334	97,418	412,661	2,525,301	1,492	17,465		18,114	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1829.—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		Wearing apparel.	Combs and buttons.	Brushes.	Billiard-tables and apparatus.	Umbrellas and parasols.	Leather & morocco skins, not sold per pound.	Fire-engines and apparatus.	
		Cloth and thread.	Bags, and all other manufactures of flax.								
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	–	–	129							1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	106						5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Holland	–	317	1,342	1,013	121	–	504	726		7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies	177									9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	280						10
11	Belgium										11
12	Hanse Towns										12
13	England	–	–	1,008							13
14	Scotland	–	–	524							14
15	Ireland	–									15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta	–	–	15							17
18	Mauritius										18
19	Honduras										19
20	British Guiana	–	–	1,783	2,359						20
21	British East Indies	–	–	505	800						21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-								22
23	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	180	120	613	-	-	261	23
24	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	3,475	6	-	143	375	24
25	Australia	-	-	-									25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	64						26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	520						27
28	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	180	38	-	8			28
29	French Guiana	-	-	-									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-									31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	93					32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands		-										33
34	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	7,630	3,564	1,527	350	5,663	3,771	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	320	314					35
36	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	100						36
37	Madeira	-	-	-									37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-									38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	27							39
40	Italy	-	-	-									40
41	Sicily	-	-	-									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports		-	-	-	-	100						42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-									43
44	China	-	-	-	-	103							44
45	Hayti	-	-	-	-	421	39	-	87	-	212	1,550	45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	-	-	20	118,303	1,470	1,025	413	485		46
47	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	2,387	4,075	321	1,233	372	176	261	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	150	272	-	-	450	1,294	982		48
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	69	-	192			49
50	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	610	1,983	370	50	2,136	4,922		50
51	Brazil	-	-	-	-	644	7,382	15,598	189	-	426			51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-										52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	75						53
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	1,730	-	11,058	1,658	471	-	-	-	1,400	54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	88								55
56	South America, generally	-	-	-										56
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-										57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	200	-	150						58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	1,276	45	-	-	168			59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	7,986	257	-	-	166	421		60
	Total		-		2,010	2,047	167,957	37,966	4,186	2,504	11,618	12,952	2,036	

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No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.										
		Printing presses and type.	Musical instruments.	Books and maps.	Paper and other stationery.	Paints and varnish.	Vinegar.	Earthen and stone ware.	MANUFACTURES OF			
									Glass.	Tin.	Pewter and lead.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia	–	–	25	140	–	–	55	–	630	238	1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	150	–	310	–	–	42			4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	354	350	784	1,032	1,693	106	135	682	–	303	6
7	Holland	–	–	–	–	315						7
8	Dutch East Indies	–	–	774	–	90	–	–	50	–	43	8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	163	237	627	–	181	98	88	9
10	Dutch Guiana											10
11	Belgium	–	–	–	–	57						11
12	Hanse Towns	–	–	807	140	1,597						12
13	England	–	100	3,598	–	1,234	–	532	500			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	45								16
17	Malta	–	–	–	–	65						17
18	Mauritius	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	406			18
19	Honduras	898	–	–	253	291	70	–	87			19
20	British Guiana											20
21	British East Indies	4,787	–	7,460	3,713	–	20	–	700			21

22	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	46	–	27							22
23	British West Indies	2,887	380	657	207	1,848	83	50	188	164	204		23
24	British American colonies	300	300	275	651	2,118	827	385	7,403	–	154		24
25	Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86			25
26	France on the Atlantic	–	–	1,447	–	687							26
27	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	143									27
28	French West Indies	–	–	50	5	93	–	–	121	27			28
29	French Guiana												29
30	Spain on the Atlantic												30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	109							31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	145	–	–	–	–	32				32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands												33
34	Cuba	1,922	2,340	5,694	20,038	5,697	32	114	16,291	11,188	2,381		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	67	444	510	40	–	152				35
36	Portugal												36
37	Madeira												37
38	Fayal and other Azores												38
39	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	112	104	–	16	4				39
40	Italy	–	–	17	–	446							40
41	Sicily												41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	–	–	–	–	2,826							42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	101	600	–	–	–	–	–	38		43
44	China	198	–	1,146	–	238							44
45	Hayti	–	103	156	929	1,045	–	19	380	252	2,416		45
46	Republic of Texas	1,765	950	3,061	25,032	8,663	1,051	6,541	6,875	4,755	407		46
47	Mexico	13,158	40	2,652	9,984	4,488	387	1,168	387	548	525		47
48	Central Republic of America	–	227	–	545	–	48	–	635	307	987		48
49	New Grenada	293	143	–	477	100	–	–	387	274	321		49
50	Venezuela	1,968	855	353	5,181	1,275	198	137	778	219	2,255		50
51	Brazil	1,319	1,625	1,237	901	2,148	143	200	680	53	107		51
52	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	1,850	81							52
53	Argentine Republic	288	–	72	124	–	–	–	241	346			53
54	Chili	3,094	–	1,492	3,493	1,158	–	–	2,510	873	1,373		54
55	West Indies, generally	–	–	–	–	186							55
56	South America, generally												56
57	Europe, generally												57
58	Asia, generally	–	–	–	–	814							58
59	Africa, generally	–	–	–	–	394	113	2,235	3,388	163	352		59
60	South Seas	–	–	400	4,132	470	–	58	348	–	447		60
	Total	33,231	7,413	32,854	80,149	41,450	3,745	11,645	43,448	19,981	12,637		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF							DOMESTIC SALT.		
		Marble and stone.	Gold and silver, and gold-leaf.	Gold and silver coin.	Artificial flowers and jewelry.	Molasses.	Trunks.	Bricks and lime.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.							Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	147	391	5,300	741	–	27	180			6
7	Holland										7
8	Dutch East Indies										8
9	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,084			9
10	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	286			10
11	Belgium										11
12	Hanse Towns										12
13	England	–	3,000	846,790							13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17
18	Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	740			18
19	Honduras	–	–	–	268	–	728	160			19
20	British Guiana										20
21	British East Indies	–	–	77,206	–	–	–	245			21

22	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	53				22
23	British West Indies	-	-	166	-	29,134	150	-	-	1,120		23
24	British American colonies	-	-	122	-	10,300	-	-	-	2,537	259,551	62,185	24
25	Australia	-	-									25
26	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	661,598						26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-									27
28	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	10,292	17	-	16	99		28
29	French Guiana	-	-									29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-									30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	800						31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-									32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-									33
34	Cuba	-	-	1,967	1,371	3,406	160	-	761	3,093	3,395	1,273	34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	168	-	42,047	-	-	141	153			35
36	Portugal	-	-									36
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	123				37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									38
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20			39
40	Italy	-	-									40
41	Sicily	-	-									41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports		-									42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-									43
44	China	-	-	-	-	5,090						44
45	Hayti	-	-	1,289	-	176,882	-	-	-	1,562		45
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	966	150	-	1,577	3,250	-	2,796	1,131	664	46
47	Mexico	-	-	634	250	-	-	12	-	52			47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	112	14			48
49	New Grenada	-	-									49
50	Venezuela	-	-	1,938	102	-	113	-	141	1,082			50
51	Brazil	-	-	75	-	28,374	-	-	-	42			51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-									52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-									53
54	Chili	-	-	189	-	-	376	-	-	853			54
55	West Indies, generally	-	-									55
56	South America, generally	-	-									56
57	Europe, generally	-	-									57
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	3,000						58
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	3,139	-	-	2	-	260	150	59
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	200			60
	Total		-	7,661	5,264	1,908,358	3,402	3,438	1,965	16,298	264,337	64,272	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.		TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.				
		Manufactured.	Other.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.						
1	Russia	902	-	420,152	14,435	434,587	434,587	1
2	Prussia	-	-	27,216	2,097	29,313	29,313	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	91,937	245,063	337,000	440,282	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	1,329	99,306	3,976	103,282		4
5	Denmark	-	420	12,234	38,400	50,634	1,065,015	5
6	Danish West Indies	8,650	12,789	906,598	107,783	1,014,381		6
7	Holland	6,907	1,503	996,194	681,158	1,677,352		7
8	Dutch East Indies	1,388	-	86,619	-	86,619	2,104,876	8
9	Dutch West Indies	1,997	1,871	271,922	10,120	282,042		9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	694	58,863	-	58,863		10
11	Belgium	181	300	243,905	297,736	541,641	541,641	11
12	Hanse Towns	17,702	26,065	411,896	1,655,712	2,067,608	2,067,608	12
13	England	54,275	125,455	42,765,692	11,849,635	54,615,327		13
14	Scotland	-	22	280,814	745,018	1,025,832		14
15	Ireland	-	102	266,872	63,847	330,719		15
16	Gibraltar	113	20	772,872	129,375	902,247		16
17	Malta	-	-	65,870	-	65,870		17
18	Mauritius	723	325	30,466	-	30,466		18
19	Honduras	6,194	825	118,635	63,226	181,861	63,420,845	19
20	British Guiana	481	795	34,906	-	34,906		20
21	British East Indies	1,370	13,233	227,809	19,036	246,845		21
22	Cape of Good Hope	1,731	57	88,379	-	88,379		22
23	British West Indies	8,258	42,436	2,119,315	353,518	2,472,833		23
24	British American colonies	202,492	186,217	2,951,557	1,167,213	3,418,770		24

25	Australia	703	2,541	6,790	-	6,790		25
26	France on the Atlantic	11,217	13,914	12,865,542	2,054,306	14,919,848		26
27	France on the Mediterranean	1,030	510	858,492	187,768	1,046,260	16,553,667	27
28	French West Indies	2,218	5,148	541,983	43,933	585,916		28
29	French Guiana	-	-	1,643	-	1,643		29
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	259,416	56,728	316,144		30
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	130,755	78,969	209,724		31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	68	-	15,572	-	15,572		32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	720	-	98,553	-	98,553	6,444,668	33
34	Cuba	43,376	84,919	4,617,775	407,851	5,025,626		34
35	Other Spanish West Indies	4,225	10,953	742,295	36,754	779,049		35
36	Portugal	-	-	44,017	15,694	59,711		36
37	Madeira	-	30	64,082	-	64,082		37
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	100	9,130	-	9,130	210,061	38
39	Cape de Verd islands	2,927	-	77,138	-	77,138		39
40	Italy	206	-	155,489	159,910	315,399	315,399	40
41	Sicily	-	-	7,633	184,829	192,462	192,462	41
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	260	834	306,568	123,010	429,578	429,578	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	40	350	83,320	-	83,320	83,320	43
44	China	2,244	231	430,464	-	430,464	430,464	44
45	Hayti	3,615	3,511	924,174	67,091	991,265	991,265	45
46	Republic of Texas	100,056	99,698	1,343,392	35,673	1,379,065	1,379,065	46
47	Mexico	5,903	13,882	719,104	97,556	816,660	816,660	47
48	Central Republic of America	2,253	510	111,752	-	111,752	111,752	48
49	New Grenada	505	150	3,427	31,792	35,219	35,219	49
50	Venezuela	3,353	7,265	346,387	66,858	413,245	413,245	50
51	Brazil	25,322	21,885	2,050,880	83,117	2,133,997	2,133,997	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	470	-	50,998	-	50,998	50,998	52
53	Argentine Republic	2,382	161	233,593	-	233,593	233,593	53
54	Chili	6,296	9,553	1,307,143	-	1,307,143	1,307,143	54
55	West Indies, generally	824	1,586	375,909	82,059	457,968	457,968	55
56	South America, generally	659	-	23,618	-	23,618	23,618	56
57	Europe, generally	-	-	74,478	53,627	128,105	128,105	57
58	Asia, generally	1,286	1,154	158,271	50	158,321	158,321	58
59	Africa, generally	3,641	1,342	351,764	91,454	443,218	443,218	59
60	South Seas	3,746	4	85,938	-	85,938	85,938	60
	Total	542,909	694,089	82,127,514	21,406,377	103,533,891	103,533,891	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 22*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 6.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

Commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

No. 7.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR

TONNAGE AND CREWS, WHICH ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES

FROM

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 7.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1839.

	FROM	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	49	15,423	617	30	7	2,011	86	-	56	17,434	703	30	1
2	Prussia	2	283	14	2	1	316	13	-	3	599	26	2	2
3	Sweden	34	9,661	410	7	50	13,711	585	12	84	23,372	995	19	3
4	Swedish West Indies	6	569	31	3	-	-	-	-	6	569	31	3	4
5	Denmark	1	254	9	-	1	231	15	-	2	485	24		5
6	Danish West Indies	155	23,798	1,165	14	9	1,624	96	8	164	25,422	1,261	17	6
7	Netherlands	54	14,167	586	5	16	3,659	161	4	70	17,826	747	9	7
8	Dutch East Indies	12	4,379	183	11	-	-	-	-	12	4,379	183	11	8
9	Dutch West Indies	67	9,325	444	4	6	552	46	-	73	9,877	490	4	9
10	Dutch Guiana	35	6,590	302	3	-	-	-	-	35	6,590	302	3	10
11	Belgium	17	5,849	225	1	7	1,692	75	3	24	7,541	300	4	11
12	England	578	277,152	10,208	217	233	110,092	4,493	195	811	387,244	14,701	349	12
13	Scotland	15	4,684	180	3	27	10,214	414	26	42	14,898	594	29	13
14	Ireland	4	1,313	53	-	21	9,089	337	33	25	10,402	390	33	14
15	Gibraltar	9	1,640	76	1	1	333	16	-	10	1,973	92	1	15
16	Malta	5	914	43	1	-	-	-	-	5	914	43	1	16
17	British East Indies	25	8,928	366	40	-	-	-	-	25	8,928	366	40	17
18	Cape of Good Hope	4	1,044	42	4	-	-	-	-	4	1,044	42	4	18
19	Mauritius	1	419	20	-	1	533	24	-	2	952	44		19
20	Australia	2	772	44	1	-	-	-	-	2	772	44	1	20
21	British West Indies	286	43,145	2,034	36	191	23,614	1,457	37	476	66,759	3,491	73	21
22	British Honduras	22	3,331	149	6	7	1,171	56	-	29	4,502	205	6	22
23	British Guiana	7	1,085	56	1	19	5,950	270	9	26	7,035	326	10	23
24	Canada	3,695	290,355	15,240	1,391	1,319	212,846	14,480	236	4,014	503,201	29,720	1,627	24
25	New Brunswick, &c.	666	93,766	4,331	121	1,703	119,251	6,074	287	2,369	213,017	10,405	408	25

26	Hanse Towns	39	10,721	429	4	124	37,741	1,680	14	163	48,462	2,109	18	26
27	France on the Atlantic	186	77,953	2,957	17	59	14,585	752	10	245	92,537	3,709	27	27
28	France on the Mediterranean	26	7,039	291	1	27	7,798	363	–	53	14,837	654	1	28
29	French West Indies	155	21,352	1,010	23	15	3,655	186	5	170	25,007	1,196	28	29
30	French Guiana	21	2,843	148	4	–	–	–	–	21	2,843	148	4	30
31	Spain on the Atlantic	23	6,749	250	7	2	507	22	–	25	7,256	272	7	31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	85	16,472	736	17	33	6,112	368	7	117	22,584	1,104	24	32
33	Teneriffe and the other Canaries	19	3,576	158	3	3	744	29	–	22	4,320	187	3	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	22	7,413	305	16	–	–	–	–	22	7,413	305	16	34
35	Cuba	1,247	193,014	9,148	333	79	13,028	841	5	1,326	206,042	9,989	338	35
36	Porto Rico	411	61,461	2,836	45	8	1,024	70	3	419	62,485	2,906	48	36
37	Portugal	48	15,405	564	21	10	2,087	107	3	58	17,492	671	24	37
38	Madeira	11	2,112	85	3	–	–	–	–	11	2,112	85	3	38
39	Fayal and the other Azores	2	814	36	1	1	102	7	–	3	916	43	1	39
40	Cape de Verd islands	2	337	17	–	–	–	–	–	2	337	17		40
41	Italy	17	4,253	185	4	5	1,016	50	1	22	5,269	244	5	41
42	Sicily	62	13,707	570	12	17	3,780	201	7	79	17,487	771	19	42
43	Trieste	18	4,480	194	2	3	760	38	–	21	5,240	232	2	43
44	Turkey	17	3,381	145	6	1	198	12	–	18	3,579	157	6	44
45	Hayti	174	23,900	1,088	33	9	1,544	78	–	183	24,444	1,166	33	45
46	Texas	269	38,844	2,054	3	18	995	94	–	287	39,839	2,148	3	46
47	Mexico	143	17,409	967	2	34	4,723	324	–	177	22,132	1,291	2	47
48	Central America	6	741	41	–	–	–	–	–	6	741	41		48
49	New Grenada	14	2,186	100	2	9	1,723	46	1	23	3,909	146	3	49
50	Venezuela	110	14,976	752	20	11	1,894	96	1	121	16,800	848	21	50
51	Brazil	158	34,457	1,548	39	12	2,367	120	–	170	36,824	1,668	39	51
52	Argentine Republic	3	645	27	–	–	–	–	–	3	645	27		52
53	Cisplatine Republic	30	7,341	307	18	2	570	25	1	32	7,911	332	19	53
54	Chili	13	4,571	179	–	–	–	–	–	13	4,571	179		54
55	South America, generally	7	1,612	96	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,612	96		55
56	China	18	7,392	319	2	–	–	–	–	18	7,392	319	2	56
57	Morocco and Barbary States	2	447	22	1	2	371	22	1	4	818	44	2	57
58	Asia, generally	7	2,367	119	6	–	–	–	–	7	2,367	119	6	58
59	Africa, generally	32	5,538	275	19	2	369	18	–	34	5,907	293	19	59
60	West Indies, generally	2	374	14	–	–	–	–	–	2	374	14		60
61	South Seas and Sandwich islands	179	55,951	3,969	44	1	302	22	–	180	56,253	3,991	44	61
62	Atlantic Ocean	8	1,601	153	4	–	–	–	–	8	1,601	153	4	62
	Total	8,336	1,491,279	68,922	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	13,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 8.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States for foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	FOR	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	29	8,540	360	11	1	358	19	–	30	8,898	372	11	1
2	Prussia	4	816	36	–	5	1,234	56	–	9	2,050	92		2
3	Sweden	3	797	33	–	11	2,608	122	–	14	3,405	155		3
4	Swedish West Indies	22	2,184	129	6	1	139	7	–	23	2,323	136	6	4
5	Denmark	3	703	30	–	4	961	39	2	7	1,664	69	2	5
6	Danish West Indies	215	33,563	1,634	26	21	3,607	226	1	236	37,170	1,860	27	6
7	Netherlands	40	11,612	475	3	45	12,381	538	6	85	23,993	1,013	9	7
8	Dutch East Indies	24	9,234	381	19	2	663	33	–	26	9,897	414	19	8
9	Dutch West Indies	26	4,020	196	1	5	441	42	–	31	4,461	238	1	9
10	Dutch Guiana	36	6,637	314	1	–	–	–	–	36	6,637	314	1	10
11	Belgium	8	2,211	87	1	14	3,782	172	2	22	5,993	259	3	11
12	England	539	269,466	9,971	94	183	92,685	3,828	109	722	362,151	13,799	196	12
13	Scotland	8	2,321	93	–	16	5,403	233	22	24	7,724	326	22	13
14	Ireland	4	1,362	52	–	1	332	15	–	5	1,694	67		14
15	Gibraltar	66	13,864	629	14	13	2,164	135	–	79	16,028	764	14	15
16	Malta	9	1,869	82	–	–	–	–	–	9	1,869	82		16
17	British East Indies	29	10,557	443	21	–	–	–	–	29	10,557	443	21	17

18	Cape of Good Hope	7	2,278	89	3	-	-	-	-	7	2,278	89	3	18
19	Mauritius	3	924	38	5	1	533	94	-	4	1,457	62	5	19
20	Australia	3	1,053	49	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,053	49		20
21	British West Indies	501	76,749	3,759	51	119	11,258	848	18	620	88,007	4,607	69	21
22	British Honduras	41	6,434	320	1	17	2,551	154	-	58	8,985	474	1	22
23	British Guiana	31	4,392	227	7	3	278	20	-	34	4,670	247	7	23
24	Canada	2,746	291,138	15,204	1,373	1,320	224,990	14,759	195	4,066	516,128	29,963	1,568	24
25	New Brunswick, &c.	567	94,368	3,936	59	1,814	148,782	8,062	85	2,381	243,150	11,998	144	25
26	Hanse Towns	17	4,892	197	3	101	29,998	1,328	21	118	34,890	1,525	24	26
27	France on the Atlantic	207	88,519	3,468	19	59	14,752	745	19	266	103,271	4,213	38	27
28	France on the Mediterranean	37	9,266	387	4	14	3,651	190	-	51	12,907	577	4	28
29	French West Indies	186	24,359	1,295	15	8	1,228	76	-	194	25,587	1,301	15	29
30	French Guiana	17	2,305	121	3	-	-	-	-	17	2,305	121	3	30
31	Spain on the Atlantic	58	15,129	599	-	6	1,617	83	-	64	16,746	682		31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	31	5,637	271	2	12	2,038	131	-	43	7,675	402	2	32
33	Teneriffe and the other Canaries	8	1,192	54	1	-	-	-	-	9	1,192	54	1	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	4	1,674	63	7	-	-	-	-	4	1,674	63	7	34
35	Cuba	1,940	194,578	9,496	226	78	19,865	805	6	1,313	207,383	10,300	232	35
36	Porto Rico	153	23,547	1,092	23	8	1,160	80	5	161	23,707	1,172	27	36
37	Portugal	17	3,061	141	-	10	2,085	113	3	27	5,146	254	3	37
38	Madeira	24	4,273	222	-	-	-	-	-	24	4,273	222		38
39	Fayal and the other Azores	5	819	53	-	-	-	-	-	5	819	53		39
40	Cape de Verd islands	16	3,836	175	8	-	-	-	-	16	3,836	175	8	40
41	Italy	9	2,100	91	-	7	1,835	92	-	16	3,935	183		41
42	Sicily	9	2,238	96	2	10	2,298	123	-	19	4,531	219	2	42
43	Trieste	11	3,069	129	1	8	2,874	112	-	19	5,943	241	3	43
44	Turkey	12	2,232	104	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,232	104		44
45	Hayti	159	21,031	1,069	9	11	2,047	109	1	170	23,078	1,171	10	45
46	Texas	339	48,503	2,655	5	16	1,008	81	-	356	49,511	2,736	5	46
47	Mexico	142	17,816	1,057	5	35	5,620	364	-	177	23,436	1,421	5	47
48	Central America	4	471	28	-	-	-	-	-	4	471	28		48
49	New Grenada	8	1,262	61	-	7	1,367	65	-	15	2,629	126		49
50	Venezuela	66	9,241	502	1	9	1,550	91	-	75	10,791	593	1	50
51	Brazil	179	39,431	1,808	40	13	3,188	156	-	192	42,614	1,963	40	51
52	Argentine Republic	3	929	40	1	-	-	-	-	3	929	40	1	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	37	8,536	389	12	1	262	11	-	38	8,798	400	12	53
54	Chili	22	8,683	363	13	1	241	14	-	23	8,924	377	13	54
55	Peru	4	1,019	47	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,019	45		55
56	China	15	6,419	253	26	-	-	-	-	15	6,419	253	26	56
57	Europe, generally	2	590	23	1	2	636	24	2	4	1,226	47	3	57
58	Asia, generally	13	4,320	192	8	-	-	-	-	13	4,320	192	8	58
59	Africa, generally	31	5,870	297	9	6	1,036	66	1	37	6,906	363	10	59

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
60	West Indies, generally - -	134	16,279	869	9	23	3,398	205	2	157	19,677	1,087	11	60
61	South Seas and Sandwich islands -	137	38,339	2,680	273	-	-	-	-	137	38,339	2,680	273	61
62	Atlantic Ocean - - - -	1	107	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	107	16		62
63	Uncertain - - - -	1	279	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	279	26		63
	Total	9,312	1,477,928	68,931	3,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	13,348	2,089,767	103,319	3,914	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 9.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER, TONNAGE, CREWS, AND NATIONAL CHARACTER

OF THE

FOREIGN VESSELS

THAT ENTERED INTO, AND CLEARED FROM,

THE UNITED STATES,

During the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

No. 9.

Statement exhibiting the number, tonnage, crews, and national character of the foreign vessels that entered into, and cleared from, the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	FLAG.	FOREIGN.								
		ENTERED.				CLEARED.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	British	3,534	495,353	27,746	751	3,500	491,485	26,169	487	1
2	French	94	22,486	1,184	14	93	21,680	1,148	20	2
3	Spanish	162	16,301	1,089	7	90	12,753	964	6	3
4	Swedish	64	17,725	742	14	66	16,787	790	10	4
5	Danish	28	5,053	283	6	28	4,759	277	4	5
6	Dutch	19	3,284	177	4	17	3,231	167	2	6
7	Hanseatic	139	41,139	1,854	17	132	39,067	1,769	16	7
8	Portuguese	7	1,059	64	3	6	868	62	2	8
9	Russian	8	2,766	119	-	3	1,294	51		9
10	Prussian	6	2,204	88	4	5	1,213	50	2	10
11	Sicilian	17	3,638	197	8	18	4,000	206		11
12	Genoese	2	340	24	-	1	219	12		12
13	Sardinian	3	524	38	1	1	188	12		13
14	Neapolitan	2	461	20	-	2	455	20		14
15	Tuscan	2	748	32	-	2	748	32		15
16	Austrian	5	1,602	63	-	7	2,573	99		16
17	Belgian	5	1,145	62	3	5	1,145	51	2	17
18	Norwegian	3	739	36	-	2	383	19		18

19	Brazilian - - - - -	3	436	28	-	1	140	19		19
20	Mexican - - - - -	17	1,462	143	-	16	1,300	140		20
21	Texan - - - - -	18	995	94	-	16	844	78		21
22	New Grenadian - - - - -	5	928	12	-	5	922	46		22
23	Colombian - - - - -	6	1,142	54	2	4	800	39	1	23
24	Venezuelan - - - - -	3	455	28	-	7	1,074	69		24
25	Haytien - - - - -	6	1,004	42	-	6	961	53	1	25
26	Unregistered - - - - -	5	1,243	68	-	4	950	41		26
	Total -	4,105	634,814	34,277	834	4,036	611,839	34,368	493	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 10.

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXHIBITING THE

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM, AND EXPORTS TO, EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY

ALSO,

THE TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS

ARRIVING FROM, AND DEPARTING TO, EACH

FOREIGN COUNTRY,

During the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

No. 10.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports from, and exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
		Value of imports.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States	Cleared from the United States.	Entered the United States	Cleared from the U. States	
1	Russia	$9,803,804	$434,587	$804,659	$1,239,246	15,498	8,540	2,011	358	1
2	Prussia	70,412	29,313	43,500	72,813	383	816	316	1,231	2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,563,684	337,000	26,602	363,502	9,661	707	18,711	2,608	3
4	Swedish West Indies	12,468	103,282	4,130	107,412	560	2,184	–	130	4
5	Denmark	80,997	50,634	38,177	88,811	264	703	231	961	5
6	Danish West Indies	1,465,761	1,014,381	303,154	1,317,535	23,708	33,563	1,624	3,607	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	4,240,150	2,067,608	733,459	2,801,067	10,721	4,802	37,741	20,008	7
8	Holland	2,140,732	1,677,352	295,651	1,973,003	14,167	11,612	3,659	12,881	8
9	Dutch East Indies	602,196	86,619	396,934	483,553	4,370	2,234	–	663	9
10	Dutch West Indies	582,384	282,042	70,975	353,017	2,325	4,020	559	441	10
11	Dutch Guiana	49,008	58,868	2,803	61,666	6,500	6,637			11
12	Belgium	465,708	541,641	66,269	607,910	5,849	2,211	1,699	3,789	12
13	England	64,863,716	24,615,397	3,953,108	28,568,435	277,159	260,486	110,009	92,685	13
14	Scotland	950,183	1,025,839	1,256.	1,027,088	4,684	2,321	10,214	5,403	14
15	Ireland	150,060	330,719	–	330,719	1,313	1,369	9,089	339	15
16	Gibraltar	99,178	909,247	148,387	1,050,634	1,640	13,864	333	2,164	16
17	Malta	94,043	65,870	34,126	99,996	914	1,869			17
18	Mauritius		30,466	1,500	31,966	419	924	533	533	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	43,059	88,370	5,090	93,309	1,044	2,978			19

20	British East Indies	2,135,152	246,845	337,597	584,442	8,928	10,557			20
21	British West Indies	941,699	2,472,833	90,642	2,563,475	43,145	76,749	23,614	11,258	21
22	British Guiana	14,215	34,906	218	35,124	1,085	4,392	5,950	278	22
23	British Honduras	164,027	181,861	29,339	211,200	3,331	6,434	1,171	2,551	23
24	British North American colonies	2,155,146	3,418,770	144,684	3,563,454	384,121	385,506	332,097	373,772	24
25	Australia	58,344	6,790	–	6,790	772	1,053			25
26	Other British colonies	–	–	2,360	2,360					26
27	France on the Atlantic	30,918,450	14,919,848	2,088,655	17,008,503	77,952	88,519	14,585	14,752	27
28	France on the Mediterranean	1,612,871	1,046,260	176,186	1,222,446	7,039	9,256	7,798	3,651	28
29	French West Indies	702,798	585,916	105,905	691,821	21,352	24,359	3,656	1,228	29
30	French Guiana	–	1,643	–	1,643	2,843	2,305			30
31	Spain on the Atlantic	263,193	316,144	32,014	348,158	6,749	15,129	507	1,617	31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	1,597,978	209,724	19,000	228,724	16,472	5,637	6,112	2,038	32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	196,755	15,572	11,939	27,511	3,576	1,192	744		33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	876,477	98,553	38,255	136,808	7,413	1,674			34
35	Cuba	12,599,843	5,025,696	1,091,205	6,116,831	193,014	194,578	13,928	12,885	35
36	Porto Rico	3,742,549	779,049	87,348	866,397	61,461	22,547	1,024	1,160	36
37	Portugal	587,778	59,711	6,093	65,804	15,405	3,061	2,087	2,085	37
38	Madeira	539,800	64,082	15,046	79,128	2,112	4,273			38
39	Fayal and the other Azores	15,222	9,130	4,739	13,869	814	819	102		39
40	Cape de Verd islands	39,523	77,138	8,415	85,553	337	3,836			40
41	Italy	1,182,297	315,399	122,753	438,152	4,253	2,100	1,016	1,835	41
42	Sicily	592,951	192,462	84,607	277,069	13,707	2,233	3,780	2,298	42
43	Sardinia	1,348	–	–	–					43
44	Trieste	477,539	429,578	162,671	592,249	4,480	3,069	760	2,874	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	629,190	83,320	266,054	349,374	3,381	2,232	198		45
46	Morocco and Barbary States	96,493	–	–	–	447	–	371		46
47	Hayti	1,377,989	991,265	131,294	1,122,559	22,900	21,031	1,544	2,047	47
48	Texas	318,116	1,379,665	308,017	1,687,682	38,844	48,503	995	1,008	48
49	Mexico	3,127,153	816,660	1,970,702	2,787,362	17,409	17,816	4,723	5,620	49
50	Central Republic of America	192,845	111,752	104,490	216,242	741	471			50
51	New Grenada	90,514	35,219	29,585	64,804	2,186	1,269	1,723	1,367	51
52	Venezuela	1,982,702	413,245	272,736	685,981	14,976	9,241	1,824	1,550	52
53	Brazil	5,292,955	2,133,997	503,488	2,637,485	34,457	39,431	2,367	3,183	53
54	Cisplatine Republic	625,432	50,998	38,302	89,300	7,341	8,536	570	262	54
55	Argentine Republic	525,114	233,593	142,470	376,063	645	929			55
56	Chili	1,186,641	1,307,143	487,410	1,794,553	4,571	8,683	–	241	56
57	Peru	949,212	–	–	–	–	1,010			57
58	South America, generally	–	23,618	27,257	50,875	1,612				58
59	China	3,678,509	436,464	1,103,137	1,533,601	7,392	6,419			59
60	Europe, generally	–	128,105	–	128,105	–	590	–	636	60
61	Asia, generally	63,525	158,321	400,431	558,752	2,367	4,320	369		61

No. 10.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
		Value of imports.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the United States.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.	
62	Africa, generally	$419,054	$443,218	$47,061	$490,279	5,538	5,870	-	1,036	62
63	West Indies, generally	-	457,968	33,000	491,028	374	16,979	-	3,398	63
64	South Seas	318,143	86,938	39,750	125,688	55,951	38,339	302		64
65	Atlantic Ocean	-	-	-	-	1,601	107			65
66	Uncertain places	11,944	-	-	-	-	979			66
	Total	169,092,132	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	1,491,979	1,477,928	624,814	611,539	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 11.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH

ENTERED INTO EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 11.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	INTO	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Passamaquoddy, Maine - -	170	19,107	1,010	13	839	55,719	2,939	9	1,009	67,819	3,949	15	1
2	Penobscot, " - -	5	1,822	61	1	1	45	4	-	6	1,867	65	1	2
3	Waldoborough, " - -	1	165	6	-	1	35	4	-	2	200	10		3
4	Wiscasset, " - -	2	874	27	1	-	-	-	-	2	874	27	1	4
5	Bath, " - -	27	7,169	270	-	7	404	28	-	34	7,573	298		5
6	Portland, " - -	196	25,533	916	140	78	5,269	301	46	204	30,795	1,217	186	6
7	Kennebunk, " - -	3	431	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	431	22		7
8	Belfast, " - -	17	2,413	114	-	-	-	-	-	17	2,413	114		8
9	Portsmouth, New Hampshire -	21	5,937	227	3	10	678	35	-	31	6,605	262	3	9
10	Vermont, Vermont - -	186	44,811	1,268	-	-	-	-	-	186	44,811	1,268		10
11	Newburyport, Massachusetts -	21	3,767	185	9	14	1,017	55	4	35	4,784	210	13	11
12	Gloucester, " - -	17	3,080	187	-	10	381	31	-	27	3,461	188		12
13	Salem, " - -	86	15,207	794	58	1	48	4	-	87	15,255	798	58	13
14	Boston, " - -	865	189,126	7,596	598	575	41,430	1,949	263	1,440	230,556	9,545	861	14
15	Plymouth, " - -	11	1,368	62	2	1	86	5	-	12	1,448	67	2	15
16	New Bedford, " - -	93	26,163	1,953	16	1	205	10	-	94	26,368	1,963	16	16
17	Edgartown, " - -	69	13,340	795	-	-	-	-	-	69	13,340	795		17
18	Nantucket, " - -	4	1,084	87	-	1	302	22	-	5	1,386	109		18

19	Barnstable, "	- -	13	1,380	55	3	-	-	-	-	13	1,380	55	3	19
20	Fall River, "	- -	51	10,213	436	13	3	601	24	1	54	10,814	460	14	20
21	Newport, Rhode Island	-	21	4,065	226	-	3	592	25	-	24	4,657	251		21
22	Bristol, "	- -	36	7,034	407	-	-	-	-	-	36	7,034	407		22
23	Providence, "	- -	80	14,935	670	-	3	319	13	-	83	15,254	683		23
24	New London, Connecticut	-	40	10,064	776	-	1	148	9	-	41	10,212	785		24
25	New Haven, "	- -	73	12,622	649	9	-	-	-	-	73	12,622	649	9	25
26	Middletown, "	- -	7	1,170	60	2	3	231	15	-	10	1,401	75	2	26
27	Fairfield, "	- -	9	1,461	100	-	6	685	34	-	15	2,146	134		27
28	New York, New York	-	1,579	427,627	17,322	-	559	135,990	6,238	-	2,138	563,617	23,560		28
29	Cape Vincent, "	- -	1,889	143,562	7,871	-	275	20,350	930	-	2,164	163,912	8,801		29
30	Champlain, "	- -	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	-	-	-	-	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	30
31	Oswegatchie, "	- -	130	20,840	1,910	51	137	31,084	2,415	2	267	51,924	4,325	53	31
32	Sackett's Harbor, "	- -	103	17,574	1,146	131	-	-	-	-	103	17,574	1,146	131	32
33	Oswego, "	- -	103	8,316	623	-	251	51,629	3,178	-	354	59,945	3,801		33
34	Genesee, "	- -	16	1,137	64	5	176	15,308	1,170	94	192	16,445	1,234	99	34
35	Niagara, "	- -	1	112	7	-	407	90,150	6,598	140	408	90,262	6,605	140	35
36	Sag Harbor, "	- -	25	8,029	403	19	-	-	-	-	25	8,029	403	19	36
37	Newark, New Jersey	- -	9	1,259	58	-	1	97	4	-	10	1,356	62		37
38	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339	38
39	Baltimore, Maryland	- -	338	58,957	2,643	-	90	19,804	971	-	428	78,761	3,614		39
40	Snow Hill, "	- -	1	41	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	41	4	1	40
41	Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia	-	2	598	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	598	19		41
42	Alexandria, "	- -	21	5,248	222	2	11	1,599	82	5	32	6,847	304	7	42
43	Norfolk, Virginia	- -	72	10,361	502	-	32	4,619	281	-	104	14,980	783		43
44	Petersburg, "	- -	7	2,355	87	-	1	158	8	-	8	2,513	95		44
45	Richmond, "	- -	8	1,999	85	-	4	1,288	54	-	12	3,287	139		45
46	Wilmington, North Carolina	-	62	8,842	431	-	26	2,176	164	1	88	11,018	595	1	46
47	Newbern, "	- -	33	3,707	214	-	1	86	7	-	34	3,793	221		47
48	Camden, "	- -	24	2,403	146	1	-	-	-	-	24	2,403	146	1	48
49	Plymouth, "	- -	11	1,017	59	1	-	-	-	-	11	1,017	59	1	49
50	Washington, "	- -	20	1,894	106	10	1	36	4	-	21	1,930	110	10	50
51	Beaufort, "	- -	2	168	9	1	1	82	5	-	3	250	14	1	51
52	Ocracock, "	- -	1	137	6	-	1	94	4	1	2	231	10	1	52
53	Charleston, South Carolina	-	145	26,428	1,259	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	239	54,102	2,433	249	53
54	Georgetown, "	- -	1	94	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	94	4		54
55	Savannah, Georgia	- -	47	10,377	395	-	46	19,597	744	-	93	29,974	1,139		55
56	Brunswick, "	- -	9	1,139	54	1	4	836	38	-	13	1,975	92	1	56
57	St. Mark's, Florida	- -	8	1,077	30	13	-	-	-	-	8	1,077	30	13	57
58	Key West, "	- -	160	7,904	793	-	13	869	141	-	173	8,773	934		58
59	Pensacola, "	- -	12	1,468	77	-	1	250	9	-	13	1,718	86		59
60	Mobile, Alabama	- -	128	21,857	1,053	-	45	17,408	794	-	173	39,265	1,777		60

No. 11.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	INTO	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
61	Mississippi - - -	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,948	-	822	183,165	8,758	3	61
62	Cuyahoga, Ohio - -	64	4,330	200	-	32	1,778	86	-	96	6,109	286		62
63	Sandusky, " - -	-	-	-	-	2	91	4	-	2	91	4		63
64	Detroit, Michigan - -	43	2,906	96	-	39	2,462	99	-	82	4,068	195		64
	Total -	8,336	1,491,279	68,992	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 12.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH

CLEARED FROM EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 12.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

	FROM	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Bos.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Passamaquoddy, Maine	47	5,630	236	2	839	55,712	2,939	2	886	61,342	3,175	4	1
2	Machias, "	5	825	34	2	–	–	–	–	5	825	34	2	2
3	Penobscot, "	6	1,125	43	–	1	45	4	–	7	1,170	47		3
4	Waldoborough, "	8	1,652	61	–	1	35	4	–	9	1,687	65		4
5	Wiscasset, "	8	1,315	57	3	–	–	–	–	8	1,315	57	3	5
6	Bath, "	80	12,934	588	–	7	404	28	–	87	13,338	616		6
7	Portland, "	210	40,745	1,459	234	73	4,901	277	46	283	45,646	1,736	280	7
8	Kennebunk, "	5	821	36	2	–	–	–	–	5	821	36	2	8
9	Belfast, "	87	12,656	585	–	–	–	–	–	87	12,656	585		9
10	Saco, "	3	265	15	1	–	–	–	–	3	265	15	1	10
11	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	18	3,849	154	5	10	678	35	–	28	4,527	189	5	11
12	Vermont, Vermont	185	44,766	1,275	–	–	–	–	–	185	44,766	1,275		12
13	Newburyport, Massachusetts	25	4,469	198	12	14	1,017	55	4	39	5,486	253	16	13
14	Gloucester, "	8	1,541	73	1	9	355	28	–	17	1,896	101	1	14
15	Salem, "	90	16,190	821	59	1	48	4	–	91	16,238	825	59	15
16	Marblehead, "	10	1,061	54	1	–	–	–	–	10	1,061	54	1	16
17	Boston, "	775	153,464	6,910	66	581	42,210	2,746	–	1,356	195,674	9,656	66	17
18	Plymouth, "	8	763	39	–	1	86	5	–	9	848	44		18

19	New Bedford, " - -	29	6,972	403	29	4	912	40	-	33	7,884	443	29	19
20	Edgartown, " - -	15	5,097	343	39	-	-	-	-	15	5,097	343	39	20
21	Fall River, " - -	17	3,475	184	1	2	441	16	1	19	3,916	200	2	21
22	Barnstable, " - -	3	347	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	347	14		22
23	Newport, Rhode Island - -	24	3,627	204	-	-	-	-	-	24	3,627	204		23
24	Bristol, " - -	42	8,455	459	-	-	-	-	-	42	8,455	459		24
25	Providence, " - -	59	10,803	517	-	3	319	13	-	62	11,122	530		25
26	New London, Connecticut -	51	11,213	923	50	-	-	-	-	51	11,213	923	50	26
27	New Haven, " - -	79	14,054	696	25	-	-	-	-	79	14,054	696	25	27
28	Middletown, " - -	5	926	45	1	3	231	15	-	8	1,157	60	1	28
29	Fairfield, " - -	1	115	6	-	6	685	34	-	7	800	40		29
30	New York, New York - -	1,169	322,633	14,048	-	511	124,206	5,884	-	1,680	446,839	19,932		30
31	Cape Vincent, " - -	1,889	143,562	7,871	-	275	20,350	930	-	2,164	163,912	8,801		31
32	Champlain, " - -	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	-	-	-	-	160	47,467	2,055	1,204	32
33	Oswegatchie, " - -	128	19,676	1,856	49	129	29,613	2,197	2	257	49,489	4,053	51	33
34	Sackett's Harbor, " - -	94	15,896	1,030	115	-	-	-	-	94	15,896	1,030	115	34
35	Oswego, " - -	113	9,324	655	-	228	50,800	3,106	-	341	60,124	3,761		35
36	Genesee, " - -	22	1,689	91	4	174	15,209	1,162	44	196	16,898	1,253	48	36
37	Niagara, " - -	-	-	-	-	411	90,488	6,635	140	411	90,488	6,635	140	37
38	Sag Harbor, " - -	29	9,289	480	154	-	-	-	-	29	9,289	480	154	38
39	Newark, New Jersey - -	19	3,901	177	7	2	347	16	-	21	4,251	193	7	39
40	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -	333	64,318	2,952	217	72	13,381	654	61	405	77,699	3,606	278	40
41	Baltimore, Maryland - -	311	49,298	2,491	-	89	19,556	964	-	400	68,854	3,455		41
42	Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia -	4	549	20	7	-	-	-	-	4	549	20	7	42
43	Alexandria, " - -	42	6,149	313	1	11	1,547	82	5	53	7,696	395	6	43
44	Norfolk, Virginia - -	117	17,381	840	-	44	5,988	368	-	161	23,369	1,208		44
45	Petersburg, " - -	12	4,620	171	-	2	574	23	-	14	5,194	194	18	45
46	Richmond, " - -	60	19,148	767	18	4	1,333	58	-	64	20,481	825		46
47	Tappahannock, " - -	3	345	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	345	17		47
48	Wilmington, North Carolina -	185	27,278	1,294	-	30	2,866	210	-	215	30,144	1,504		48
49	Newbern, " - -	54	6,098	349	-	3	215	18	-	57	6,313	360		49
50	Camden, " - -	34	3,110	194	-	-	-	-	-	34	3,110	194		50
51	Plymouth, " - -	25	2,262	119	2	1	99	6	-	26	2,361	125	2	51
52	Washington, " - -	37	3,818	196	4	1	36	4	-	38	3,854	200	4	52
53	Beaufort, " - -	-	-	-	-	1	83	5	-	1	83	5		53
54	Ocracock, " - -	9	979	54	-	1	94	4	-	10	1,073	58		54
55	Charleston, South Carolina -	204	50,897	2,127	97	102	30,627	1,243	187	306	81,524	3,370	284	55
56	Georgetown, " - -	8	931	39	-	-	-	-	-	8	931	39		56
57	Savannah, Georgia - -	94	29,003	1,146	-	47	19,104	745	-	141	48,107	1,891		57
58	Brunswick, " - -	17	2,561	96	1	3	304	17	1	20	2,865	113	2	58
59	St. Mark's, Florida - -	7	1,663	55	5	-	-	-	-	7	1,663	55	5	59
60	Key West, " - -	168	8,136	839	-	17	989	133	-	185	9,125	972		60

No. 12.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	FROM	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
61	Pensacola, Florida	21	2,633	161	-	1	250	9	-	25	2,873	170		61
62	Mobile, Alabama	200	48,246	2,077	-	44	17,006	717	-	244	65,292	2,794		62
63	Mississippi	684	177,257	7,562	3	208	54,772	2,778	-	892	232,029	10,340	3	63
64	Cuyahoga, Ohio	76	4,716	208	-	35	1,927	94	-	111	6,643	302		64
65	Sandusky, "	-	-	-	-	1	60	3	-	1	60	3		65
66	Detroit, Michigan	78	3,708	156	-	34	1,936	80	-	112	5,644	236		66
	Total	8,312	1,477,928	68,931	2,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	12,348	2,089,767	103,319	2,914	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 25*, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 13.

STATEMENT

OF THE

COMMERCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY,

COMMENCING ON THE

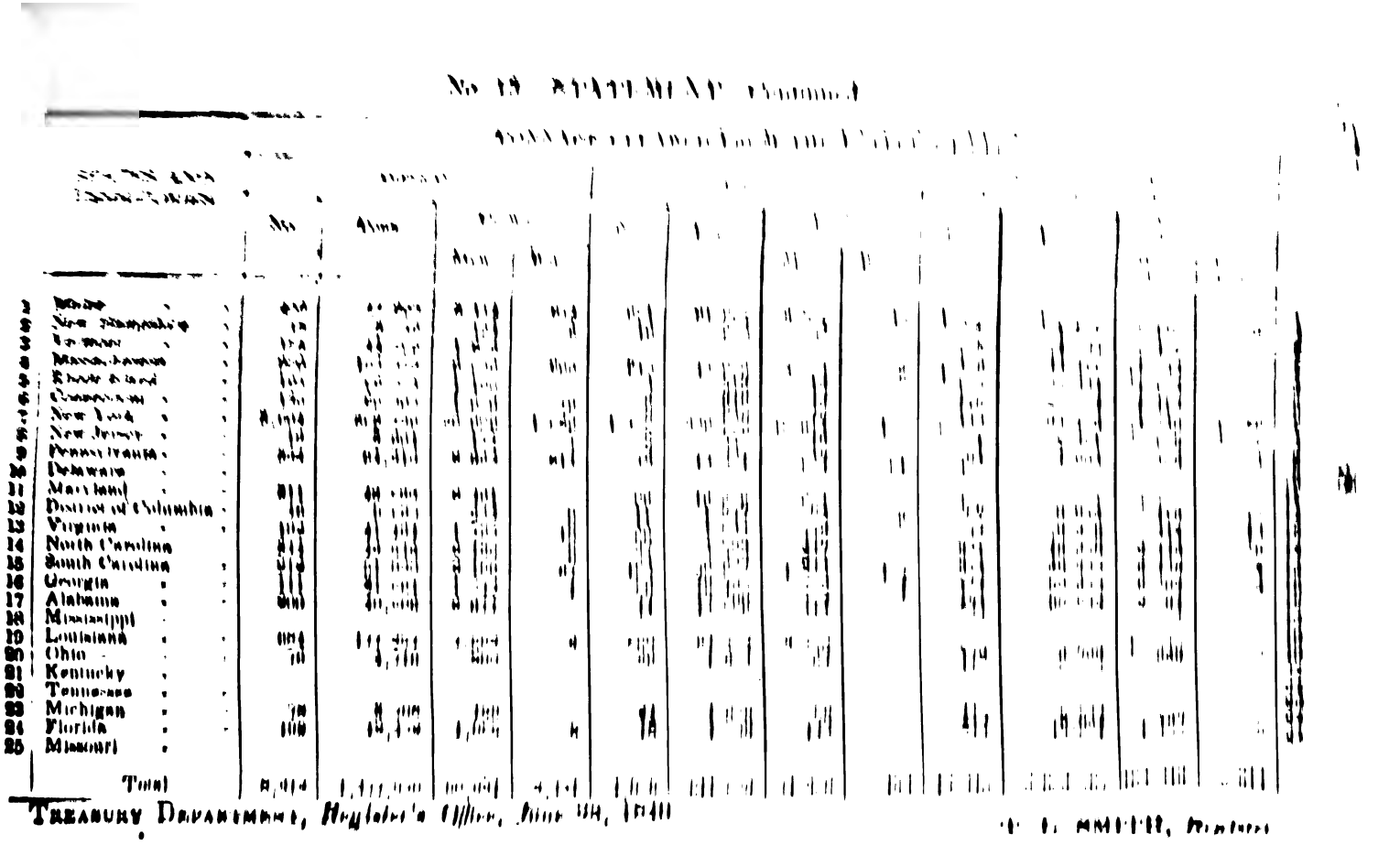
FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1838, AND ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 13.—*Statement of the commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.*

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.							
					DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total of domestic and foreign produce.	
		In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.		
1	Maine	$839,336	$143,388	$982,724	$859,213	$19,221	$878,434	$16,967	$84	$17,051	$895,485	1
2	New Hampshire	50,665	742	51,407	74,304	610	74,914	7,030	-	7,030	81,944	2
3	Vermont	413,513	-	413,513	193,886	-	193,886	-	-	-	193,886	3
4	Massachusetts	18,622,681	762,542	19,385,223	5,028,978	497,477	5,526,455	3,580,970	168,660	3,749,630	9,276,085	4
5	Rhode Island	610,431	1,626	612,057	175,808	-	175,808	9,426	-	9,426	185,234	5
6	Connecticut	442,847	3,344	446,191	583,168	58	583,226	-	-	-	583,226	6
7	New York	88,360,867	11,521,571	99,882,438	19,677,264	3,619,711	23,296,995	6,096,881	3,874,223	9,971,104	33,268,099	7
8	New Jersey	3,782	400	4,182	74,081	4,353	78,434	19,645	-	19,645	98,079	8
9	Pennsylvania	14,023,150	1,027,565	15,050,715	3,691,299	456,912	4,148,211	1,015,908	135,296	1,151,204	5,299,415	9
10	Delaware	-	-	-	8,680	-	8,680	-	-	-	8,680	10
11	Maryland	6,079,985	915,300	6,995,285	3,151,565	1,161,624	4,313,189	207,252	56,120	263,372	4,576,561	11
12	District of Columbia	105,921	26,590	132,511	432,010	65,955	497,965	5,056	696	5,752	503,717	12
13	Virginia	828,300	85,162	913,462	4,757,931	425,493	5,183,424	2,866	906	3,772	5,187,196	13
14	North Carolina	217,304	11,929	229,233	384,408	42,526	426,934	992	-	992	427,926	14
15	South Carolina	2,910,635	875,442	3,086,077	6,414,637	3,904,185	10,318,822	59,515	7,089	66,604	10,385,426	15
16	Georgia	293,745	120,242	413,987	3,990,964	1,979,479	5,970,443	-	-	-	5,970,443	16
17	Alabama	614,849	280,352	895,201	7,683,253	2,654,906	10,338,159	-	-	-	10,338,159	17
18	Mississippi											18
19	Louisiana	9,723,230	2,341,712	12,064,942	24,432,849	6,563,087	30,995,936	1,603,165	589,066	2,185,231	33,181,167	19
20	Ohio	14,309	4,971	19,280	92,510	3,344	95,854	-	-	-	95,854	20
21	Kentucky	10,480	-	10,480	3,723	-	3,723	-	-	-	3,723	21
22	Tennessee	146	-	146								22
23	Michigan	174,169	2,052	176,221	133,305	-	133,305	-	-	-	133,305	23
24	Florida	186,943	92,950	279,893	283,658	7,436	291,094	34,761	8,951	43,712	334,806	24
25	Missouri	46,964	-	46,964								25
	Total	143,674,252	18,217,880	162,092,132	82,127,514	21,406,377	103,533,891	12,660,434	4,834,091	17,494,525	121,028,416	

No. 13.- STATEMENT—Continued.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TONNAGE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES.												
		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Maine	351	50,514	2,426	155	926	61,458	3,276	48	1,277	111,972	5,702	203	1
2	New Hampshire	21	5,927	227	3	10	678	35	-	31	6,605	262	3	2
3	Vermont	186	44,811	1,268	-	-	-	-	-	186	44,811	1,268		3
4	Massachusetts	1,222	264,729	12,090	690	606	44,070	2,100	268	1,828	308,792	14,199	958	4
5	Rhode Island	137	26,024	1,303	-	6	911	38	-	143	26,935	1,341		5
6	Connecticut	129	25,317	1,585	11	10	1,064	58	-	139	26,381	1,643	11	6
7	New York	4,006	674,664	31,401	1,409	1,805	344,511	20,529	236	5,811	1,019,175	51,930	1,645	7
8	New Jersey	9	1,259	58	-	1	97	4	-	10	1,356	62		8
9	Pennsylvania	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339	9
10	Delaware													10
11	Maryland	339	58,998	2,647	1	90	19,804	971	-	429	78,802	3,618	1	11
12	District of Columbia	23	5,846	241	2	11	1,599	82	5	34	7,445	323	7	12
13	Virginia	87	14,715	674	-	37	6,065	343	-	124	20,780	1,017		13
14	North Carolina	153	18,168	971	13	30	2,474	184	2	183	20,642	1,155	15	14
15	South Carolina	146	26,529	1,263	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	240	54,196	2,437	249	15
16	Georgia	56	11,516	449	1	50	20,433	782	-	106	31,949	1,231	1	16
17	Alabama	128	21,857	1,053	-	45	17,408	724	-	173	39,265	1,777		17
18	Mississippi													18
19	Louisiana	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,948	-	822	183,165	8,758	3	19
20	Ohio	64	4,330	200	-	34	1,863	90	-	98	6,193	290		20
21	Kentucky													21
22	Tennessee													22
23	Michigan	43	2,906	96	-	39	2,462	99	-	82	4,668	195		23
24	Florida	180	10,449	900	13	14	1,119	150	-	194	11,568	1,050	13	24
25	Missouri													25
	Total	8,336	1,491,279	68,922	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 4th, 1841

No. 14—A.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

ONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 14

Abstract of the tonnage of the several districts of

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, under twenty tons.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.
	Tons and 95ths.					
Passamaquoddy, Maine	951 27	1,218 06	9,970 03	–	67 42	92 65
Machias, "	525 57	579 61	9,666 34	–	46 78	91 10
Frenchman's Bay, "	2,047 42	495 47	14,364 82	–	80 73	193 28
Penobscot, "	5,807 53	332 64	27,642 34	–	585 03	602 12
Belfast, "	4,012 63	937 27	28,448 93	–	490 75	115 89
Waldoborough, "	10,593 15	875 35	32,053 92	–	92 76	1,510 44
Wiscasset, "	2,305 42	528 74	8,768 10	–	–	–
Bath, "	25,975 19	967 11	20,016 89	–	91 50	380 35
Portland, "	32,781 44	3,790 50	18,129 83	–	149 24	319 49
Saco, "	282 85	226 46	1,795 30	–	81 90	–
Kennebunk, "	6,320 54	946 31	3,577 00	–	–	85 23
York, "	–	–	1,009 35	–	–	58 58
Portsmouth, N. H.	17,095 58	2,448 01	9,549 28	–	5 64	125 46
Newburyport, Mass.	12,132 01	1,040 49	9,972 25	–	–	76 48
Ipswich, "	–	–	3,094 84	–	6 33	65 23
Gloucester, "	1,783 41	145 00	14,590 14	–	–	868 19
Salem, "	20,825 77	534 64	13,689 56	–	–	–
Marblehead, "	2,135 23	57 00	9,601 77	–	109 89	40 81
Boston, "	119,868 62	18,679 12	64,605 80	–	161 14	301 09
Plymouth, "	11,015 31	–	14,773 23	–	45 32	114 74
Dighton, "	1,202 28	343 94	7,105 52	–	157 64	–
New Bedford, "	48,199 24	934 83	37,092 47	–	92 64	205 47
Barnstable, "	3,044 81	689 83	48,688 59	–	203 15	165 45
Edgartown, "	3,371 05	707 87	1,618 22	395 74	132 13	–
Nantucket "	24,858 85	305 77	6,461 13	–	14 51	48 75
Providence, R. Island	10,651 36	550 66	7,078 31	–	128 35	–
Bristol, "	10,301 68	–	5,121 35	–	–	–
Newport, "	4,926 15	366 01	5,063 17	–	215 68	170 28
Middletown, Conn.	635 77	188 04	12,077 84	–	235 43	–
New London, "	16,868 84	563 67	24,365 48	–	200 11	1,015 36
New Haven, "	3,804 77	677 45	7,004 65	–	232 42	58 15
Fairfield, "	–	–	14,959 24	–	–	32 77
Vermont, Vermont	–	–	4,232 37	–	–	–
Champlain, N. York	–	–	959 62	–	–	–
Sackett's Harbor, "	–	–	3,760 57	–	–	–
Oswego, "	–	–	7,038 78	–	–	–
Niagara, "	–	–	230 89	–	–	–
Genesee, "	–	–	471 24	–	–	–
Oswegatchie, "	–	–	1,018 61	–	–	–
Buffalo Creek, "	–	–	4,916 00	–	–	–
Sag Harbor, "	4,850 36	238 50	14,141 21	–	263 45	104 55
New York, "	160,084 90	23,481 60	237,024 72	–	9,447 77	261 74
Cape Vincent, "	–	–	116 82	–	–	–
Perth Amboy, N. J.	595 92	57 63	13,971 90	–	378 25	–
Bridgetown, "	–	–	13,547 92	–	590 80	–
Burlington, "	–	–	3,074 66	–	53 40	–
Camden, "	–	–	4,064 30	–	–	–
Newark, "	280 30	276 75	5,567 38	–	298 00	–
Little Egg Harbor, "	–	–	4,437 91	–	–	–
Great Egg Harbor, "	–	–	15,470 93	–	144 52	–
Philadelphia, Penn.	40,441 17	8,127 75	45,850 18	–	2,442 89	–

—A.

the United States on the last day of September, 1839.

Aggregate of each district.	Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
	Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
	Tons and 95ths.						
12,299 50	-	-	8,954 84	388 21	626 88		
10,909 50	-	-	9,512 37	56 78	97 14		
17,180 76	-	-	13,519 44	509 80	335 53		
34,959 71	-	-	25,331 69	1,580 47	730 13		
33,925 62	-	-	26,430 25	1,732 70	285 93		
45,125 72	-	-	32,053 92				
11,602 31	318 18	-	6,100 15	2,423 91	243 94		
47,431 04	-	-	18,452 38	1,564 51	-	-	575 14
55,163 60	-	-	13,888 50	3,436 08	798 25		
2,386 61	-	-	1,556 80	238 45			
10,239 13	-	-	2,654 69	888 02	34 24		
1,061 87	-	-	647 39	327 50	34 41		
29,224 07	-	-	3,252 84	5,419 34	877 05		
23,221 26	329 45	-	3,084 54	2,642 77	4,244 84		
3,166 45	-	-	3,094 84				
17,386 67	-	-	-	5,090 81	9,499 28		
35,050 07	-	-	10,340 21	3,258 60	190 70		
11,944 80	-	-	8,351 75	1,162 60	87 37		
203,615 82	-	-	54,885 36	4,189 17	5,531 27		
25,948 65	-	-	11,284 68	1,981 81	1,506 64		
8,809 48	1,610 84	-	6,567 64	208 10	329 73		
86,524 75	63,860 87	-	30,826 49	6,096 86	26 40	212 62	57 01
52,791 93	2,615 67	-	19,613 17	18,571 68	10,503 69		
6,225 11	4,065 57	-	1,887 94	126 02			
31,689 20	26,555 81	-	6,176 70	57 31	-	227 07	171 20
18,408 73	1,085 46	-	6,920 58	157 68	-	-	487 00
15,493 08	1,446 34	-	5,121 35				
10,741 35	2,177 29	-	4,457 62	605 50	-	-	211 11
13,137 18	-	-	12,019 20	58 64	-	-	796 29
43,013 56	14,748 03	-	22,270 55	2,094 88	-	-	346 45
11,771 54	-	-	6,956 39	48 26	-	-	784 10
14,992 06	-	-	14,959 94				
4,232 37	-	-	4,232 37	-	-	-	1,364 42
959 62	-	-	959 62				
3,760 57	-	-	3,760 57	-	-	-	196 80
7,038 78	-	-	7,038 78	-	-	-	629 20
230 89	-	-	230 89	-	-	-	230 89
471 24	-	-	471 24	-	-	-	139 00
1,018 61	-	-	1,018 61	-	-	-	508 62
4,916 00	-	-	4,916 00				
19,597 17	10,580 90	-	13,890 70	390 46	-	-	29 87
430,300 88	2,460 49	306 79	237,024 72	-	-	-	30,348 57
116 82	-	-	116 82				
15,003 80	-	-	13,971 90	-	-	-	2,498 47
14,068 77	-	-	13,547 92				
3,198 11	-	-	3,074 66				
4,064 30	-	-	4,064 30	-	-	-	1,136 57
6,422 48	-	-	5,567 38	-	-	-	291 55
4,437 91	-	-	4,437 91				
15,615 50	-	-	15,470 93				
96,86 209	-	-	45,860 18	-	-	-	4,894 55

No. 14.—A—

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.
	Tons and 95ths.					
Presqu'isle, Penn.	–	–	3,632 37	–	–	–
Pittsburg, "	–	–	11,864 71	–	–	–
Wilmington, Del.	874 18	215 56	15,493 80	–	190 49	–
New Castle, "	–	–	2,529 06	–	–	–
Baltimore, Md.	27,881 30	5,714 55	37,321 12	–	616 12	–
Oxford, "	–	–	13,043 30	–	232 8	–
Vienna, "	340 01	–	14,126 94	–	1,105 92	–
Snowhill, "	–	–	7,349 75	–	438 59	–
Annapolis, "	–	–	4,005 61	–	445 19	–
St. Mary's, "	–	–	3,373 57	–	209 04	–
Georgetown, Dist. Col.	1,700 47	1,092 89	7,394 77	–	94 66	–
Alexandria, "	4,651 92	1,106 86	6,610 17	–	490 32	–
Norfolk, Virginia	1,918 92	1,325 78	10,959 80	–	868 08	–
Petersburg, "	1,895 38	52 11	1,410 56	256 35	–	–
Richmond, "	2,660 38	612 91	3,135 35	–	–	–
Yorktown, "	–	–	884 52	–	141 10	–
East River, "	323 16	–	5,180 10	–	205 20	–
Tappahannock, "	560 48	–	5,568 71	–	256 55	–
Yeocomico, "	–	–	3,069 55	–	111 92	–
Folly Landing, "	–	–	4,168 52	–	1,095 03	–
Cherrystone, "	60 04	–	2,856 07	–	140 23	–
Wheeling, "	–	–	2,268 74	–	–	–
Wilmington, N. C.	3,079 19	5,553 85	3,158 75	–	148 51	–
Newbern, "	1,269 21	623 74	1,204 44	–	314 62	–
Washington, "	538 51	1,479 31	1,896 73	–	776 94	–
Edenton, "	623 28	1,515 38	2,964 60	–	1,467 13	–
Camden, "	516 19	410 52	5,640 37	–	397 09	–
Beaufort, "	–	–	1,304 85	–	416 07	–
Plymouth, "	504 15	963 71	1,081 10	–	–	–
Ocracock, "	45 12	1,295 47	1,631 22	–	50 60	–
Charleston, S. C.	8,350 68	7,443 76	12,165 28	1,271 14	19 56	–
Georgetown, "	–	1,500 87	2,662 77	–	–	–
Beaufort, "						
Savannah, Georgia	4,354 06	6,789 46	6,270 00	–	185 02	–
Sunbury, "						
Brunswick, "	–	423 74	677 11	–	96 00	–
St. Mary's, "	1,058 40	401 80	734 28	–	12 86	–
Cuyahoga, Ohio	–	–	8,741 60	–	–	–
Cincinnati, "	–	–	9,159 47	–	–	–
Sandusky, "	–	–	3,186 14	–	–	–
Miami, "	–	–	2,858 31	–	–	–
St. Louis, Missouri	–	–	9,735 00	–	–	–
Nashville, Tennessee	–	–	4,240 94	–	–	–
Louisville, Kentucky	–	–	8,125 87	–	–	–
Detroit, Michigan	–	–	10,015 89	–	153 86	–
Michilimackinac, "	–	–	829 79	–	–	–
Mobile, Alabama	3,632 54	5,539 22	11,997 60	–	572 51	–
Pearl River, Louisiana						
New Orleans, "	16,463 78	21,451 04	66,884 06	–	4,277 43	–
Teche, "						
Pensacola, Florida	191 00	692 24	1,553 52	–	605 03	–
St. Augustine, "						
St. Mark's, "						
Appalachicola, "	894 40	743 10	2,268 80	–	–	–
Key West, "	927 52	771 08	828 14	97 18	100 57	–
	695,922 04	138,322 50	1,219,881 55	2,020 46	33,241 20	7,091 01

Continued.

Aggregate of each district.	Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
	Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
			Tons and 95ths.				
3,632 37	–	–	3,632 37	–	–	–	1,119 89
11,864 71	–	–	11,864 71	–	–	–	11,864 71
16,774 13	–	–	15,493 80	–	–	–	373 60
2,529 06	–	–	2,529 06				
71,533 14	–	–	37,321 12	–	–	–	7,754 03
13,276 21	–	–	13,043 30				
15,572 92	–	–	14,126 94				
7,788 39	–	–	7,394 75				
4,450 80	–	–	4,005 61	–	–	–	336 42
3,582 61	–	–	3,373 57				
10,282 89	–	–	7,394 77	–	–	–	1,123 35
12,859 37	–	–	6,610 17	–	–	–	984 16
15,072 68	–	–	10,959 80	–	–	–	1,209 85
3,614 45	–	–	1,666 91				
6,409 24	–	–	3,135 85	–	–	–	147 76
1,025 62	–	–	884 52				
5,608 46	–	–	5,180 10				
6,385 79	–	–	5,568 71				
3,181 52	–	–	3,069 55				
5,263 55	–	–	4,168 52				
3,056 34	–	–	2,856 07				
2,268 74	–	–	2,268 74	–	–	–	2,268 74
11,940 40	–	–	3,158 75	–	–	–	811 46
3,412 14	–	–	1,204 44				
4,691 59	–	–	1,896 73				
6,570 44	–	–	2,964 60				
6,994 22	–	–	5,640 37				
1,720 92	–	–	1,304 85				
2,549 01	–	–	1,081 10				
3,022 46	–	–	1,631 22				
29,350 52	–	74 00	13,436 42	–	–	–	3,984 05
4,163 69	–	–	2,662 77				
17,598 51	–	2,217 87	6,270 00	–	–	–	4,294 91
1,196 85	–	–	677 11	–	–	–	408 03
2,197 44	–	–	724 28				
8,721 60	–	–	8,721 60	–	–	–	3,917 46
9,159 47	–	–	9,159 47	–	–	–	9,159 47
3,186 14	–	–	3,186 14	–	–	–	2,272 67
2,858 31	–	–	2,858 31	–	–	–	1,801 30
9,735 00	–	–	9,735 00	–	–	–	9,735 00
4,240 94	–	–	4,240 94	–	–	–	4,240 94
8,125 87	–	–	8,125 87	–	–	–	8,125 87
10,169 50	–	–	10,015 89	–	–	–	2,128 93
829 79	–	–	829 79				
21,742 00	–	236 54	11,997 60	–	–	–	3,714 06
109,076 36	–	2,314 93	66,884 06	–	–	–	61,213 67
3,041 79	–	–	1,553 52				
3,906 35	–	–	2,268 80	–	–	–	1,559 67
2,724 54	–	–	925 32				
2,096,478 81	131,845 25	5,149 28	1,120,310 68	65,167 67	35,983 87	439 69	189,878 71

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the comparative 1839,

DR.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
1839.				
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners in the year 1839 -	5,768 87	-	-	5,768 87
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy in the year 1839	4,811 61	3,284 20	-	8,095 81
To amount of tonnage lost at sea in the year 1839 - -	16,668 63	4,445 58	-	21,114 26
September 30.				
To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, marked A	834,244 54	1,221,902 06	40,332 21	2,096,478 81
To this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from the transfer of registered whale-ships to the account of enrolled tonnage, and in corrections made in the registered tonnage	16,163 58	-	-	16,163 58
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,631 48

NOTE.—*The increase of the registered tonnage is shown as follows:*

	Registered vessels.					Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.	Tons. 95ths.
Built during the year 1839 -	79	42	48	4	5	55,065 47
Sold to foreigners - -	2	13	32	3	-	5,768 87
Lost at sea - - -	25	28	21	4	-	16,668 63
Condemned as unseaworthy -	4	11	10	-	-	4,811 61
Difference in favor of increased registered results - -	48	-	-	-	5	27,816 26
	79	-	-	-	5	55,065 47

The difference in the registered tonnage above, brought down - - -	16,163 58
The actual increase of tonnage appears to be - - - - -	100,839 01
	117,002 59

amount of tonnage from the 30th September, 1838, to the 30th September, inclusive.

Cr.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
1838—*September* 30. By balance, per statement for the year 1838 - - -	822,591 86	1,133,999 01	39,048 88	1,995,639 80
1839—*September* 30. By amount of tonnage built, registered, enrolled, and licensed, in the year 1839 - -	55,065 47	65,922 82	-	120,988 34
By this difference, being an increase in the enrolled tonnage	-	29,710 01	-	29,710 01
By this difference, being an increase in the licensed tonnage under 20 tons - - - -	-	-	1,283 28	1,283 28
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 48

Note.—*The increase of enrolled tonnage is shown as follows:*

	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Tons. 95ths.
Built during the year 1839 -	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82
Sold to foreigners - -						
Lost at sea - - -	2	4	30	4	-	4,445 58
Condemned as unseaworthy -	-	1	15	9	10	3,284 20
Difference in favor of increased enrolled vessels - -	2	42	346	105	110	58,193 04
	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82

Difference in favor of new registered vessels, brought over - - -	27,816 26
Difference in favor of new enrolled vessels, brought down - - -	58,193 04
Difference in favor of enrolled tonnage, brought down - - - -	29,710 01
Difference in favor of licensed tonnage under 20 tons, brought down - -	1,283 28
	117,002 59

No. 14—A.—ABSTRACT—Continued.

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1839.

			Tons and 95ths.
REGISTERED TONNAGE.			
The registered vessels employed in the foreign trade for the year 1839			834,244 54
ENROLLED AND LICENSED VESSELS.			
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade for the year 1839	1,190,310 68		
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade for the year 1839	33,241 20		
		1,153,551 88	
FISHING VESSELS.			
The enrolled vessels employed in the cod fishery	65,167 67		
Do. do. mackerel fishery	35,983 87		
Do. do. whale fishery	439 69		
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	7,091 01		
		108,682 24	
Total		2,096,478 81	
The registered and enrolled vessels in the whale fishery during the year 1839			131,845 25

		Tons and 95ths
The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 30th of September, 1839, is stated at		2,096,478 81
Whereof:		
Permanent registered tonnage	695,922 04	
Temporary registered tonnage	138,322 50	
Total registered tonnage		834,244 54
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage	1,219,881 55	
Temporary enrolled and licensed tonnage	2,020 46	
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage		1,221,902 06
Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade	33,241 20	
Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	7,091 01	
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons		40,332 21
		2,096,478 81
Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade	1,120,310 68	
Do. do. cod fishery	65,167 67	
Do. do. mackerel fishery	35,983 87	
Do. do. whale fishery	439 69	
	1,221,902 06	

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, as above stated, amounting to 1,120,310 68 tons, there were employed in steam navigation 189,878 71 tons.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June* 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 15.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

A CONDENSED VIEW

OF THE

TONNAGE OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

ON THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 15.

Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy, Maine	2,169 35	10,130 15	12,299 50
Machias, "	1,105 23	9,804 27	10,909 50
Frenchman's Bay, "	2,542 89	14,637 82	17,180 76
Penobscot, "	6,130 21	28,829 49	34,959 70
Belfast, "	4,949 90	28,985 67	33,935 62
Waldoboro', "	11,468 50	33,656 22	45,125 72
Wiscasset, "	2,834 21	8,768 10	11,602 31
Bath, "	26,942 30	20,488 69	47,431 04
Portland, "	36,571 94	18,591 61	55,163 61
Saco, "	509 36	1,877 25	2,386 61
Kennebunk, "	6,566 85	3,662 23	10,229 13
York, "	–	1,061 87	1,061 87
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	19,543 59	9,680 45	29,224 07
Newburyport, Massachusetts	13,172 50	10,048 73	23,221 28
Ipswich, "	–	3,166 45	3,166 45
Gloucester, "	1,928 41	15,458 26	17,386 67
Salem, "	21,350 46	13,689 56	35,040 07
Marblehead, "	2,192 23	9,752 57	11,944 80
Boston, "	138,547 74	65,068 08	203,615 82
Plymouth, "	11,015 31	14,933 34	25,948 65
Dighton, "	1,546 27	7,263 21	8,809 48
New Bedford, "	49,134 12	37,390 63	86,524 75
Barnstable, "	3,734 69	49,057 24	52,791 93
Edgartown, "	4,078 92	2,146 14	6,225 11
Nantucket, "	25,164 67	6,524 48	31,689 20
Providence, Rhode Island	11,202 07	7,201 66	18,408 73
Bristol, "	10,301 68	5,121 35	15,423 08
Newport, "	5,292 16	5,449 19	10,741 35
Middletown, Connecticut	823 18	12,313 32	13,137 18
New London, "	17,432 56	25,581 00	43,013 56
New Haven, "	4,482 27	7,289 27	11,771 54
Fairfield, "	–	14,992 06	14,992 06
Vermont, Vermont	–	4,232 37	4,232 37
Champlain, New York	–	959 62	959 62
Sackett's Harbor, "	–	3,760 57	3,760 57
Oswego, "	–	7,038 78	7,038 78
Niagara, "	–	230 89	230 89
Genesee, "	–	471 24	471 24
Oswegatchie, "	–	1,018 61	1,018 61
Buffalo Creek, "	–	4,916 00	4,916 00
Sag Harbor, "	5,088 86	14,508 26	19,597 17
New York, "	183,566 55	246,734 33	430,300 88
Cape Vincent, "	–	116 82	116 82
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	653 65	14,350 20	15,003 80
Bridgetown, "	–	14,068 77	14,068 77
Camden, "	–	4,064 30	4,064 30
Newark, "	557 10	5,865 38	6,422 48
Burlington, "	–	3,128 11	3,128 11
Little Egg Harbor, "	–	4,437 91	4,437 91
Great Egg Harbor, "	–	15,615 50	15,615 50
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	48,568 92	48,293 12	96,862 09
Presqu' isle, "	–	3,632 37	3,632 37
Pittsburg, "	–	11,864 71	11,864 71
Wilmington, Delaware	1,089 74	15,684 34	16,774 13
New Castle, "	–	2,529 06	2,529 06

No. 15.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
Baltimore, Maryland	33,595 85	37,937 24	71,533 14
Oxford, "	–	13,276 21	13,276 21
Vienna, "	340 01	15,232 91	15,572 92
Snow Hill, "	–	7,788 39	7,788 39
Annapolis, "	–	4,450 80	4,450 80
St. Mary's, "	–	3,582 61	3,582 61
Georgetown, District of Columbia	2,793 41	7,489 49	10,282 89
Alexandria, "	5,758 83	7,100 49	12,859 37
Norfolk, Virginia	3,244 75	11,827 88	15,072 68
Petersburg, "	1,947 49	1,666 91	3,614 45
Richmond, "	3,273 34	3,135 85	6,409 24
Yorktown, "	–	1,025 62	1,025 62
East River, "	323 16	5,385 30	5,608 46
Tappahannock, "	560 48	5,825 31	6,385 79
Folly Landing, "	–	5,263 55	5,263 55
Yeocomico, "	–	3,181 52	3,181 52
Cherrystone, "	60 04	2,996 30	3,056 34
Wheeling, "	–	2,268 74	2,268 74
Wilmington, North Carolina	8,633 09	3,307 31	11,940 40
Newbern, "	1,893 03	1,519 11	3,412 41
Washington, "	2,017 82	2,673 72	4,691 59
Edenton, "	2,138 66	4,431 73	6,570 44
Camden, "	956 71	6,037 46	6,994 22
Beaufort, "	–	1,720 92	1,720 92
Plymouth, "	1,467 86	1,081 10	2,549 01
Ocracock, "	1,340 50	1,081 82	3,022 46
Charleston, South Carolina	15,794 49	13,456 03	29,250 52
Georgetown, "	1,500 87	2,662 77	4,163 69
Beaufort, "			
Savannah, Georgia	11,143 52	6,455 02	17,598 54
Sunbury, "			
Brunswick, "	423 74	723 11	1,146 85
Hardwick, "			
St. Mary's "	1,460 25	737 19	2,197 44
Cuyahoga, Ohio	–	8,721 60	8,721 60
Sandusky, "	–	3,186 14	3,186 14
Cincinnati, "	–	9,159 47	9,159 47
Miami, "	–	2,858 34	2,858 34
Nashville, Tennessee	–	4,240 94	4,240 94
Louisville, Kentucky	–	8,125 87	8,125 87
St. Louis, Missouri	–	9,735 00	9,735 00
Detroit, Michigan	–	10,169 80	10,169 80
Michilimackinac, "	–	829 79	829 79
Mobile, Alabama	9,171 76	12,570 19	21,742 00
Pearl River, Louisiana			
New Orleans, "	37,914 82	71,161 49	109,076 36
Teché, "			
Pensacola, Florida	883 24	2,158 55	3,041 79
St. Augustine, "			
Appalachicola, "	1,637 50	2,268 80	2,906 35
St. Mark's, "			
Key West, "	1,698 60	1,025 89	2,724 54
Total	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 16.

STATEMENT

OF THE

NUMBER AND CLASS OF VESSELS BUILT

IN

EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 16.

Statement showing the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops	Steam-boats.		Tons. 95ths
MAINE.							
Passamaquoddy	1	2	3	–	–	6	1,058 50
Machias	1	1	6	–	–	8	1,305 73
Frenchman's Bay	–	–	6	–	–	6	512 61
Penobscot	1	5	14	–	–	20	2,521 35
Belfast	2	3	11	–	–	16	2,293 60
Waldoborough	4	10	14	–	1	29	5,420 92
Wiscasset	–	1	3	–	–	4	492 46
Bath	7	9	4	–	2	22	6,464 23
Portland	7	17	5	–	–	29	6,175 16
Saco							
Kennebunk	3	–	2	–	–	5	1,460 79
York							
Total	26	48	68	–	3	145	27,705 60
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
Portsmouth	5	–	2	–	–	7	2,786 51
Total	5	–	2	–	–	7	2,786 51
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Newburyport	6	–	8	–	–	14	3,242 31
Ipswich	–	–	23	–	–	23	1,045 16
Gloucester	–	–	9	–	–	9	392 80
Salem							
Marblehead	–	–	3	–	–	3	286 59
Boston	17	10	7	–	–	34	11,625 43
Plymouth	5	2	14	–	–	21	3,767 30
Dighton	–	–	8	1	–	9	689 46
New Bedford	2	1	3	–	–	6	1,103 15
Barnstable	–	1	25	–	–	26	1,877 66
Edgartown							
Nantucket	1	–	–	–	–	1	416 24
Total	31	14	100	1	–	146	24,446 30
RHODE ISLAND.							
Providence	2	2	1	–	–	5	1,043 19
Bristol							
Newport	–	2	1	1	–	4	453 13
Total	2	4	2	1	–	9	1,496 32

No. 16.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops	Steamboats.		Tons. 95ths
CONNECTICUT.							
Middletown	–	1	11	4	–	16	1,536 68
New London	–	–	3	10	–	13	589 90
New Haven	1	–	3	2	–	6	644 48
Fairfield							
Total	1	1	17	16	–	35	2,771 11
NEW YORK.							
Sackett's Harbor	–	–	1	–	–	1	56 21
Oswego	–	–	8	–	1	9	1,125 01
Genesee							
Oswegatchie							
Sag Harbor	–	–	–	2	–	2	81 85
Buffalo Creek							
New York	10	7	17	44	16	94	16,688 32
Cape Vincent							
Total	10	7	26	46	17	106	17,951 44
NEW JERSEY.							
Perth Amboy	–	–	5	4	1	10	1,083 66
Bridgetown	–	–	10	3	–	13	1,336 06
Camden	–	–	–	12	8	20	1,142 76
Newark	–	–	3	2	–	5	459 01
Burlington	–	–	–	2	1	3	217 48
Little Egg Harbor	–	–	2	–	–	2	197 63
Great Egg Harbor	–	1	17	1	–	19	2,343 05
Total	–	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Philadelphia	4	7	14	13	4	42	5,086 37
Presqu'isle							
Pittsburg	–	–	–	–	7	7	1,197 20
Total	4	7	14	13	11	49	6,283 57
DELAWARE.							
Wilmington	–	–	9	7	–	16	1,221 05
New Castle							
Total	–	–	9	7	–	16	1,221 05

No. 16.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs	Sloops	Steamboats.		Tons. 95ths
MARYLAND.							
Baltimore	3	7	52	–	5	67	9,807 08
Oxford	–	–	25	–	–	25	1,462 08
Vienna	–	–	20	–	–	20	1,130 72
Snow Hill	–	–	15	–	–	15	580 72
Annapolis	–	–	1	–	–	1	77 00
St. Mary's	–	–	1	–	–	1	36 00
Total	3	7	114	–	5	129	13,093 53
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
Georgetown	–	–	–	10	–	10	304 75
Alexandria	1	–	1	–	2	4	910 46
Total	1	–	1	10	2	14	1,215 26
VIRGINIA.							
Norfolk	–	–	3	–	–	3	211 33
Petersburg							
Richmond							
Yorktown							
East River	–	–	3	–	–	3	156 53
Tappahannock	–	–	3	–	–	3	344 40
Yeocomico							
Folly Landing							
Cherrystone							
Wheeling	–	–	–	–	1	1	114 00
Total	–	–	9	–	1	10	826 31
OHIO.							
Cuyahoga	–	–	1	–	–	1	46 62
Sandusky	–	–	1	–	2	3	1,217 93
Cincinnati	–	–	–	–	38	38	4,863 83
Miami	–	–	–	–	2	2	463 87
Total	–	–	2	–	42	44	6,593 40
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Wilmington	–	–	1	–	–	1	70 87
Newbern	–	–	1	–	–	1	25 13
Washington	–	–	5	–	–	5	273 01
Edenton							
Camden	–	–	6	2	–	8	268 67
Beaufort	–	–	5	–	–	5	391 80
Plymouth	–	–	2	–	–	2	148 16
Ocracock	–	–	3	–	–	3	171 48
Total	–	–	23	2	–	25	1,349 27

No. 16.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops	Steamboats.		Tons. 95ths.
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Charleston	–	–	3	–	1	4	442 70
Georgetown							
Total	–	–	3	–	1	4	442 70
GEORGIA.							
Savannah	–	–	2	–	5	7	873 10
Brunswick							
St. Mary's							
Total	–	–	2	–	5	7	873 10
MICHIGAN.							
Detroit	–	–	3	–	4	7	583 29
Total	–	–	3	–	4	7	583 29
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	–	–	–	–	5	5	939 00
Total	–	–	–	–	5	5	939 00
KENTUCKY.							
Louisville	–	–	–	–	11	11	2,101 50
Total	–	–	–	–	11	11	2,101 50
TENNESSEE.							
Nashville	–	–	–	–	3	3	497 05
Total	–	–	–	–	3	3	497 05
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	–	–	6	1	4	11	862 13
Total	–	–	6	1	4	11	862 13
FLORIDA.							
Appalachicola	–	–	–	–	1	1	152 74
Pensacola	–	–	1	1	–	2	25 06
Total	–	–	1	1	1	3	180 80

No. 16—Continued.

Recapitulation of the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

STATES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam boats.		Tons. 95ths.
Maine	26	48	68	–	3	145	27,705 60
New Hampshire	5	–	2	–	–	7	2,786 51
Massachusetts	31	14	100	1	–	146	24,446 30
Rhode Island	2	4	2	1	–	9	1,496 39
Connecticut	1	1	17	16	–	35	2,771 11
New York	10	7	26	46	17	106	17,951 44
New Jersey	–	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
Pennsylvania	4	7	14	13	11	49	6,283 57
Delaware	–	–	9	7	–	16	1,221 05
Maryland	3	7	114	–	5	129	13,093 53
District of Columbia	1	–	1	10	2	14	1,215 26
Virginia	–	–	9	–	1	10	826 31
North Carolina	–	–	23	2	–	25	1,349 27
South Carolina	–	–	3	–	1	4	442 70
Georgia	–	–	2	–	5	7	873 10
Ohio	–	–	2	–	42	44	6,592 40
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	3	3	497 05
Alabama							
Mississippi							
Louisiana	–	–	6	1	4	11	863 13
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	11	11	2,101 50
Missouri	–	–	–	–	5	5	939 00
Michigan	–	–	3	–	4	7	583 22
Florida	–	–	1	1	1	3	180 82
Total	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,968 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 17.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE

REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED TONNAGE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

FROM 1815 TO 1839, INCLUSIVE.

No. 17.

A comparative view of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States, from 1815 *to* 1839, *inclusive.*

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.		
1815 - - -	854,294 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816 - - -	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817 - - -	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818 - - -	606,088 64	609,095 51	1,225,184 20
1819 - - -	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 61
1820 - - -	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821 - - -	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822 - - -	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823 - - -	639,920 76	696,644 87	1,336,565 63
1824 - - -	669,972 60	719,190 37	1,389,163 02
1825 - - -	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,110 77
1826 - - -	739,978 15	796,211 68	1,534,190 83
1827 - - -	747,170 44	873,437 34	1,620,607 78
1828 - - -	812,619 37	928,772 50	1,741,391 87
1829 - - -	650,142 88	610,654 88	1,260,977 81
1830 - - -	576,475 33	615,310 10	1,191,776 43
1831 - - -	620,451 92	647,394 32	1,267,846 29
1832 - - -	686,980 77	752,460 39	1,439,450 21
1833 - - -	750,026 72	856,123 22	1,601,149 94
1834 - - -	857,438 42	901,468 67	1,758,907 14
1835 - - -	885,821 60	939,118 49	1,824,940 14
1836 - - -	897,774 51	984,328 14	1,892,102 65
1837 - - -	810,447 29	1,086,238 40	1,896,685 69
1838 - - -	822,591 89	1,173,047 89	1,995,639 80
1839 - - -	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

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TO

THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Index to the preceding statements of commerce and navigation, for the year ending September 30th, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce.
			Free goods.	Other.	
A.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
Adzes and axes	–	34			
Ale, beer, porter, and cider	–	60	–	172	226
Almonds	16	–	159		
Alum	–	98			
Animals for breed, and other	10				
Anatomical preparations	8				
Antimony, regulus of	8				
Anchors	–	90			
Anvils	–	90	–	190	
Apothecaries' vials	–	108			
Apparatus, philosophical	6				
Apples	–	–	–	–	230
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hides and skins	10	–	134		
Unwrought clay	8				
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Unmanufactured wood	10	–	134		
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Vices	–	34	–	154	
W.					
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plated, not specified	–	42			
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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 26, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 379.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the claims of John Mitchell and B. F. Fox, report:

That the claimants, on the 22d of August, 1835, entered into a contract with Martin Gordon, as commissioner of the United States, appointed to superintend the erection of the building for the Branch Mint at New Orleans, by which they agreed to erect and complete the same, in conformity to the plans submitted at the time, for the sum of $182,000; that, in December following, the plan was modified by Dr. Patterson, the director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and the changes suggested by Dr. Patterson were sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the assurance that they were such as would evidently *diminish* the cost of the building. The plans, as modified, were afterward exhibited and explained by Dr. Patterson to General Gordon, the commissioner, who concurred in the expediency of the alteration; but it now appears that, owing to the looseness of the instructions given by Dr. Patterson to General Gordon, or some misunderstanding of them, not only the additional work required by the modification of the plan was performed by the contractors, but also the work specified in the original contract and plans, which the proposed alterations rendered unnecessary, and which it was intended should be dispensed with.

Notwithstanding the extravagance and unnecessary expense which have attended these alterations, the committee think it would be unreasonable and unjust, on the part of the United States, to withhold from the claimants whatever sum may be found due them upon a fair settlement of their accounts; they having performed the labor, and furnished the materials, at the request and under the superintendence of an authorized agent of the Government.

The committee, therefore, report a bill for their relief, and recommend its passage.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

THE CLAIMS OF WALLIS AND ARTHUR, AND OTHERS,

FOR

Compensation for rations furnished to, and the use of wagons, &c. by, the Missouri volunteers, who were called into the service of the United States, in 1836, *against the Sac and Iowa Indians.*

March 16, 1840.
Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
June 26, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Liberty, Clay Co., Missouri,
February 18, 1840.

Honored Sir: In the month of July of 1836, the Sac and Iowa Indians located on our frontier became very troublesome to the frontier citizens; so much so, that the commander-in-chief of our State ordered the raising of 200 mounted volunteers, who were raised and mustered into service, and continued patrolling the frontier 18 days, under the command of Col. Shubael Allen, of our county. Provisions for the campaign being first necessary, the colonel concluded to let the furnishing of rations to the lowest bidder. The undersigned, who now address you, were the lowest bidders; and had necessarily to expend a great deal of money for the purchase of the rations necessary, which they calculated the General Government would replace in a very short time. But, owing to the neglect of some of the officers, no action of Congress has yet been had on the subject; owing, we suppose, to a neglect in forwarding the report of the campaign. We have suffered great inconvenience for want of the funds expended; and have earnestly to request you would examine the report of Col. Shubael Allen, (who has sent this day all the papers belonging to the campaign to you,) and use your exertion in having an appropriation made for their speedy payment; and, by so doing, you will confer a lasting favor on your friends addressing you, as also a number of your constituents, soldiers, interested therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MICH. ARTHUR,
GEORGE WALLIS.

Hon. L. F. Linn, *U. S. Senate, Washington City, D. C.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

BRIGADE ORDER.

JULY 2, 1836.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, requiring me to order out a sufficient force, and cause to be removed out of the limits of the State any Indians that may be found roaming within my command, you are hereby required forthwith to detail from the 28th regiment, that you have the honor to command, two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, one adjutant, and two hundred privates, which you will cause to be organized into two companies, which will constitute and form one battalion of mounted riflemen; and of which force you will assume the command, and repair to the frontiers of Clay and Clinton counties, and to the frontiers of which counties you will confine your operations, and cause to be removed and driven from the limits of the State all Indians that may be found roaming therein, and within the limits aforesaid—peaceably if you *can*, and forcibly if you *must*. You will cause the troops to be well mounted on good horses, armed with rifles, and each man to have fifty ball-cartridges, suitable to the calibre of his gun, and each man to be supplied with twenty days' rations. You will remain in service a tour of twenty days, if you shall find it necessary to do so, in carrying into effect the duties enjoined by this order. You will promptly report your proceedings therein, from time to time, as you may believe will conduce to the welfare of our frontier citizens.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. 2d Brigade 1st Division Missouri Militia.
JNO. H. MOREHEAD,
Aid-de-camp.

Col. SHUBAEL ALLEN,
Com'g 28th Reg't Missouri Militia.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, I, Shubael Allen, commandant as aforesaid, at sunset, on the 8th of July, [assumed] the command of the troops raised for service against the hostile Indians supposed to be roaming in parties in Clay, Clinton, and Ray, as well as Carroll counties, in this State. On that day I mustered into service the quota of men required as per order—say, two companies of one hundred men each, besides commissioned officers. Captain David R. Atchison, commandant of the Liberty Blues, with a portion attached to his command, to make the one hundred men; Captain Smith Crawford commanded the other company of volunteers, of the same number. The field and staff officers will stand as follows, which belong to my command:

Shubael Allen, colonel commanding.
William Todd, adjutant.
Ashby Peters, quartermaster and acting commissary.
Clayton Tillery, sergeant-major.
Ware S. May, surgeon.

Believing, at the same time, that it was all-important for the ease, convenience, and (more important) for the safety of the troops, in case of an engagement with a band of hostile Indians, that we might possibly meet, (as we had reason to suppose we might fall in with, from reports,) I re-

quired the quartermaster to procure two baggage-wagons, for the purpose of conveying all articles that we would have, such as blankets, saddle-bags, and clothing, suitable for the tour of twenty days. I also took an expression of the troops in what manner they wished to be supplied with provisions; and it appeared unanimous that the same should be supplied by a contractor. This, no doubt, was the best policy. 1st. We would be so far from settlements, it would not be possible to keep supplies; or at least one-half of my command would be on *furlough* after provisions. In this case, the balance might be placed in imminent danger. 2d. Then to pack that quantity of provisions, or the weight, this hot weather—I question if but a small portion of our horses would have been able to perform the tour; and, quite possible, a portion would have been lost entirely. Under this consideration, I auctioned the contract off to the lowest bidder. There were four bidders; and Michael Arthur and George Wallis were the lowest bidders, at 19 cents per ration per day for each man. Sunday, the 10th of July, my command rendezvoused at Smith's mills, fifteen miles from Liberty. Valued horses and other property; and, on inspection, found all my command armed and equipped, and well mounted on good horses, competent for the tour of duty. Took the line of march in the evening; marched three miles north, (at J. Owen's farm,) and valued baggage-wagons. You will see, from the document attached, (marked No. 1,) a list of the names of the men under the command of David R. Atchison. Also, a document, (marked No. 2,) the names of the privates under the command of Smith Crawford. Also, from document No. 3, you will see the account of M. Arthur and George Wallis for supplying the troops with rations, amounting to $783 18; which is correct, and agreeably to contract. Also, document No. 4, the account of J. T. V. Thompson, amounting to $97 50. Also, document No. 5, the account of Andrew Gartin, amounting to $95. All of which accounts are correct.

I have, in conclusion, to state that the foregoing report was made out by me, and returned to the commanding officer; but through neglect, or some other cause, no action of Congress has ever been [had] on the subject, and individuals [are] very unjustly kept out of their money.

I do hereby certify all the foregoing report is correct. Given under my hand, at Liberty, Missouri, this the 18th day of February, A. D. 1840.

SHUBAEL ALLEN, *Colonel*,
Com'g 28th Reg't Missouri Militia.

No. 1.

The muster-roll of Captain David R. Atchison's company of mounted volunteers, raised from the 28th regiment 2d brigade 1st division of Missouri militia, by order of the commander-in-chief, for the purpose of defending the frontiers, and removing the Indians from the limits of the State, to wit:

David R. Atchison, captain.
O. P. Moss, lieutenant.
A. Doughterty, 2d do.
Robert H. Burden, 1st sergeant.
Garret Long, 2d do.

John Strode,	3d sergeant.
W. A. Dunn,	4th do.
John Rogers,	1st corporal.
James Casey,	2d do.
Solomon Levi,	3d do.
Harris Thorp,	4th do.

PRIVATES.

William V. Hodges
George W. Hendly
Thomas Lanter
Langdon Searcy
Allen Sanders
Alexander W. Donaphon
Urah Haden
Peter H. Burnett
John Wallis
James V. Martin
Harvey Whitington
Anderson D. Edwards
William Estis
Waller Huffaker
James Roberts, jr.
Joel Turnham
Wiat B. Arnold
Thomas Turnham
Harrison Cowley
Frederick Kieser
Joseph Vrolett
Henry Owans
Arnold Chance
Joseph Baxter
James Y. V. Thompson
George C. Hall
Carroll Hughes
James Everett
Thomas Clark
Augustus S. Gunter
Richard P. Wood
William George
Anderson Everett
Josiah Lingenfelter
William Byrd
Samuel C. Hall
Rely Holmes
Absalom Maib
William George
Philip Wirt
Samuel Liggin
John Estis
John Long, jr.
John Davidson
Isam Owens
Henry W. Hanson
William T. Wood
John Pope Long
Abel H. King
John S. Campbell
Samuel W. Campbell
Simon P. Hudson
Nicholas Roberts
Thomas Stanton
Alexander B. Duncan
Ambrose D. Davis
Samuel Uttinger
Robert A. Ferguson
Boler Sublett
James Lyon
Doctor Smith
James Munkers
William Brown, sr.
Daniel Dearbourn
Adam Brown
Seldon Simms
William W. McCulloch
Anderson Hamilton
George W. Voris
William B. Magill
George Wallis
Robert Bell
Harden D. Martin
Christopher Searcy
Thomson Burnham
J. Hancock
William Legerwood
Robert Walker
William Todd
Joel Estis
George M. Whitson
J. H. Powe
Archibald Bedford
J. White
C. S. Elliott
M. H. Elliott

Jonathan Owens	William Walker
David Holmes	John Stone
Samuel J. Vassar	Jonathan D. Skeggs.
Edmund Roberts	

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original roll, and of the company of mounted volunteers commanded by me, and mustered into service on the 8th day of July, 1836, and discharged on the 25th day of July, 1836.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, *Captain.*

No. 2.

Captain Smith Crawford's company.

Captain Smith Crawford	1	William Hickman	39
Lieutenant William Mothershead	2	William C. Shaw	40
Ensign Samuel Ferrel	3	Allen Hixon	41
1st Sergeant Ryland Shackelford	4	Samuel Hill	42
2d Sergeant John Morrison	5	David L. Ferril	43
3d Sergeant Thomas Young	6	William Crockett	44
4th Sergeant Franklin Jessee	7	Adam Pulliam	45
1st Corporal Thomas Ellis	8	James Munkers	46
2d Corporal John Shackelford	9	James Shackelford	47
3d Corporal Alexander Wells	10	George Jeffers	48
4th Corporal Elijah Smith	11	Winfrey E. Price	49
Alfred Wrightsman	12	Thomas Peabley	50
Fountain Posey	13	John Ledgerwood	51
James K. Reed	14	Daniel Singleton	52
Edmund Brock	15	Samuel D. Hults	53
Thomas Rose	16	James Faubion	54
Redmond Munkers	17	William McConnel	55
Westly Munkers	18	Pleasant Thomas	56
Milford Gilmore	19	John Ellington	57
Robert Gilliam	20	Jeptha Todd	58
Adam Means	21	Samuel Wilson	59
Ward Estes	22	Thomas Johnson	60
Henry Estes	23	William Sharp	61
Marrel Jones	24	Isaiah Faubion	62
Isaac Best	25	S. R. Beacham	63
Robert Gilmore	26	Garret Todd	64
Thomas J. Young	27	Elisha Williams	65
Elias Anderson	28	Josiah Sumner	66
Joseph Walker	29	Martin Noland	67
John Morris	30	William Horton	68
Arthur Gorr	31	Thomas L. Holland	69
John Harrington	32	Owen Thorp	70
Richardson Moss	33	Edmund L. Little	71
James Reynolds	34	Jamary Springer	72
John Cooper	35	Robert Shearer	73
Terra Smith	36	William C. Haul	74
Robert Carrol	37	James Duncan	75
Solomon Munkers	38	Gipson T. Owens	76

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In relation to the adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the northeastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to, as to effect that object.

The British commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary; and, as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *June 27*, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, *June 22*, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying print-

Blair & Rives, printers.

ed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say that it will, of course, have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States must be beset with various and really existing difficulties, or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment; but her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clew to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England; it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided in its local operations had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838. Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draught of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draught recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draught

were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not, indeed, allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments should be to contract stipulations, bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter-draught of convention, varying considerably in some parts (as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted, in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last) from the draught proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter-draught would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or, that if the American Government thought the draught of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is, on every account, expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draught and the American counter-draught. The British draught contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration. The American counter-draught did contain such a provision.

The British draught contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draught was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood, at that time, that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state, officially, to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form

the main foundation of the American counter-draught, namely: first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and, secondly, that, in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter-draught which her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draught, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh, local, and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *&c. &c. &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 26, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d instant by Mr. Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draught of a proposition, amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter-draught was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draught of convention; or that, if it thought the draught

was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th July of last year, transmitting the American counter-draught, he stated that, in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries; and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new projet the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. &c.

IORIAL

OF

engaged in the commerce of the city of ainst the repeal of the act of March 2d,

JUNE 29, 1840.

ittee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

e and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

ıdersigned, masters of vessels now lying in the port , from reports of congressional proceedings, that fore your honorable body, the object of which is to larch, 1837, relating to pilots, do respectfully remon- repeal.

would state, that, prior to the passage of the above- ness of piloting to and from this port was conducted by of men, who enacted such laws for their own govern- ceedingly detrimental to the interests of commerce, and, o opposition to contend with, became supine, inert, and following of their vocation, which impeded the transmis- intelligence, so valuable in a mercantile community, and pproach of vessels to this port more dangerous than to any he world. In proof of which, we would refer to the total loss able vessels during the winter months of 1836 and 1837, in fficers, crews, and passengers were engulphed in waves.

of March 2, 1837, effectually annulled the existing evils, by he business of pilotage open for fair competition.

emonstrants respectfully request that your honorable body will al the law of 1837; for it is their decided opinion that such repeal destroy all competition, and produce the full recurrence of former And your remonstrants, as in duty bound, &c.

W YORK, *June* 24, 1840.

mas W. Watts, brig Georges, of Thomaston.
larris, packet ship Virginia.
E. Morgan, packet ship Philadelphia.
ac B. Shepherd, schooner Atlantic, Winston, Massachusetts.
lliam Brown, brig Elisabeth.
omas Brown, brig Eliza Liddell.
orge Bell, brig Paragon.
lliam Foster, barque Yorkshire.

Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

A number of masters of vessels engaged in the commerce of the city of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of March 2d, 1837, concerning pilots.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, masters of vessels now lying in the port of New York, perceiving, from reports of congressional proceedings, that there is a proposition before your honorable body, the object of which is to repeal the act passed March, 1837, relating to pilots, do respectfully remonstrate adverse to such repeal.

Your remonstrants would state, that, prior to the passage of the above-named law, the business of piloting to and from this port was conducted by a limited number of men, who enacted such laws for their own government as proved exceedingly detrimental to the interests of commerce, and, by their having no opposition to contend with, became supine, inert, and inefficient in the following of their vocation, which impeded the transmission of foreign intelligence, so valuable in a mercantile community, and rendered the approach of vessels to this port more dangerous than to any other port in the world. In proof of which, we would refer to the total loss of many valuable vessels during the winter months of 1836 and 1837, in which the officers, crews, and passengers were engulphed in waves.

The act of March 2, 1837, effectually annulled the existing evils, by throwing the business of pilotage open for fair competition.

Your remonstrants respectfully request that your honorable body will not repeal the law of 1837; for it is their decided opinion that such repeal would destroy all competition, and produce the full recurrence of former evils. And your remonstrants, as in duty bound, &c.

NEW YORK, *June* 24, 1840.

Artemas W. Watts, brig Georges, of Thomaston.
I. Harris, packet ship Virginia.
E. E. Morgan, packet ship Philadelphia.
Isaac B. Shepherd, schooner Atlantic, Winston, Massachusetts.
William Brown, brig Elizabeth.
Thomas Brown, brig Eliza Liddell.
George Bell, brig Paragon.
William Foster, barque Yorkshire.

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George Cumming, British barque Johns.
Ethan A. Elliott, brig Pandora.
Diedr. Tegeler, barque Republic, of Bremen.
Michael Baker, barque Louisa.
C. Cattermole, Bremen brig Vesta.
A. Plummer, ship Lehigh, Philadelphia.
Hector Jackson, brig Sarah of Baltimore.
A. Raingeard, master of the barque Paoli, of New York.
Calvin Babbidge, brig Statim.
Frs. Sherwood, brig Cordelia, of New York.
Davis Studley, brig Amelia Strong, New York.
John Rathbone, ship Oxford.
Daniel Clark, brig Robert, New York.
Robert Walker, barque J. A. Robb, Baltimore.
William R. Blyde, barque Sarah Lee.
A. W. Nyberg, Swedish brig Carl of Lubeck.
O. H. Eslar, ship Howard, from Hamburg.
Charles Stoddard, ship Ville-de-Lyons, New York.
D. Sims, ship Burgundy.
N. Putnam, jr., ship Zenobia, Boston.
Henry Wilkins, master of the brig James, Philadelphia.
Matthias M. Decker, master brig Cuba, Philadelphia.
P. Pepper, master brig Senator.
W. Howard, master brig Louisa, New York.
Jas. Biscoe, master barque Eugenia.
Samuel Wight.
Benj. Stunlin, New York.
Gorham Baker.
Edmund Roach, barque Margaret Wexford.
Peter Connor, barque Shelmeleer.
Robert Card, brig Curlew.
Daniel Howell.
J. Johnson, master brig G. B. Lamar.
Nathaniel T. Hawkins, brig Rhine.
Eben Creighton, brig Liginia.
John Byard, brig Pactolus.
Samuel Mason, jr., schooner Pelon.
Levi Drinkwater, brig Laurel.
Charles Reed, schooner Texas, Boothbay.
Samuel Bucknam, jr., brig Othello.
David Rodick, schooner Halcyon.
Benjamin Rendell, brig Oceola.
Reuben Blanchard, brig Portland.
Nathaniel Knight, schooner Farmer.
Orrin Farnham, brig Castor.
Henry Spalding, brig Caucasian,
Joseph Wilson, brig Pulaski.
Thomas A. Snow, ship Augusta.
Alex. Milliken, barque Oceola, of Charleston.
M. Berry, master ship Catharine.
Wm. Barney, jr., master barque White Oak.
David More, master brig Cohansy.

Daniel Woodberry, master ship Black Warrior.
Chas. Penfield, schooner Red Rover.
John Leeds, schooner Lycurgus, of Hallowell.
Samuel Walls, ship Ebro.
Michael Webb.
Joshua C. Howes, schooner Gil Blas.
W. L. Howe, brig Bridgton.
Simeon W. Ashby, brig J. D. Noyes.
Philip Ross, brig Mentor.
Charles L. Randall, brig Francis Ashbey.
Benj. Shepard, brig John Bartlett.
John Hamilton, ship Superb.
Zachariah Howes, brig Arletta.
Nathan Fuller, brig Mary Cole.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of any law compelling owners of steamboats to use any particular description of machinery.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The subscribers, citizens of Pittsburg,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That they have been informed that petitions are in circulation asking for the passage of a law at this session of Congress to compel all owners of steamboats, &c. to use Raub's invention (to prevent explosions) exclusively; and as numerous inventions intended to produce the same desirable effect are now before the public, among which is that of our townsman Cadwallader Evans, Esq., which has been fully tested and proved to be effectual in its operations on seventeen boats on the western waters, the advantages of which we would be wholly deprived of in the event of the passage of this law: we would therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend that your honorable bodies will not enact any law compelling the exclusive use of the invention of any particular inventor, or giving any such advantage to one machine or contrivance over another. We would further represent that Raub's invention is entirely unknown amongst us, whilst that of Mr. Evans has been in extensive and successful use.

PITTSBURG, *June* 22, 1840.

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John B. Warden
James May.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 209.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to provide for satisfying outstanding claims to bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes, report:

That the bill provides for opening and extending the time for satisfying the outstanding claims referred to, and also for converting the warrants into a scrip, assignable by endorsement, and receivable in payment of the public lands as cash.

The committee believe it may be proper to open the time for satisfying these claims, but consider it wrong in itself, and wholly at variance with the express intent of the acts granting these bounties in land, to make them assignable and transferable. The bounty in land was expressly limited to the soldier himself, his heirs at law, and his widow; and the strongest legal enactments were provided to prevent them from falling into the hands of purchasers and speculators. Fully concurring in the justice and wisdom of this policy, the committee recommend a rigid adherence to it, and that all assignability of these warrants be prevented hereafter as heretofore.

With respect to the expediency of opening the time, the committee believe that it ought to be done with care and circumspection, and with proper guards to close up the business and prevent frauds. We believe that the Senate ought to have full information as to the number of soldiers who became entitled to bounty lands, the number which have received their lands, and the number which have received nothing. This information cannot be received in time to be acted upon, as the committee believe, at the present session; they therefore recommend the postponement of the bill to the next session of Congress, and the adoption of the resolution herewith reported, to obtain the desired information.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 29, 1840.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tappan made the following

REPORT:

The Joint Committee on the Library, which was instructed "to inquire into the expediency of appropriating $500, to be expended under the direction of the Secretaries of War and Navy, for the purpose of preserving and arranging for inspection and reference the mineral and geological specimens belonging to the Government," report:

That, in prosecuting the inquiry directed, they have found that many valuable mineral and geological specimens are in possession of the War Department, which have been collected and deposited by the various exploring expeditions which have, from time to time, been ordered by the Government. These specimens ought to be preserved, arranged, and ticketed, so that the scientific inquirer may conveniently avail himself of them to increase or correct his knowledge.

Shortly will be added to this collection about four thousand selected specimens from the late surveys and investigations of Mr. Owen, to preserve and exhibit which it is desirable that arrangements should be made.

Large and valuable collections in the various branches of natural history may also be expected from the exploring expedition under Lieut. Wilkes; and, were suitable arrangements made for their preservation and scientific classification, there can be little doubt but that additions would be constantly made to such collections by those lovers of science who know and appreciate the great value of uniting in one assemblage the knowledge of the age upon such subjects.

The committee are of opinion that the Government should make provision for the preservation and arrangement of all such specimens of natural history; and to accomplish this, they recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made, to be expended under the direction of the Secretaries of War and Navy for that purpose.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 381.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the claim of John McClanahan for a pension, report:

The claimant represents that he enlisted in 1791 into the service of the United States, under the command of Captain Munford, in the 1st regiment of infantry; and that he was wounded at General St. Clair's defeat, in 1791, by a musket-ball, which still remains lodged near the spine. In 1837, a witness, who was present at the battle, made an affidavit to support Mr. McClanahan's application at the department, in which he swore "that said McClanahan was present at the defeat of said General St. Clair, by the Indians, on the 4th day of November, 1791; and he (said McClanahan) was wounded severely in the action of that day, a bullet having been lodged by the enemy in his left side." This person is now dead; his character for truth and veracity is fully attested. The application at the department failed, because the testimony of two persons, in relation to the manner of the receipt of the wound, was not produced, as the rules require; the rolls of the company being lost. The reason given for the delay in making application, is, that he was ignorant of any law providing for his case, and his unwillingness to apply while he had any thing to subsist upon.

The circumstantial evidence, afforded by the letter of Hon. L. F. Linn, dated April 30, 1840, is strong, and entitled to great weight in this case. The letter is among the papers.

The certificate of two physicians as to the cause, nature, and degree of his present disability, is full and satisfactory. The degree is fixed at two-thirds.

A particular examination of the claimant as to the facts alleged, and of his wound, by a member of this committee, convinced him that the claim ought to be allowed.

The committee, believing that a good case is made out, report a bill.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. No. 221, 224, and 241.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. No. 221) granting a pension to William Butterfield," "An act (H. R. No. 224) for the relief of David Wilson," and "An act (H. R. No. 241) granting a pension to John Brown," report:

The foregoing are applications for relief on account of injuries alleged to have been incurred in the last war.

William Butterfield suffers under a general debility, produced, as he says, by a fever, which was brought on by exposure to wet and cold in December, 1812. The delay of more than twenty years in making the application is, of itself, almost conclusive against this case. It is unexplained. But the evidence does not convince the committee that the present disability is fairly attributable to the causes assigned, and arises out of the performance of military duty.

The claim of David Wilson is liable to the same objections as the above. His disability, as it is represented, is owing to an injury of his right ankle by a gun-carriage running over or against it. Many things require a fuller explanation than is given. It is not satisfactorily proved that he was in the line of his duty when he was injured.

In the case of John Brown, there is nothing, save his own assertions, to prove how, when, and where he was wounded. The rolls afford no evidence whatever of his having been wounded, or in any other way injured while in the service of the United States. A witness says that he was a member of the same company, but was not present at the battle (Bridgewater, July 25, 1814) where Brown was wounded, being absent on recruiting service; that he saw the wounds after the battle, and understood they were inflicted in the manner alleged; but how long after the battle this was, it does not appear. According to the claimant's statement, he must have lain in the hospital at Fort Erie for weeks; and if so, it is almost certain that he would have been returned among the wounded on the rolls. The case, as thus presented, is a very doubtful one, and cannot receive the sanction of this committee without more direct evidence.

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the foregoing bills.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 217, 220, 229.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 229) for the relief of Benjamin McCullock;" "An act (H. R. 217) for the relief of Robert Whittet;" and "An act (H. R. 220) granting a pension to Lyman N. Cook," report:

The foregoing are applications for relief on account of disabilities alleged to have been contracted in service during the last war.

In the case of Benjamin McCullock, it is alleged that, in consequence of sufferings and hardships while a prisoner, fits were brought on, which resulted in a paralysis; his discharge contains no intimation of the kind. The evidence is not deemed sufficient to show a connexion between his present disability and the alleged cause.

The objection to the allowance of the claim of Robert Whittet is, as stated by the Commissioner of Pensions, "that it appears from the [memorial,] and other papers of this man, now on file in the section of Bounty Lands, that this man was discharged from the service of the United States in consequence of *old age* and the palsy; but it does not appear that he was wounded, or otherwise disabled, while in the line of his duty in said service." It will be seen that this claim can only be established by strong evidence. The testimony now before the committee is not considered such as would justify a favorable action upon the case, because it does not clearly and directly trace back the present disease, and consequent disability, to any injury incurred in the performance of military duty.

Lyman N. Cook states that he was attached as surgeon's mate to the hospital established for General P. B. Porter's command at Fort Erie, of which hospital Eli Hill was surgeon; and that during the battle of the 17th September at Fort Erie he had the drum of the right ear ruptured, and the hearing of the other so seriously injured as to amount to almost total deafness, by the discharge of cannon from Towson's battery, situated a few feet from the hospital." The battle alluded to was the sortie from Fort Erie, September 17, 1814. The material witness in this case is Dr. Hill, and he merely states that he had no knowledge of Cook's defect in hearing till some time after this engagement. After such a lapse of time between the receipt of the injury and the application, the committee require more specific and full testimony than is furnished by Dr. Cook.

The committee recommend that the foregoing bills be severally postponed indefinitely.

Blair & Rives, printers.

PETITION

OF

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

PRAYING

The amendment of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS:

That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the best interests of trade and commerce would be advanced by an entire abrogation of all monopolies in the business of piloting vessels to and from all ports of entry in the United States, inasmuch as the competition to which such abrogation would lead will have a direct tendency to lower the rates of pilotage, and to insure a greater degree of promptness and skill on the part of those who offer themselves to discharge the duties of pilots.

Your petitioners further show, that, in their opinion, the entire regulation of the business of piloting upon tide-waters or rivers running through the different States of the Union, so far as the same can become an object for the interference of Government, falls within the scope of the powers delegated to Congress, and that it is properly the duty of your honorable body to regulate the same.

Your petitioners further show, that many of the States have endeavored, by *special legal enactments*, to create monopolies in the business of piloting, by establishing corporate bodies of pilots, and prohibiting all persons not members of such corporations, or who were not otherwise especially authorized by said States, from piloting vessels within the boundaries and jurisdiction of said States.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that "An act concerning pilots," approved March 2, 1837, may be so amended, that pilots authorized and licensed by any State in which there may be a port of entry to the high seas,

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and on all waters leading from said State, to or through any other State of the United States, under such regulations as your honorable body may, in your wisdom, think the interests of trade and the public welfare may require.

And, as in duty bound, &c.

In the absence of the president,

WM. L. HOGDE,
1st Vice President.

CHAS. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 383.]

The Committee on Commerce have again considered the memorial of certain officers of the revenue service, who were placed under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, and further report, as follows:

By the report of the committee made in 1839, it appears the subject was postponed, that certain official documents might be furnished; by which it now appears that certain cutters belonging to the revenue service were transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, and placed under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, by whom they were attached to a squadron under the command of Captain Dallas, upon the West India station, and remained there for a considerable period of time, performing duty under his orders. The revenue-cutters are no part of the navy, and never co-operate with ships of war, unless by special transfer, as in this case, which has seldom occurred. The memorialists contend that the law prescribing their duty does not impose upon them military service of any kind, but a watchful superintendence over the collection of the customs; and that, when transferred to, and made a part of, the naval service, they ought to be placed on the footing of naval officers.

There is no law in force which authorizes this allowance; but it does appear that these officers did perform the duties assigned, and were exposed to the hardships and hazards of the service, and of an unhealthy climate. There seems, therefore, to be a reasonable claim to be placed on the same footing as naval officers serving in the same stations. The only embarrassment is in assigning to the officers of the cutters their proper relative rank. The commander of a cutter, though designated as captain, can certainly have no just claim to the rank of a post-captain in the navy, or to any higher grade than that of an officer usually assigned to the command of a vessel of the size and armament of a cutter.

A member of the committee addressed a letter to a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, for information on this point, and received a reply which is annexed to this report. The result is, that the board are of opinion that captains of cutters should be placed on a footing with lieutenants in the navy; 1st lieutenants in the revenue service, with masters in the navy; and other lieutenants in that service, with passed midshipmen.

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The pay per annum of a lieutenant of the navy, when at sea and commanding a vessel of the size or class of a cutter, is understood to be	$1,800
When not commanding	1,500
The pay of a master	1,000
A passed midshipman	750
The pay of the captain of a revenue-cutter is	1,200
1st lieutenant in the revenue service is	960
2d lieutenant in the revenue service is	860
3d lieutenant in the revenue service is	790

It is thus apparent that the pay in the two branches of service is not graduated upon the same scale. This, however, is not a very material consideration, as the responsibilities, and probably the expenses, of the commander are proportionally more increased by the transfer than those of the other officers. The committee, on the whole, are of opinion that pay graduated upon the military scale is, in fairness, due to these individuals, and report a bill in substantial conformity to the opinion of the Board of Commissioners. They also annex to this report the report of the Commissioners.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
April 7, 1840.

SIR: The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the honorable H. J. Anderson to you, and of the enclosed petition of Lieutenant Stephen Cornell, of the revenue service; and, in compliance with your endorsement "to report what should be the relative compensation of the officers of the navy and revenue service when called to act together," respectfully state:

That, upon referring to the acts which have authorized the appointment and fixed the compensation of the officers of revenue-cutters, they find, by the act of the 4th August, 1790, that the commander of a revenue-cutter was then designated as *master*, and the other officers as *mates;* that, in the act of the 2d March, 1799, the commander is called captain or master, and the other officers lieutenants or mates; and, in the act of the 2d July, 1836, the commander is designated as captain, and the other officers as lieutenants—their powers and duties remaining the same as before. In the two former acts, the monthly pay was distinctly stated; and the subsistence of the captain or master was to be the same as that of a *captain in the army*, and that of the lieutenants or mates the same as for *lieutenants in the army*. So far as any action of Congress, therefore, has been had, that body appears not to have placed the captain or master of a revenue cutter higher in the scale than a captain in the army, nor the first lieutenants of the revenue-cutters higher than lieutenants of the army.

If this scale should be taken as a ground of comparison, the fact that there are different grades of lieutenants, both in the army and revenue service, would naturally suggest the propriety of classing the first lieutenants of each together; and if the second and third lieutenants of the revenue service were placed on the same standing as the second lieutenants in the army, the former would have no cause of complaint.

The relative rank between the officers of the army and navy, as established during the war of the Revolution, and since recognised by the regulations of those services, with the approval of the President and sanction of Congress, places captains in the army and lieutenants in the navy on an equality; the lieutenants in the navy, from the lowest grade of *commission*, sea-officers in that service; and the scale of relative rank, as established, goes no farther. Regulations, therefore, make no provision for any rank in the navy to correspond with the first and second lieutenants in the army. If, however, the same principle should be extended, masters in the navy would be classed by analogy with first lieutenants in the army, and passed midshipmen with second lieutenants of the army, as these two classes of navy officers are next in succession to the lieutenants.

If, therefore, the action of Congress in 1790 and in 1799 should be considered as any guide for comparing the relative rank of the officers of the revenue-cutters with officers of the army, and the rules and principles for regulating the relative rank of the officers of the army and navy should be considered applicable to the case now referred, it would follow, that when officers of revenue-cutters were acting with officers of the navy, and under orders by which a temporary military character is given to them, captains in the revenue service should be on a footing, as respects compensation, with lieutenants in the navy; first lieutenants of the revenue service, with masters; and other lieutenants of that service, with passed midshipmen of the navy, if the pay of those officers of the navy was greater than that to which the officers of the revenue service would be otherwise entitled to receive. When the general and ordinary duties, and the character of the respective responsibilities of the two classes of officers, are considered, in connexion with the fact that vessels of the size of revenue-cutters, when used in the navy, would not be commanded by officers of higher rank than lieutenants, it is believed that these circumstances could not be considered as affording just grounds for higher claims on the part of the officers of the revenue service than has been herein suggested.

The letter, with the petition enclosed, is herewith returned.

WASHINGTON, *June* 26, 1840.

SIR: The subject upon which you request my opinion, in your note of yesterday, was formally referred to the Board a short time since, and a report made upon it. As this report met my approbation, I enclose you a copy. When the revenue officers are placed under the direction of the Navy Department, and made subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, it appears to be but common justice that their compensation should also be the same as that of the navy officers who are employed in similar service, and having the same responsibilities.

The only question upon which a difference of opinion will probably arise is, that which designates the *relative* standing or responsibilities of the two classes of officers. The report appears to me quite as liberal towards the revenue officers as they have a right to expect; in fact, I believe the Naval Committee of the House have not proposed to go so far for some of those officers.

The pay of a lieutenant of the navy, when employed at sea and commanding a vessel of the class of a revenue-cutter, is - - $1,800
When not commanding - - - - - 1,500
A master - - - - - - - 1,000
A passed midshipman - - - - - - 750
With one ration each, at 20 cents, a day.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, *of the U. S. Senate.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 30, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was recommitted the memorial of Gilbert Stalker and N. B. Hill, with additional documents, report:

That the memorialists on the 10th day of January, 1838, by their agents, Robinsons & Caldwell, chartered to Lieutenant L'Engle, assistant quartermaster United States army, as per charter-party hereunto annexed, (marked A,) the steamer James Boatwright, to be employed as a transport on the eastern coast of Florida, or elsewhere, at the rate of four thousand dollars per month, so long as she might be retained in the service of the United States; that, on the 14th day of the same month, the steamer left the port of Charleston, S. C., for Florida, under the command of Captain B. W. Donnell, in a sound and staunch condition, and properly manned and furnished for the expedition; and soon afterward arrived at the mouth of the Indian river, near Fort Pierce, the principal depot for receiving the supplies for General Jesup's army. At the mouth of this river was a bar, which, according to the testimony of Captain Donnell, "was passable only at spring tides, or twice a month;" and the service required of the James Boatwright was to tow vessels in and out of the river, when there was sufficient depth of water over the bar to permit their passing it. The rest of the time she lay at anchor at the usual anchorage-ground at the mouth of the Indian river, where the worms are exceedingly destructive to wooden bottomed vessels. After being about two months at this place, Captain Donnell states that he became anxious for the safety of the boat, on account of the worms, and requested of Lieutenant Hooker permission to return with her to Charleston, to overhaul her and repair damages. But that, in answer to his representation of the condition of the boat, and his request to return to Charleston, Lieutenant Hooker replied "that he was very willing to allow me (Captain Donnell) to go; but, as there was no other steamboat, he could not spare mine until another came in to relieve me, as he could not do without one." This was about the 1st of April. Soon afterwards, upon repeating the request, and expressing his increasing fears for the safety of the boat, Captain Donnell had permission to go to Charleston with some Indian prisoners; and Monday the 23d of April was the time appointed for his leaving the river on his return.

On Sunday morning, the 22d of April, Captain Donnell towed a vessel over the bar, and, after casting her off, discovered the buoy of an anchor which had been lost by some vessel. He stopped to take it up, which de-

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tained him a short time; and, in returning over the bar, the boat touched the bottom, although he states "the rub was not heavy enough to do any injury, nor did any manifest itself." He got back to anchor at seven o'clock in the morning, and during the day had the boat scraped. He further states that, about one o'clock on Monday Morning, a leak was discovered, which increased rapidly; and notwithstanding every effort to arrest it by the crew and fifty men sent from the fort, it continued to increase, and about twelve o'clock meridian, on Monday, she sunk. He also says he has "no doubt that she was lost by reason of the injury from worms."

John Robinson, one of the firm which acted as the agents of the claimants, valued the boat, at the time she left Charleston, at $15,000; and two other witnesses testify that she was worth that sum at the time of her destruction. The claimants, however, aver that the boat was worth that amount, when lost, *exclusive of the engine*, which was saved; and now claim that sum of the United States, alleging that she was lost by reason of injury from worms, in consequence of the refusal of Lieutenant Hooker to let her be examined and repaired.

The foregoing statement of the facts is derived from the letters and certificates of Captain Donnell, and other witnesses, introduced by the claimants. It is entirely *ex parte*, and, in the opinion of the committee, does not satisfactorily prove that the loss of the boat was caused by the injury done by the worms, owing to her remaining too long in the Florida waters without being overhauled, as contended by the memorialists. But even had this fact been clearly established, the committee cannot admit that the United States could properly be held accountable for a loss arising from this cause. It can only be regarded as one of the ordinary dangers incident to the service in which the boat was employed; and the liberal price of $4,000 per month, paid for her charter, when the testimony is clear that her whole value did not exceed $15,000, furnishes the most convincing proof that the peculiar and well-known dangers attending her employment in the Florida waters were taken into consideration and charged for at the time of entering into the charter-party, as well as the common and ordinary sea risks.

It is, however, in the opinion of the committee, wholly unnecessary to place the rejection of the claim upon this ground; as they have, since the memorial was referred, obtained, through the Quartermaster General's Department, a statement from Lieutenant Hooker, which gives a very different aspect to the case from that presented by the claimants, and renders the probability very strong that the loss of the boat is to be attributed entirely to her striking on the bar the morning previous to her wreck; and if in any degree owing to this circumstance, there is not the slightest pretence for the claim set up.

The letters of General Jesup and Lieutenant Hooker, alluded to, are hereto annexed, and marked B and C.

These letters show that the claim preferred very nearly resembles that of the owners of the steamboat "John McLean," rejected by the Senate during the present session. In the adverse report made by the committee in that case, it is stated "that, whenever individuals enter into contracts to furnish supplies or perform services of any kind for the United States, at a fixed compensation, all liability upon the part of the Government ceases upon fulfilling their part of the contract and paying the price stipulated; and that they cannot be called upon to pay damages, or make up losses, which may *have been* sustained by contractors in the performance of their agreements.

It is always to be supposed that contractors, before making their bargains, estimate not only the probable cost and expenses of their undertaking, but also take into their calculations all ordinary risks and contingencies which may happen, and charge accordingly; and, in chartering a vessel or steamboat, as in the present instance, *insurance* would seem to be one of the first items that should have been taken into the account in fixing upon the price of the charter. The danger of shipwreck was a risk properly belonging to the petitioners; and, if they were unwilling to assume it themselves, they should have guarded against the possibility of loss by insurance: certain it is, that they cannot rightfully ask indemnity of the United States, who, in this transaction, are charterers, and not insurers."

These principles have been repeatedly sanctioned by Congress, and the committee are disposed rigidly to adhere to them; and, believing that they can justly be applied in the present case, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists be not granted.

A.

This charter-party between Lieutenant John L'Engle, assistant quartermaster United States army, and Messrs. Robinsons & Caldwell, agents of the owners of the steamer James Boatwright, witnesseth: That said Robinsons & Caldwell charter to the said L'Engle the steamer James Boatwright, properly provided at their expense in every thing necessary to perform any service that may be required of her as a transport on the eastern coast of Florida or elsewhere; in consideration of which, the said L'Engle agrees to pay to the said Robinsons & Caldwell at the rate of four thousand dollars per month, as long as she shall be retained in the service of the United States.

It is understood and provided that the said steamer shall be retained in the service of the United States at least one month from the date of this agreement, and as much longer as she may be required by the United States; and, when discharged, if she be not in the port of Charleston, she shall be allowed a reasonable time to arrive at the said port before her discharge shall take effect. It is also understood that, when she is undergoing repairs, and consequently unable to execute orders given by the proper officers of the quartermaster's department, such time shall be deducted.

Payment shall be made at Charleston, monthly, on satisfactory evidence of service rendered for the time charged, provided the quartermaster be in funds; if not, as soon thereafter as he shall be provided with funds for that purpose.

In testimony whereof, we have affixed our signatures, this tenth day of January, 1838.

JOHN L'ENGLE,
Lieutenant, Assistant Quartermaster.

Witness to signature of Lieutenant L'Engle:
B. Segui, Jr.

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, June 26, 1840.

SIR: The papers relating to the claim for the loss of the steamer James Boatwright, while in service of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, at Indian river, in Florida, 22d April, 1838, and which you referred to me under date of 18th ultimo, were duly received; but as the testimony was only such as had been procured on the part of the claimants, I deemed it proper to take immediate measures for obtaining a statement from Lieutenant Hooker, the officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who is spoken of in the testimony furnished by the claimants; and his statement, having now come to hand, I enclose herewith.

It will be seen that this statement of the case by Lieutenant Hooker differs from that presented by the claimants, principally in relation to the circumstances attending the picking up of the anchor on Sunday, 22d April, 1838; as Captain Donnell's affidavit of 1st April, 1840, states that he did not lose more than twenty minutes nor any depth of water thereby, and that it was done by permission of the Government pilot on board, (Arnow,) who said, when she touched, that it was nothing, and could not hurt her; whereas, Lieutenant Hooker says that, while she remained fishing for anchors, the tide ebbed so much as to prevent her recrossing the bar without striking, and that Arnow assured him (Lieutenant Hooker) that the blow was a severe one, and that it unquestionably occasioned the loss, by wrenching a plank from her bottom; and in corroboration of the probability that a plank was so wrenched off, Lieutenant H. speaks of fish being seen in her hold.

All the papers in the case which were received with your letter of the 15th ultimo are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, sir, I am your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. H. HUBBARD,
Chairman of the Committee of Claims,
United States Senate.

C.

HANCOCK BARRACKS, MAINE,
June 15, 1840.

SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th ultimo, relative to the loss of the steamboat James Boatwright, while at Indian river, Florida, and which reached me on the 13th instant.

I was acting assistant quartermaster at Indian river at the time the boat was lost. She arrived at that station early in February, 1838, where she remained, with the exception of one trip to Key Biscayne, Florida, until the time of her sinking, the 22d of April, 1838.

In consequence of her light construction, she was used for towing vessels ladened with supplies for the army over the bar on that river. She was assigned to this duty soon after her cargo had been discharged at In-

dian river. Subsequent to this, her commander (Captain Donnell) applied to me for permission to take his boat to Charleston, South Carolina, for "*supplies*" and "*repairs*;" which application was repeated, and was refused him by me until the exigencies of the public service would admit of her departure. Independent, however, of the public service, it may not be improper for me to add, that the time and manner in which Captain Donnell made his request induced me to believe that it was prompted more by a desire to escape the disagreeable and, to a certain extent, perilous service in which he was employed, than from any well-founded apprehensions for the safety of his boat. It appeared to me, if Captain Donnell *did* entertain those fears, and *did* take that profound interest in the welfare of his boat which he attempted to evince, that he would, on his refusal, have informed the owners of the boat of her condition, that they might have approved of his action in the case, and solicited my compliance with his request. But I had no evidence that such was the wish of her owners, who were in Charleston, and who could readily have been consulted. The boat was at Indian river nearly three months. Of course, I could entertain no fears for her safety from worms, although they are unusually destructive in those waters.

The boat was ordered to leave Indian river for St. Augustine, Florida, 23d of April, where she was to report to the quartermaster. On Sunday, the 22d of April, she towed a vessel over the bar of the river safely, but, instead of returning immediately, as she should have done, and as she was ordered, she remained at sea fishing for anchors, for the personal profit (I have no doubt) of Captain Donnell, who was in command of her. While in this employment, the tide ebbed so much that the boat could not recross the bar without collision. She struck. My pilot, (Mr. Arnow,) who was on board the boat at the time of striking, assured me that the blow was a severe one, and that it unquestionably occasioned her loss, by wrenching a plank from her bottom. The opinion of my pilot is entitled to great weight, for he had been a number of years in the service and on that coast.

Other circumstances attending the loss of the James Boatwright seem to confirm his statement.

The boat was discovered to be in a sinking condition about 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 22d April; and such was the rapidity with which the water entered her hold, that forty men, with pumps, buckets, and barrels, could not prevent her going to the bottom. Large fish were also seen in her hold, which we would scarcely expect to find had the leakage been caused by worms.

The plank wrenched from the bottom of the boat must have been under her machinery, as the opening through which the water entered could not be found.

My pilot had no authority to grant permission for the boat to engage in any service whatever.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. HOOKER,
1st Lieut. 1st Artillery U. S. Army.

Major General T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,

IN RELATION

To the claims of Isaac Austin, Elijah Blodget, Stephen Appleby, Isaac Boyd, and William Glover.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. PIERCE, and ordered to be printed.

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 169, 189, 193, 227, and 243.]

PENSION OFFICE, *June* 29, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the papers in the case of Elijah Blodget have been examined. He asserts a claim for a wound received in 1781, near New London, in Loomis's company of McClellan's regiment. There is no law at this time granting pensions for disabilities from wounds received in the revolutionary war; and, if the act had not expired by its limitation, the claimant has failed to show, by the requisite proof, that the wound was received in the line of his duty as a soldier, the extent and character of the wound, &c.; nor has he produced the necessary certificate of two respectable physicians, describing the wound particularly, and showing the degree of disability of which it is the primary cause.

Isaac Austin claimed for three years' service, under one enlistment, commencing in the early part of 1776, under Captain Forbes, Colonel McDougal of the New York State troops; and his claim was admitted upon parol testimony of one witness. Since that period, full and accurate knowledge from records has been obtained of the service of the New York line (not State troops) to which Forbes and McDougal belonged. McDougal commanded the first regiment in 1775, under a commission which expired at the end of that year. He was in 1776 again commissioned as colonel of the first regiment, for twelve months, and the enlistments of the men were limited from the time of engagement to the end of the year. The organization of a permanent corps in 1776, as soon after the declaration of independence as it could be effected, embraced most of the officers and men who were engaged in the twelve months' service. McDougal was made brigadier general in August, 1776, and Lieutenant Colonel Reitzman deserted to the enemy about the 15th of October of that year, when the first regiment of the year's men was broken up. Captain Forbes commanded a company in that regiment; and it is readily admitted that claimant served about ten months under him in 1776. After the reorganization of

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ally called the Lake Champlain frontier, except the introduction of troops at Odletown and Napierville, near the boundary line between New York and Canada, on the west side of the lake, and also the establishment of a line of posts from Missisquoi bay, on the east side of the lake, along and near to the Vermont frontier, as far as the Connecticut river, the erection of a new barrack and field work at St. John's, and the repairs and armament of the *Isle aux Noix*, with increased force, at both of these posts: that none of the positions so occupied by British troops, are within the claimed limits of the United States; that these military preparations (it has been heretofore understood) have been made by the British authorities, to suppress rebellion and insurrection among the Canadian population.

Captain Johnson reports, from Fort Brady, that he has heard nothing on the subject of the resolution, but mere rumors; and that there is no appearance of any works going up, anywhere, on the Canada side of the St. Mary's river. The files of the Adjutant General's Office have been examined, but no further information has been elicited.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Exhibiting the transfers of appropriations in the Navy Department since the commencement of the present year.

JULY 2, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

SIR: I transmit herewith to the Senate a statement from the Secretary of the Navy of the transfers which have been made since the commencement of the present year from different appropriations for the naval service to other appropriations for the same service, which had become necessary for the public interests.

The law under which these transfers were made conveys no authority for refunding the different amounts which may be transferred; on the contrary, so soon as the appropriations for the year shall pass, and the means be furnished for refunding these sums, the repayments would be prohibited by the law of 3d March, 1809, in relation to general transfers.

Some authority to refund the amounts which may be transferred, under the law of 30th June, 1834, seems so obviously indispensable to any beneficial exercise of the power which it grants that its omission may be presumed to have been accidental.

The subject is respectfully referred to the consideration of Congress, for such action as they may deem proper to accomplish the restoration of these transfers, and thus confirm the original appropriations as they are established by Congress, instead of leaving their expenditure discretionary with the Executive.

M. VAN BUREN.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *June 27*, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of transfers of naval appropriations, under the authority of the act of Congress approved 30th June, 1834, which have been found necessary, from the 4th of April to the 25th June, 1840, and to request that you will be pleased to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of such provision in the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1840, as will enable the department to restore the respective sums so transferred to the proper heads of appropriations from which they have been taken.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

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Statement of transfers of naval appropriations from the 4th April to the 25th June, 1840, authorized by an act of Congress, approved 30th June, 1834.

From appropriation "for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," to appropriation:		
	For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen	$665,522 00
	For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission	200,934 60
	For contingent expenses enumerated	94,215 00
	For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards	8,200 00
	For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia	4,000 00
	For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick	2,500 00
	For provisions	7,250 00
	For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	28,400 00
Whole amount transferred from "gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States"		1,011,021 60
For appropriation for provisions "for non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates serving on shore, of marine corps," to appropriation:		
	For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	3,897 91
	Total amount	1,014,919 51

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WITH

Statements of the number and designation of the passengers who have arrived in each collection district of the United States during the year 1839.

JULY 3, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements showing the number and designation of the passengers who have arrived from foreign countries in each collection district of the United States, and in each quarter, during the year 1839, according to the returns made to the Secretary of State, pursuant to the act of 2d March, 1819, regulating passenger-ships and vessels.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

The VICE PRESIDENT
of the United States, &c.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Passamaquoddy district. S. A. Morse, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	11									
		Laborers -	19									
		Mariner -	1									
		Mechanics -	6									
		No occupation	4	14								
			41	14		2	1	1				1
2d quarter.	June 30	Clergymen -	6									
		Farmers -	35									
		Lawyers -	2									
		Laborers -	313									
		Mariners -	26									
		Mechanics -	21									
		Merchants -	108									
		No occupation	178	204								
			689	204	9	7	29	16	19	8	26	14
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Clergymen -	5									
		Laborers -	423									
		Mariners -	30									
		Mechanics -	46									
		Merchants -	171									
		No occupation	92	361								
			767	361	20	26	10	12	6	23	34	61
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Clergymen -	4									
		Farmers -	12									
		Lawyers -	3									
		Laborers -	170									
		Mariners -	37									
		Mechanics -	35									
		Merchants -	142									
		No occupation	84	156								
			487	156	14	9	19	9	9	6	12	20
Portland district. J. Anderson, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Mechanics -	11									
		Laborers -	2									
		Engineers -	2									
		Shipmaster -	1									
		Merchant -	1									
		No occupation	2	3								
			19	3				1	1		1	

in the United States on shipboard, during the year 1839.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Ireland - -	10	6	
											United States -	13	5	
											New Brunswick	18	3	
1	2	16	3	7	4	4		12	1			41	14	55
											United States -	96	31	
											Ireland - -	238	140	
											New Brunswick	255	25	
											England -	4		
											Nova Scotia -	96	8	
96	25	133	30	89	25	137	29	151	50			689	204	893
											United States -	133	26	
											England - -	11	5	
											Ireland - -	401	189	
											New Brunswick	203	127	
											Nova Scotia -	19	14	
138	70	166	48	98	38	114	49	181	34			767	361	1,128
											United States -	145	60	
											Ireland - -	107	46	
											New Brunswick	232	50	
											Nova Scotia -	3		
72	24	101	25	62	18	72	22	126	23			487	156	643
											B. Am. colonies	3	2	
											Cuba - -	16	1	
7	1	6		3				1	1			19	3	22

LETTER

FROM

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IN RELATION

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STATEMENT

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					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Newburyport. 2d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariners -	3									
		Merchants -	2									
			5									
Nantucket. 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariner -	1									
Fall River. 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	4									
		Laborers -	7									
		Spinster -		1								
		No occupation	10	7								
			21	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	
New Haven. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1									
		Mechanics -	3									
			4									
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariner -	1									
		Merchants -	3									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Student -	1									
		Mechanics -	3									
		Planter -	1									
		No occupation	1	3								
			11	3								
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	2									
		Planter -	1									
		Surgeon -	1									
		No occupation		7								
			4	7		1						
New London. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1									
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchant -	1									
		Student -	1									
			2									

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	5		
3						1		1				5		5
1											United States -			1
											England -	9	5	
											Nova Scotia -	1	3	
											Norway -	7		
											P. Edwd.'s Island	3		
											Sweden -	1		
7		3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1	Age not stated, 1 -|-	21	8	29
											United States -	4		
1		2						1				4		4
											United States -	4	1	
											Great Britain -	5	2	
											Span. W. Indies	2		
1		4	1	3	1	1	1	2				11	3	14
											Brit. W. Indies	4	7	
1	1			1	3	1		1	2			4	7	11
								1			Spain - -			1
											France - -	1		
											Mexico - -	1		
												2		2

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Providence.	June 30	Merchants -	5									
		Mechanic -	1									
2d quarter.		No occupation	1									
			7						1			
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	2									
		Laborers -	3									
3d quarter.		Mechanic -	1									
		Dressmaker -		1								
		No occupation	4	3								
			10	4					1	1	3	1
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	No occupation	2	7								
			2	7				2		1		1
Newport district.	Mar. 31	No occupation	2	1								
W. Littlefield, collector.												
1st quarter.			2	1							1	1
	June 30	Merchant -	1									
2d quarter.		Mechanic -	1									
		No occupation		1								
			2	1								
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	3									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Engineers -	6									
3d quarter.		Laborers -	9									
		Farmers -	12									
		Weaver -	1									
		No occupation	1	13								
			33	13	1	2					3	2

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Cuba - -	3		
											England -	1		
											France -	3		
		2		1		2		1				7		7
											Cuba - -	3		
											Spain - -	2		
											Nova Scotia -	4	4	
											Great Britain -	1		
2	1	2						2	1			10	4	14
											Nova Scotia -	1	7	
											Ireland -	1		
	1		2					2				2	7	9
											New Holland -	1		
											United States -	1	1	
								1				2	1	3
											United States -	2	1	
1	1	1										2	1	3
											Cuba - -	2		
											France -	2		
											United States -	10	4	
											Ireland -	12	7	
											Norway -	7	2	
7	3	12	1	6	2	2	1	2	2			33	13	46

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
New York, district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	302									
		Mechanics -	184									
		Mariners -	26									
1st quarter.		Farmers -	139									
		Laborers -	34									
		Physicians -	27									
		Clergymen -	4									
		Artists -	2									
		Dressmakers		10								
		No occupation	366	264								
			1,084	274	23	25	23	19	28	18	90	27
	June 30	Merchants -	626									
		Mechanics -	1,734									
		Farmers -	2,654									
		Laborers -	3,368									
2d quarter.		Physicians -	43									
		Mariners -	33									
		Clergymen -	17									
		Artists -	6									
		Seamstresses		56								
		No occupation	3,207	6776								
			11,688	6832	656	599	590	541	775	735	1396	1132
	Sept. 30	Merchants -	895									
		Mechanics -	2,404									
3d quarter.		Farmers -	3,063									
		Laborers -	1,451									
		Physicians -	43									

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	267	41	
											Great Britain -	520	172	
											Germany -	130	33	
											France - -	100	23	
											Russia - -	1		
											Prussia - -	13		
											Switzerland -	6	1	
											Austria - -	2		
											Denmark -	3		
											Sweden - -	5	2	
											Poland - -	2		
											Holland -	2		
											Spain - -	12	1	
											Portugal -	2		
											Italy - -	3		
											West Indies -	9		
											Nova Scotia -	5	1	
											Mexico -	2		
244	73	271	34	158	22	82	17	151	32	21		1,084	274	1,358
											United States -	417	188	
											Great Britain -	8,868	5,426	
											Germany -	910	452	
											France - -	934	489	
											Switzerland -	186	112	
											Prussia - -	24	16	
											Russia - -	2		
											Austria - -	40	29	
											Denmark -	4		
											Sweden - -	3		
											Poland - -	8		
											Holland -	6	5	
											Spain - -	98	29	
											Portugal -	4		
											Italy - -	7		
											West Indies -	90	35	
											Nova Scotia -	26	25	
											Mexico - -	35	12	
											South America -	6	6	
											Canada - -	10	6	
											Texas - -	10	2	
2394	1376	2078	894	1454	643	683	488	883	424	479		11,688	6,832	18,520
											United States -	690	308	
											Great Britain -	4,930	3,418	
											Germany -	3,432	2,011	
											France - -	1,264	841	
											Prussia - -	638	399	

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
New York district— 3d quarter— Continued.	Sept 30	Clergymen -	69									
		Mariners -	59									
		Artists -	19									
		Seamstresses		141								
		No occupation	3,494	7128								
			11,517	7269	728	497	734	632	1047	724	1341	907
	Dec. 31	Merchants -	604									
		Mechanics -	953									
		Farmers -	2,151									
		Laborers -	329									
4th quarter.		Clergymen -	23									
		Physicians -	23									
		Mariners -	24									
		Artists -	9									
		Seamstresses		65								
		No occupation	1,439	3695								
		Ship Arethusa, list lost, 209	5,555	3260	397	268	399	315	496	373	706	416
Philadelphia district. George Wolf, collector.	June 30	Merchants -	62									
		Physicians -	8									
		Clergymen -	3									
		Mechanics -	84									
2d quarter.		Laborers -	297									
		Farmers -	26									
		Mariners -	7									
		Collier -	1									
		Clerks -	2									

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Switzerland -	196	140	
											Norway -	66	58	
											Italy - -	26	3	
											Poland - -	19	11	
											Nova Scotia -	32	23	
											West Indies -	35	13	
											Prussia -	11	1	
											Mexico - -	17	1	
											Portugal -	7	3	
											Holland -	31	11	
											Sweden - -	12	9	
											Spain - -	52	5	
											Austria - -	6		
											South America -	5	1	
											Denmark -	27	9	
											Texas - -	21	4	
1939	1138	2199	1120	1523	950	928	582	880	606	311		11,517	7,269	18,786
											United States -	422	236	
											Great Britain -	2,468	1,420	
											Germany -	2,252	1,448	
											France - -	345	112	
											Switzerland -	41	24	
											Austria - -	3		
											Prussia - -	55	36	
											Poland - -	3	1	
											Russia - -	1	2	
											Sweden - -	6		
											Denmark -	4		
											Holland -	11	9	
											Spain - -	29	20	
											Sardinia -	6		
											West Indies -	7	5	
											Texas - -	8	5	
											Canada - -	21	6	
											Sicily - -	1		
											Mexico - -	5	3	
											Italy - -	3		
											Nova Scotia -	5	1	
336	457	954	460	750	370	488	271	534	314	220		5,696	3,328	9,024
											G. Britain & Irel'd	380	277	
											United States -	96	38	
											Holland - -	3	6	
											Nova Scotia -	4	3	
											Minorca -	3	2	
											Portugal -	1		
											Liberia - -	6	2	
											Canada - -	7	3	
											Germany -	49	4	

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Philadelphia district— 2d quarter— Continued.	1839. June 30	Lecturer	1									
		Miners	6									
		Engineers	4									
		Seamstresses		13								
		Servants	2	17								
		No occupation	58	313								
			561	343	35	43	20	30	26	36	72	47
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics	43									
		Laborers	547									
		Farmers	276									
		Mechanics	186									
		Mariners	5									
		Physicians	7									
		Dentist	1									
		Miners	12									
		Milliner		1								
		Seamstresses		19								
		Servants	17	34								
		No occupation	324	10,91								
			1,418	1,145	94	95	107	94	74	65	154	183
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants	17									
		Mechanics	93									
		Laborers	74									
		Farmers	25									
		Mariners	8									
		Physicians	2									
		Clergyman	1									
		Engineer	1									
		Servants		2								
		No occupation	66	193								
			287	195	20	18	13	21	6	22	41	29
Baltimore district. William Frick, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants	8									
		Mariners	2									
		Mechanics	9									
		Farmers	2									
		Professors	4									
		No occupation	1	3								
			26	3	1						4	1

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											France - -	3	4	
											Spain - -	3	2	
											Switzerland -	1		
											Cuba - -	10	2	
											Italy - -	2		
153	77	90	39	73	26	30	14	62	31			561	343	904
											United States -	62	24	
											G. Britain & Irel'd	1,015	961	
											Poland - -	1		
											Germany -	294	143	
											Pictou - -	2	6	
											Caraccas -	4		
											France - -	11	1	
											Nova Scotia -	1	1	
											Cuba - -	3		
											Spain - -	2		
											New Granada -	3		
											Laguayra -	1		
											South America -	5		
											Halifax - -	3	5	
											St. Johns, N. B. -	5		
											St. Croix -	6	4	
288	243	242	191	179	129	135	75	145	70			1,418	1,145	2,563
											G. Britain & Irel'd	184	148	
											United States -	32	7	
											Germany -	62	36	
											Halifax -	3		
											Pictou - -	4	4	
											Corsica - -	2		
37	30	65	15	40	33	24	14	41	29			287	195	482
											Germany -	5	2	
											Ireland - -	3	1	
											England -	4		
											United States -	10		
											Texas - -	4		
11		5		2	1	2	1	1				26	3	29

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Baltimore district—Cont'd.	June 30	Farmers -	546									
		Mechanics -	95									
		Mariners -	15									
2d quarter.		Merchants -	49									
		No occupation	101	421								
			806	421	58	32	38	20	39	39	116	80
	Sept. 30	Farmers -	665									
		Mechanics -	638									
		Mariners -	9									
3d quarter.		Merchants -	59									
		No occupation	451	1,189								
			1,822	1,189	190	151	102	94	100	88	183	161
	Dec. 31	Farmers -	388									
		Mechanics -	382									
		Merchants -	42									
		Mariners -	3									
4th quarter.		Professors -	24									
		No occupation	235	740								
			1,074	740	113	89	66	85	79	59	196	96
Alexandria district.	June 30	Merchants -	3									
George Brent, collector.		Travellers -	3									
		Planters -	2									
2d quarter.		Clerk -	1									
		Servant -	1									
			10									
	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	3									
		Travellers -	4									
		Clerk -	1									
3d quarter.		Merchants -	2									
		Servant -	1									
		No occupation	2	1								
			13	1					3		3	

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
											Germany -	653	370	
											Great Britain -	85	34	
											West Indies -	20	10	
											United States -	48	7	
203	130	165	61	50	20	58	20	79	28			806	421	1,227
											Germany -	1,666	1,081	
											G. Britain & Ire'd	82	76	
											United States -	51	28	
											Texas - -	1		
											Canada - -	2		
											South America -	5	1	
											Spain - -	2		
											Portugal -	1		
											France - -	2		
											Prussia - -	1	1	
											West Indies -	9	2	
323	209	338	173	156	86	132	67	222	148	M's 76 Fs. 12	Age not stated, 88 -|-	1,829	1,189	3,011
											Germany -	1,023	716	
											Ireland - -	18	14	
											Great Britain -	9	6	
											United States -	14	2	
											West Indies -	8	2	
											South America -	2		
174	124	196	94	110	47	87	51	123	95			1,074	740	1,814
											England -	1		
											France - -	2		
											Barbadoes -	5		
											Demarara -	1		
											Ireland - -	1		
		2		3		3		2				10		10
											England -	3	1	
											Bermuda -	8		
											Barbadoes -	1		
1		3	1					3				13	1	14

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839.											
Alexandria district—Cont'd.	Dec. 31	Planters -	2									
		Merchants -	4									
		Clerks -	2									
4th quarter.		Mechanic -	1									
		No occupation		5								
			9	5								
Norfolk district. Conway Whittle, collector.	June 30	Merchants -	2									
2d quarter.			2									
	Dec. 31.	Planters -	2									
		Merchants -	4									
4th quarter.		Clerks -	2									
		Shoemaker -	1									
			9									
Charleston, S. Carolina, district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	22									
		Laborers -	21									
		Farmers -	11									
J. R. Pringle, collector.		Mechanics -	16									
		Clerks -	3									
		Physicians -	3									
1st quarter.		Distiller -	1									
		Lawyers -	2									
		Baker -	1									
		Groom -	1									
		Mariners -	3									
		Milliners -		2								
		No occupation	11	51								
			95	53	5	5	3	10	1	4	20	10
	June 30	Merchants -	28									
		Comedians -	8	5								
		Mariners -	2									
2d quarter.		Teachers -	3	1								
		Clerk -	1									
		Tanners -	8									
		Grocers -	17									

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											United States -	6		
											Ireland -	2		
											Germany -	1		
											Doubtful -		5	
3		2		2		1		1				9	5	14
											United States -	1		
											Spain - -	1		
				1		1						2		2
											Ireland - -	2		
											United States -	6		
											Germany -	1		
3		2		2		1		1				9		9
											G. Britain & Irel'd	53	38	
											France - -	5	2	
											Malaga - -	2	2	
											Kingston -	1		
											Hanover -	1		
											Cuba - -	33	11	
23	6	13	4	12	4	5	3	13	7			95	53	148
											England -	13	5	
											Cuba - -	52	17	
											Bremen - -	23	2	
											Bermuda -	3	2	

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Charleston, S. C., district—2d quarter—Continued.	1839. June 30	Laborers	4									
		Mechanics	4									
		Officers	2									
		Clergyman	1									
		Attorney	1									
		Seamstresses		2								
		No occupation	12	18								
			91	26	3	4	2			2	14	6
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants	41									
		Laborers	17									
		Mechanics	39									
		Mariner	1									
		Farmers	17									
		Musician	1									
		Teachers	3									
		Clerks	76									
		Mantaumaker		1								
		No occupation	25	59								
			220	60	6	3	11	9	5	8	57	10
New Orleans, J. W. Breedlove, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants	646									
		Farmers	538									
		Mechanics	668									
		Laborers	76									
		Lawyers	19									
		Clerks	64									
		Physicians	31									
		Soldiers	22									
		Teachers	14									
		No occupation	272	798								
			2,350	798	59	54	70	57	93	59	160	97
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants	577									
		Mechanics	363									
		Soldiers	13									
		Sailors	30									
		Farmers	443									
		Lawyers	27									
		Physicians	36									
		Clerks	13									
		Laborers	12									
		No occupation	70	337								
			1,584	337	20	11	22	19	25	23	56	27

—Continued.

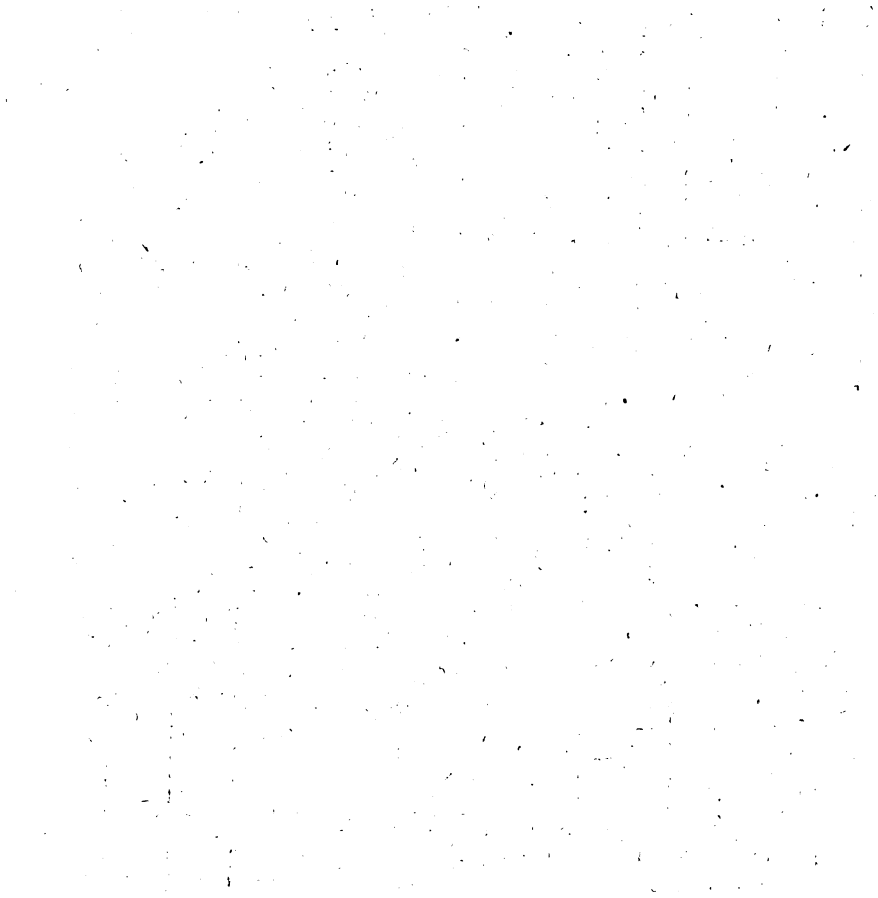
From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
18	7	22	2	10	1	7	2	15	2			91	26	117
											G. Britain & Irel'd	84	44	
											France - -	7	3	
											West Indies -	13	3	
											Nassau - -	2		
											Malaga - -	2		
											Bremen - -	112	10	
63	12	27	2	20	8	8	1	23	7			220	60	280
											Germany -	756	512	
											Great Britain -	154	43	
											France - -	476	113	
											Spain - -	92	22	
											Prussia -	23	12	
											Bavaria -	49	12	
											Hamburg -	23	7	
											Malta - -	20	8	
											Cuba - -	155	25	
											Texas - -	537	42	
											Mexico - -	47		
											Hayti - -	18	2	
423	129	588	134	392	95	240	50	295	123			2,350	798	3,148
											Texas - -	872	82	
											Cuba - -	191	39	
											France - -	294	134	
											Mexico - -	79	9	
											Great Britain -	79	39	
											Hayti - -	2	5	
											French W. Indies	12	10	
											Germany -	55	19	
290	48	486	54	304	28	160	19	221	108			1,584	337	1,921

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New Orleans—Continued.	1839. Sept. 30	Travellers -	20									
		Merchants -	354									
		Mariners -	26									
3d quarter.		Mechanics -	301									
		Farmers -	212									
		Lawyers -	7									
		Physicians -	6									
		Laborers -	11									
		Clerks -	4									
		No occupation	104	167								
			1,045	167	10	15	22	14	24	18	68	10
	Dec. 31	Farmers -	1,085									
		Merchants -	608									
		Mechanics -	397									
		Laborers -	233									
4th quarter.		Lawyers -	9									
		Clerks -	33									
		Servants -	25									
		Teachers -	2									
		Physicians -	14									
		Mariners -	11									
		Preachers -	6									
		No occupation	393	1209								
			2,816	1209	108	91	133	105	134	103	351	214
Key West district.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	7									
		Mariners -	11									
		Physician -	1									
		Engineer -	1									
		Farmers -	2									
1st quarter.		Lawyer -	1									
		Surgeon -	1									
		Mechanic -	1									
		No occupation	7	10								
			32	10	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	
	June 30	Lawyer -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Merchants -	3									
		Mariners -	11									
2d quarter.		Mechanics -	2									
		No occupation		2								
			18	2	1	1	5		1		4	

—Continued.

From 20 and under 25.		From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
											Texas - -	445	30	
											Cuba - -	109	13	
											Germany -	121		
											France - -	246	104	
											Mexico -	88	6	
											Great Britain -	16	1	
											Italy - -	13	9	
											B. West Indies -	1	2	
											Hayti - -	3		
											Denmark -	3	2	
187	91	290	17	213	26	85	10	146	36			1,045	167	1,212
											France - -	1,122	532	
											Great Britain -	381	168	
											Texas - -	351	24	
											Germany -	766	462	
											Cuba - -	128	15	
											Mexico - -	46	2	
											B. West Indies -	13	4	
											Spain - -	9	1	
											Brazil - -		1	
632	226	620	165	333	76	219	91	296	138			2,816	1,209	4,025
											Cuba - -	4	1	
											Texas - -	2		
											United States -	12		
											Bahamas -	13	9	
											Genoa - -	1		
3	1	5	2	5	1	3	1	9				32	10	42
											United States -	10	1	
											Genoa - -	1		
											Spain - -	2		
											Great Britain -	5	1	
								7	1			18	2	20



MEMORIAL

OF

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE PATRIOTIC BANK OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

An extension of their charter.

JULY 6, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Patriotic Bank of Washington most respectfully requests, that, inasmuch as the said bank has heretofore continued to pay in specie every note which had previously been issued, and continues so to do, said bank may be exempted from the operations of the act of the 3d instant, and that the charter thereof may be extended on the same terms and restrictions as are contained in that which has just expired, and for such time as Congress may be pleased to designate. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

W. A. BRADLEY, *President.*
J. W. HAND,
THOS. BLAGDEN,
J. F. CALDWELL,
WM. STETTINIUS,
G. C. GRAMMER,
P. BRADLEY,
ROB. N. JOHNSTON,
A. COYLE,
E. LINDSLEY, *Directors.*

Attest:
P. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

Blair & Rives, printers.

chant and shipmaster examined by them was such as to reflect great discredit on the vigilance and activity of the pilots of this port, as compared with the pilots of any other port of our own coast, as well as of the principal ports of Europe. It seems to be the inevitable result of a system which selects so small a number for so great a work, and which secures to them, by legislative provisions of the strictest character, the exclusive enjoyment of these offices. * * * * * * The grand inquest feel that they have dwelt sufficiently long on a topic fraught with such painful interest to every member of the human family, and especially to every citizen of the metropolis of the commerce of the western hemisphere, whose reputation and prosperity are so deeply involved in the question now before them. That great abuses exist in the operation of the present system, they think has been fully demonstrated, and that the system itself is at war with the fundamental principles of a Government which professes to cherish a fair competition in every branch of industry, leaving the community to extend their patronage in proportion to the merits of the competitors."

It was subsequent to this period that the act, a repeal of which is now sought, was passed. The gratifying result of removing the restriction was manifested in the increased number of persons embarked in the pursuit, stimulated by an honorable and praiseworthy ambition to establish for themselves a character for enterprise, skill, and attention to their duties; objects which they have accomplished, to the satisfaction of all those who have important interests at stake, deepened by the sense of the difficult duties they are required to perform, and the weighty responsibilities confided to their charge.

Your remonstrants further represent that, during the last three years, a greater competition has existed in the pilotage than at any period since the organization of the system. A spirit of daring in the business has been aroused, that has prompted the adventurous and hardy pilot to advance in pursuit of vessels far beyond the limits traversed theretofore by those engaged in the occupation. Through the tempests their boats are seen hovering around the vessels approaching our seaboard, and neither the severity of our winters, nor the most stormy and perilous seasons, have deterred them from that faithfulness and zeal in the discharge of their duties, for which they have become deservedly distinguished.

Your remonstrants further represent that the best commentary on the system is had in the fact that no accident of any moment occurred during the time that has elapsed; but that, on the contrary, the warmest approval has been given to the present organized system, by those who have had occasion to observe the advantages derived from it.

That in respect to the regulation establishing a pilot system for the State of New Jersey, the like qualification is required from persons seeking a license for that business, with those of New York. A board of commissioners is established of persons of the highest respectability, well qualified by their experience to enforce the regulations. To this extent the legal enactments on the subject of the States of New York and New Jersey are not dissimilar. On this point they have alike had in view the protection of the commerce of the country against incapacity and unskilfulness. Experience has shown, most conclusively, that this object has been accomplished.

Your remonstrants earnestly invoke the National Legislature not to repeal a law that has been productive of benefits to the interests of commerce. The voice of the mercantile community has already been raised against the repeal. The remonstrance of the principal shipmasters has been presented to the House of Representatives; and on behalf of the marine insurance companies of this city, your remonstrants now lay their objections before you, that they may receive favorable consideration.

They believe that the system is now divested of its odious features; that a rivalry between men equally competent has entered into the contest for ascendency, conducive in the highest degree to the interests of commerce. This competition is calculated to act favorably on those employed in the service, as well as to those whose property is intrusted to their care.

Your remonstrants further represent, that a course of legislation growing out of the rights of the States bounded by coterminous waters, with power to regulate the pilots traversing within their legal jurisdiction, might be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the commercial interests. Conflicting legislation would introduce confusion, and jeopard, to an immense extent, the lives and property of those approaching our coasts.

Your remonstrants further represent, that their expectations have been realized greatly beyond the extent of their anticipations by the passage of the act of 1837. The salutary competition which prevails, compels every individual to rely upon his own resources of activity and skill for success; and any interference at this time with a law which the commercial community regard as one of the most important that ever engaged the attention of your honorable body, would be unwise, impolitic, and detrimental to the great interests which the legislature of the Union is bound to protect.

They therefore pray that the act of 1837, regulating the pilots, may not be repealed.

And your remonstrants, &c.

WM. NEILSON,
President Board of Underwriters of New York.
WALTER R. JONES,
Secretary of the Board.

JUNE 23, 1840.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON CITY,

PRAYING

The enactment of a law requiring the use in steamboats of Raub's safety-valve.

JULY 7, 1840.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, your petitioners, having viewed with much sorrow and regret the astonishing destruction of life and property for the last few years by the use of steam, and feeling that, for the safety of the travelling community, more imperative legislative enactments than have yet been passed are necessary to preserve the lives of those who through necessity are compelled to trust themselves to the care of those having the management of steamboats and other steam-power, beg leave to urge upon your honorable body the necessity of enacting such laws, at this session of Congress, as will not only compel the adoption of such means as seem the most likely to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers, but also secure us against the negligence and carelessness of those who have the management of steamboats for public accommodation.

And the undersigned having, with much pleasure, seen or heard of the perfect action of *Raub's double self-acting safety-valve* now in use on one of the steamboats in this vicinity, and believing that they are a preventive to the most common cause of explosion, beg leave to ask of your honorable body for such enactment as will secure their application to the boilers of all steamboats; that our community, when trusting themselves or their property to the power of steam, may have some guaranty for their safety, other than the carelessness or ignorance of steamboat owners or their officers.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

JAMES MITCHELL, and others.

WASHINGTON, *June* 1840.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa.

JULY 7, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. YOUNG, and ordered to be printed.

[To accompany Senate bill No. 225.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit you a report of the agent for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. W. W. CHAPMAN,
House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 1, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of the report of R. C. Tilghman, Esq., agent and engineer for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa, called for by the letter of the honorable W. W. Chapman of the 29th ultimo.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Report on the survey, location, and construction of roads and canals in the Territory of Iowa.

BALTIMORE, *February* 20, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions of the 16th of March ultimo, constituting me the agent and engineer on the part of the Topographical Bureau for the purpose of superintending certain works of internal improvement in the Territory of Iowa, embraced in a law of the session of Congress of 1838, dated the 7th of July, and one

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of the last session, of the 31st March, I repaired to that Territory as soon thereafter as practicable, and commenced the necessary surveys for carrying said laws into effect, as follows:

1st. For the road "from Burlington, through the counties of Des Moines, Henry, and Van Buren, towards the seat of the Indian agency on the Des Moines," a party was organized in Burlington in June, and commenced the location of the road between said points. Leaving Burlington at a stake in the road opposite a blacksmith's shop, the line follows a ravine inclining to the north to the prairie; on reaching which, it approaches the township line, along which it runs until within a few miles of "Skunk river," when, the ground being very much broken, the line inclines to the north, and follows a ridge to the crossing of Cedar creek; thence, along a ridge, to the mouth of Alud creek, and thence along the valley of Skunk river to Smith's mill; crossing Skunk river at Smith's mill, the line follows a ridge to a ford of Prairie creek; thence, over a prairie, to Little Cedar, crossing Williamson's creek and a branch of Cedar. After crossing Little Cedar, the line follows the Fort Madison road to the town of Washington; thence, across a flat, wet prairie, to the head of Lick creek; and thence, along a river, to the Indian agency on the Des Moines: the whole line being seventy-six (76) miles in length.

On the completion of the survey, the road was put under construction between Burlington and Skunk river, a distance of about 20 miles. On this part the necessary bridges have been constructed, wet places in the prairie ditched, hills graded, and, where the line passes through woods, the clearing and grubbing completed. But little remains to be done on this section to make as good a road as can be required.

This road may justly be regarded as of great importance to the section of country through which it passes, connecting a rapidly increasing and flourishing population in the interior with one of the principal towns on the river, and passing through a region entirely destitute of roads. An estimate for its completion is transmitted herewith, which, it is hoped, may meet with favorable consideration.

2d. The road from Burlington to De Hagues, in Illinois, is perhaps, of all the roads leading to the Territory, of the first importance; being the principal mail route, and the one over which a main part of the emigrants to the Territory are obliged to pass. It is about three (3) miles in length, and extends from opposite Burlington, across a low swampy marsh, and requires considerable embankment and several bridges. At certain seasons of the year it is nearly impassable, very seriously obstructing the transportation of the mail, and subjecting the traveller to great and harassing difficulties. The appropriation made last year (a very inadequate one) is now being applied. I beg leave, from a conviction of the importance of this road, to urge that an appropriation may be made for its completion.

3d. The line of location of the road "from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri," commences at Dubuque, and passes through a ravine at its southern extremity, called "Dirty hollow," to the prairie; and, after crossing two branches of Catfish creek, follows a dividing-ridge to the Cascade falls of the north fork of Maquoketah, (distant twenty-five miles from Dubuque,) having crossed Prairie creek and White-water; from the Cascade falls it follows a high dividing-ridge to the south fork of Maquoketah, and thence the main dividing-ridge to the Wapsipinicon, having crossed Warmley creek, Kitty's creek, and Fawn creek; the line crosses the Wap-

sipinicon (forty-eight miles from Dubuque) at the mouth of the Buffalo fork, and follows a ridge to the summit at Russel's; thence over a rolling prairie to Cedar river, which it crosses about seventy miles from Dubuque; and thence to Iowa City (the seat of government) on the Iowa river, having crossed Indian creek, Rapid creek, and several inferior streams: crossing the Iowa river at the seat of government, the line passes over a prairie to Harris's creek, Old Man's creek, and thence to Davis's creek, along a ridge, having crossed English river; thence over a level prairie to Mount Pleasant, (the county seat of Washington county,) having crossed Goose creek, several branches of Long creek, Crooked creek, and some smaller streams; from Mount Pleasant the line follows a ridge to Skunk river, which it crosses at Hughes's ferry; thence to Little Cedar, and over a level prairie (passing through the town of Washington and the head of Bratting grove) to a ridge leading to Keosauqua, a flourishing town on the Des Moines river, and seat of justice of Van Buren county.

On completing the surveys, the road was put under construction between Dubuque and Iowa City, a distance of eighty-six miles. The timber on the line of the road was cut out for forty feet, twenty of which were grubbed. Over wet places in the prairie, a great number of which occurred, the road was ditched and bridged; hills graded; bridges were constructed nearly over all the streams, and over some (as Prairie creek, White-water, and the Wapsipinicon) with stone abutments, and of a more permanent character. With the exception of some additional bridges and grading, nothing is wanting to make a good road between those points. An estimate for these, and for the completion of the road, accompanies this.

In reference to this work, I beg leave to say that I regard it as the most important with which I was charged.

Leaving the town of Dubuque, on the Mississippi, (one of the most important and flourishing in the Territory,) it passes through the seat of government lately established on the Iowa river; and thence to the southern boundary, through several county towns, traversing a beautiful and fertile country, and greatly enhancing the value of the lands, which are settling with unprecedented rapidity. This region is destitute of roads, and the intercourse greatly embarrassed by the want of bridges over some of the streams.

4th. For the improvement of the mail route from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi, between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien:

Upon an examination of this route, it was deemed advisable to defer all action until authority was obtained to make changes in the location which are deemed essential. The road, as now located, is very circuitous; running along the river, it crosses all the ravines and streams making into it, thereby passing over much worse ground, and greatly enhancing the distance.

Between Dubuque and Davenport, for example, a line can be obtained saving at least ten miles in distance, and passing through a country over which a road can be made for a much smaller amount, and, from the nature of the ground, be always in better condition. I would suggest the propriety of having a general mail-route laid out between the points indicated in the law, and have the smaller towns on the river accommodated with cross-mails. Such a road is already very much needed, and the necessity for it daily increasing.

5th. Survey for a canal between Bloomington and Moscow, on the Red Cedar river:

Leaving the town of Bloomington, on the Mississippi, the line follows the valley of Mad creek to its head, distant about six miles, attaining an elevation of 193 feet; from this point to where the ground falls towards the Cedar, a distance of about four miles, it is of a uniform elevation of about 185 feet, (except one depression—a tributary of a stream emptying into Cedar below Moscow;) it then falls towards the Cedar, which, at Moscow, is about 90 feet above the Mississippi at Bloomington.

A canal between the abovementioned points would have to be supplied from the Cedar river, and a survey was, therefore, made above Moscow, and a line of levels run to ascertain its fall, which was found to be about one foot and a half in a mile; so that if a cut of 30 feet be made at the summit, (a cut of four miles in length,) it will be necessary to tap the Red Cedar river 40 miles above Moscow, and supply the canal by a feeder. There will then be between 150 and 160 feet to be overcome by locks on the side towards the Mississippi, and between 60 and 70 on the side towards the Red Cedar. The expense involved in these operations, compared with the object to be attained, settled the question, in my judgment, so far against its practicability, as to render more minute surveys unnecessary, especially as this region of country was at the time extremely unhealthy, and the party had already been detained for several weeks by sickness.

The Red Cedar river is one of the finest and largest streams in the Territory; its depth varies considerably at different points, but, at the lowest stage of water, between 3 and 4 feet can be found in the channel. The principal, if not the only, obstacle to its navigation by boats of light draught, are sand-bars, which are continually shifting as in the Missouri; and, of course, any attempt to improve the navigation by their removal would be useless. At the town of Westport, near the Indian boundary, there are rapids which will require some improvements to continue the navigation beyond them.

Which is respectfully submitted,

R. C. TILGHMAN,
United States Agent and Engineer.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Topographical Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Estimate for the completion of the road from Burlington towards the Indian agency, on the Des Moines.

1ST SECTION.

For clearing in woods near Burlington - - - -	$500 00
For bridging - - - - - - - -	100 00
For grading on 1st section - - - - - -	300 00
	900 00

2D SECTION—BETWEEN SKUNK RIVER AND WILLIAMSON'S CREEK.

For clearing and grubbing - - - - - -	$300 00
For grading - - - - - - - -	300 00

ditching	$150 00
bridge over Prairie creek	100 00
bridge over Williamson's creek	75 00
	1,425 00

SECTION—BETWEEN WILLIAMSON'S CREEK AND LITTLE CEDAR.

small bridges	$100 00
grading	300 00
ditching	300 00
bridge over canal of Cedar	200 00
bridge over Cedar	600 00
	1,500 00

4TH SECTION—BETWEEN CEDAR AND LICK CREEKS.

ditching	$1,000 00
levelling and filling	200 00
small bridges	100 00
	1,300 00

5TH SECTION—BETWEEN LICK CREEK AND INDIAN AGENCY.

small bridges	$200 00
ditching	200 00
grading	300 00
	700 00

RECAPITULATION.

1st section	$900 00
2d section	1,425 00
3d section	1,500 00
4th section	1,300 00
5th section	700 00
	5,825 00
Agencies, 10 per cent.	582 50
Total	$6,407 50

Estimate for the completion of the road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri.

BETWEEN DUBUQUE AND IOWA CITY.

For two bridges over Catfish creek, and grading hill -	$1,200 00
For bridge over south fork of Naquoketah - - -	2,500 00
	3,700 00

1ST SECTION—FROM IOWA CITY TO ENGLISH RIVER.

For clearing and grubbing - - - - -	$1,050 00
For ditching - - - - - -	200 00
For grading, - - - - - -	250 00
For bridge over hollow at trading-house - - -	150 00
" " Harris's creek - - - -	200 00
" " Old Man's creek - - - -	350 00
" " Musquito creek - - - -	50 00
" " Overslaugh - - - -	100 00
For three small bridges - - - - -	60 00
For bridge over English river - - - -	1,500 00
	3,910 00

2D SECTION—FROM ENGLISH RIVER TO WEST BRANCH OF LONG CREEK.

For ditching - - - - - -	$700 00
For clearing and grubbing - - - -	500 00
For grading - - - - - -	200 00
For bridge over Davis's creek - - - -	150 00
" " Goose creek - - - -	200 00
" " Crane run - - - -	75 00
" " west branch of Long creek - -	75 00
For small bridges - - - - - -	320 00
	2,220 00

3D SECTION—FROM WEST BRANCH OF LONG CREEK TO CROOKED CREEK.

For ditching - - - - - -	$450 00
For clearing and grubbing - - - - -	1,480 00
For grading - - - - - -	100 00
For bridge over east branch of Long creek - - -	75 00
For bridge over Crooked creek - - - -	100 00
For small bridges - - - - - -	160 00
	2,285 00

4TH SECTION—FROM CROOKED CREEK TO MOUNT PLEASANT.

For ditching - - - - - -	$150 00
For clearing and grubbing - - - -	750 00

For bridge over creek	$400 00
For bridges over two branches of Big creek	150 00
	1,450 00

5TH SECTION—FROM MOUNT PLEASANT TO WASHINGTON.

For clearing and grubbing	$2,000 00
For grading	300 00
For bridges over branches of Big creek and other streams	425 00
For bridge over Cedar creek	1,200 00
For small bridges	250 00
	4,175 00

6TH SECTION—FROM WASHINGTON TO KEOSAUQUA.

For clearing and grubbing	$1,200 00
For ditching	150 00
For small bridges	225 00
	1,575 00

RECAPITULATION.

Between Dubuque and Iowa City	$3,700 00
1st section	3,910 00
2d section	2,220 00
3d section	2,285 00
4th section	1,450 00
5th section	4,175 00
6th section	1,575 00
	19,315 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	1,931 50
Total	21,246 50

For the road from Burlington to De Hagues, in Illinois.

This road will require an embankment for nearly its whole extent, and several bridges. I have understood that several thousand dollars have been appropriated to it by the State of Illinois, which, with the appropriation of last year, and an additional one of ten thousand dollars, will, I am of opinion, be sufficient to make a good road between those points.

For locating a road from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, and for clearing, grading, bridging, and ditching said road, in addition to the appropriation already made, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Roads in Iowa.	Amount in Treasury.	Amount in agent's hands.
Road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Misssouri - - - - -		
Road from Burlington towards the Indian agency on the Des Moines - - - -	-	$0 69
Road from Burlington to De Hagues - -	-	*1,004 98
Road from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien - - - -	-	†6,817 98

J. J. ABERT,
Bureau Top. Engineers.

Hon. W. W. CHAPMAN.

* In the agent's hands on the expiration of the 1st quarter, namely, 31st March, 1840; since probably expended.

† In agent's hands, awaiting the decision of the Post Office in reference to parts of the route

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 7, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORVELL made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 448.]

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives "to establish a uniform rule of computing the mileage of members of Congress," having had the same under consideration, make the following report:

The bill provides that the mileage of each member of Congress shall be estimated on a straight line from the seat of Congress to his place of residence; and that the distance shall be ascertained, as nearly as may be, by measurement upon a correct or approved map, and such other evidence as may be produced, at each session of Congress. A committee, in each House, is to ascertain and fix the distance, and to report the same to the presiding officer of each, early in every session of every Congress. The committees, it appears, are to act separately, and not jointly or concurrently. And, from the fact that they are to report at every session of every Congress, it seems to be contemplated that the distances, though computed on a straight line, to be ascertained by measurement upon a correct or approved map, and by other evidence not indicated in the bill, are to be liable to variation from session to session, according to the variations in the maps and other evidence, and to the changes in the successive organizations of the committees.

The first act passed by Congress under the Federal constitution, allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, was approved the 22d of September, 1789. It expired on the 4th of March, 1796. The next act on the subject was approved the 10th of March, 1796. Both of these acts provided that each Senator and Member should be entitled to receive six dollars for every day of his attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress. The mode of ascertaining and certifying the distance, or the mileage, was left to the free and independent action of each House. To neither of these laws does any objection appear ever to have been made by the people or the State Legislatures, the electors of the respective Houses of Congress.

On the 19th of March, 1816, an act of Congress was approved, by which, instead of the daily compensation previously allowed by law, fifteen hundred dollars per annum were to be paid to each Senator and Representative, in addition to the mileage, for his services. The distances remained as they were under the act of 1796. They were to be computed by the most

Blair & Rives, printers.

usual roads. Public sentiment, indignant at the change from a daily allowance to an annual salary to members of Congress, compelled the repeal of the act at the succeeding session. It was the introduction of the novel principle of placing the representatives of the States and the people in Congress on annual salaries, rather than the amount allowed, that excited the general feeling of disapprobation which the measure incurred. Even the certainty of rendering the sessions shorter could not reconcile the American people to the change. This act is the only one, in relation to the compensation and mileage of members, that has ever met their disapprobation.

A law was therefore passed, and approved on the 22d of January, 1818, at a time of pressure, when money was scarce and produce cheap, fixing the compensation of Senators and Representatives at $8 per diem, and $8 for every twenty miles of distance, estimated by the most usual road, from their places of residence to the seat of Congress. By this act, the compensation and mileage were authorized to be paid, and passed as public accounts, on the certificates of the presiding officers of the respective Houses.

The committee have heard no complaints, without the walls of this Capitol, of the existing law on the subject of compensation and mileage. No State Legislature has passed resolutions, no portion of the people have sent up petitions for its repeal. Dissatisfaction has been extensively and justly expressed in relation to the waste of time in tedious debates, the delay of the public business, and the prolongation of the sessions of Congress beyond all reasonable limits; but these evils would not be remedied by a reduction of the mileage, or a change in the mode of computing it from the most usual road to an air line, which is never travelled. If the sessions and the delays of legislation have become intolerable, the remedy might be found in such a reduction of the daily compensation as would render it the interest of members to expedite the public business of the country, and to hasten home to their families and ordinary pursuits; and the committee would recommend that reduction, if they deemed any change right or necessary in the amount of compensation now allowed by law.

The committee perceive nothing unreasonable in the practical construction of the act of Congress, allowing mileage to members on the most usual route of travel. At the time of its passage, steamboats had begun to multiply rapidly on the great navigable waters of the country. Members had partially commenced the practice of travelling to the seat of Government by water as well as land; and the usual road was designed to mean that route, that precise line and distance, which were adopted as those by which gentlemen came to the seat of Government. It was intended that mileage should be allowed for the distance actually travelled, and not for an imaginary distance never travelled. Who comes to the capital of the Union on a straight line? Who travels in the air, through woods and brambles, over rivers and lakes, fences and mountains, in a direct line, to the seat of Congress? It was reserved for modern ingenuity, stretched to its utmost tension, to discover and suggest such a mode of computing mileage; and it has never been so computed under any State law.

The committee do not believe that the allowance of mileage was originally designed to be limited to the expense of travelling incurred by the individual members. The allowance, if restricted to that purpose, has always been too great. No road or route, travelled in any mode, has ever cost $6 or $8 for every twenty miles. The sum fixed upon was intended

to enable members to bring their families, if they chose, to the seat of Government; and those who do bring them, with all the improved facilities and economy of travelling, save none of their mileage.

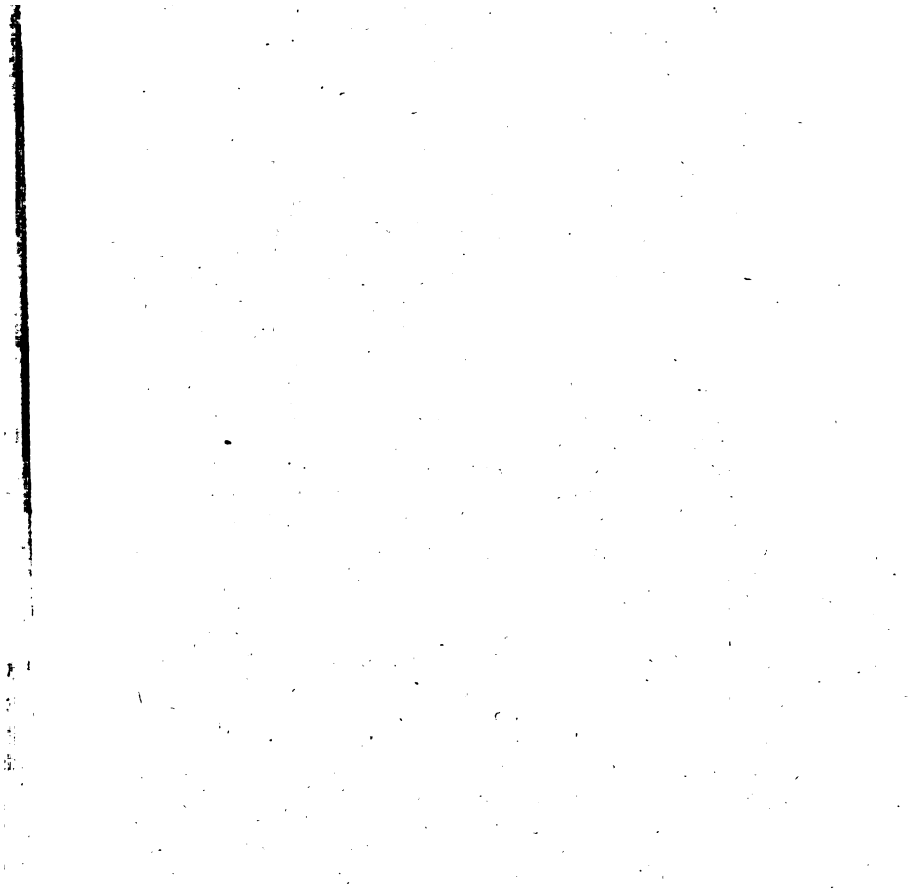
Members who reside a thousand or fifteen hundred miles from the seat of Government, and who are compelled to leave their families at home, necessarily incur the double expense of supporting themselves at Washington, and their families at their residences. Their professional and other pursuits, their farms and plantations, are neglected for six months in the year. The pecuniary loss, the privation of domestic comfort, are great. The daily compensation, and the mileage, computed as at present, are no adequate remuneration for these losses and privations.

If the compensation and mileage be reduced to the actual expenses of the individual members, no citizen of limited means could accept of a seat in Congress. The democracy of virtue and talent would be excluded from these halls. The aristocracy of wealth, if not of ignorance, would alone occupy these seats. Identity of interest, sympathy of feeling, with the mass of the people, would seldom here be found. It is for that mass to determine how far such a state of things would be compatible with the equal rights of all classes, with the spirit and genius of their republican institutions, or with the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Neither the bill referred to the committee, nor any other bill, could equalize the mileage. And they cannot but regret the apparent existence of a spirit of dissatisfaction with an inequality which is the result of a difference in local habitation, and of the unavoidable necessity growing out of that difference. The inequality of mileage is met by a more than corresponding inequality of distance from our business, our homes, and families, and the consequent disruption, for one-half of the year, of all the domestic relations and endearments.

In a more important view of the subject, the committee believe that the question of mileage has an influence on the permanent location of the seat of Government, and probably on the stability of the Union. If a liberal compensation for the fatigues of travelling, and its ravages upon the physical constitution, be continued, members from remote States of the Confederacy may feel, in some degree, reconciled to a distant removal and residence from their families. If the mere expenses of travelling are to be allowed, every member will naturally desire to have the seat of Government located as near his own home as possible. Hence, agitation will perpetually prevail with regard to the location of the Federal capital; and, in a few years, the mountains will present no barrier to the transfer of the seat of republican empire from the east to the west, whose population, wealth, and power are accumulating with a celerity unsurpassed in any quarter of the globe.

Believing, as the committee do, that the permanent location of the seat of Government is intimately blended with the duration of the Union, and that no contracted calculation of a few dollars and cents in the mileage of members of Congress is to be compared with the value of that union to our freedom and prosperity, they deprecate the renewed effort to disturb the existing law on the subject. And satisfied, as they are, that the mileage and daily compensation received by any member are no more than his services and sacrifices merit, they report back the bill from the House of Representatives, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.



REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the appropriations to be expended in the District of Columbia since the location of the seat of Government therein.

JULY 9, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 8, 1840.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th ultimo, requiring a report from this department "of all the moneys appropriated to be expended in the District of Columbia, by acts of Congress, since the location of the seat of Government within the District," &c., I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement from the Register of the Treasury, which is believed to contain all the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

Blair & Rives, printers.

Statement of all moneys appropriated to be expended in the District of trict; also, the amount so appropriated in lots, lands, or other public

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
April 18, 1789	An act supplementary to an act authorizing a loan for the use of the City of Washington, D. C.	$100,000 00
April 24, 1800	An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States.	
May 1, 1802	An act to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the City of Washington, and for other purposes.	290,874 84
May 3, 1802	An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled an act concerning the District of Columbia.	
March 2, 1803	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1803.	
March 3, 1803	An act concerning the City of Washington - - -	50,000 00
March 27, 1804	An act concerning the public buildings in the City of Washington.	50,000 00
Jan. 25, 1805	An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the Capitol.	130,000 00
April 21, 1806	An act making further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the Capitol.	40,000 00
March 3, 1807	An act making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	65,000 00
April 25, 1808	An act making good a deficit in the appropriation for 1807, for completing the public buildings, and for other purposes.	162,000 00
March 2, 1809	An act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
March 3, 1809	An act making further appropriations towards completing the two wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	43,000 00
June 28, 1809	An act making appropriations to finish and furnish the Senate chamber, and for other purposes.	16,600 00
April 28, 1810	An act for the better accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	-
May 1, 1810	An act making further appropriations for completing the Capitol, and for other purposes.	32,500 00
Feb. 20, 1811	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1811.	600 00
March 7, 1812	An act supplementary to an act providing for the accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office, &c.	-
July 5, 1812	An act making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol and President's House, and for other purposes.	23,573 00
March 3, 1813	An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs of the Capitol.	5,500 00
July 26, 1813	An act making appropriations for furnishing the Senate-chamber, and repairing the north wing of the Capitol.	9,500 00
July 26, 1813	An act providing for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
Feb. 13, 1815	An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings in the City of Washington.	-
Dec. 8, 1815	An act to authorize the President of the United States to lease of the term therein mentioned the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of Congress.	
April 29, 1816	An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and for other purposes.	-

olumbia, since the location of the seat of Government within the Dis-operty, agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th June, 1840.

Repairing or rebuilding the public buildings, including the carrying on the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Painting and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings and Capitol, with water.	Fire engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
-	$20,000 00					
-	9,563 91		-			
$500,000 00						
-	-	-	$30,000 00			

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public building, including alteration and repairs.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.	
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.	-
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.	
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.	-
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.	-
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments.	-
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.	
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1818.	-
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1819.	-
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.	-
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.	-
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.	-
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.	-
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1820.	-
May 15, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.	-
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings	-
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1822.	-
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings	-
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.	-
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings	-
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.	
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.	
April 9, 1824	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824.	-
May 1, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.	

—Continued.

Repairing or rebuilding the public buildings, including the carrying on the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Painting and statues for the Capitol, and busts for Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
$100,000 00	-	-	$38,658 00			
-	-	-	-	$8,000 00		
200,000 00						
-	-	$180,741 00				
219,803 00						
10,000 00	-	-	-	6,000 00		
201,457 00	-	-	-	-	$9,125 00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	$4,500 00
88,174 66	-	11,015 71				
118,136 00	-	-	5,591 00			
-	-	-	-	6,000 00		
-	-	-	2,000 00			
88,545 00	-	-	2,000 00			
-	-	-	-	6,000 00		
123,300 00	-	-	1,250 00			
100,000 00	-	-	-	6,000 00		
22,200 00	-	-	1,000 00			
86,640 00	-	-	2,000 00			

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and others.	
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt	
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox	
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1825.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.	
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.	-
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.	
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.	-
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of $333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).	
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.	-
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.	-
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.	
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox - - -	-
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.	-
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams.	
Feb. 25, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.	-
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for year 1832.	-
May 26, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging.	-
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.	

—Continued.

Repairing or rebuilding the public buildings, including the carrying on the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine houses for the public buildings.
$80,000 00	-	-	$6,000 00	-	-	$110 00
119,400 00	$2,000 00	-	5,865 00	-	-	300 00
86,430 40	-	-	-	-	-	1,227 00
60,782 36	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
-	12,000 00					
51,458 74	7,259 95					
304 53						
-	-	-	2,800 00	$4,000 00	$8,000 00	640 00
15,042 00	-	-	12,984 00	4,000 00		
6,500 00	484 03	-	-	4,000 00		
-	-	-	5,000 00	8,000 00		
-	-	-	7,102 00	-	45,700 00	

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	
June 25, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	-
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	-
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	-
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge.	
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	-
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	-
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington.	
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	-
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	-
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	-
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	-
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	

—Continued.

Repairing or rebuilding the public buildings, including the carrying on of the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Elsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
-	$2,999 96					
$960 00	-	-	-	$5,000 00		
3,500 00	-	-	-	4,000 00		
-	-	-	5,000 00			
21,000 00	-	-	$19,410 00	5,000 00	$6,723 00	$200 00
1,600 00	3,334 31	-	-	5,000 00		
35,675 84	-	-	23,490 00	-	4,707 00	200 00
-	-	-	-	800 00		
17,540 00	-	-	5,890 00	5,000 00	2,200 00	200 00
1,450 00						

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	-
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	-
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	-
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	-
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	-
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Bargy, jr.	
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	-
	Total appropriations - - - -	1,019,147 84
	Carried to surplus fund - - -	-
	Add transfer from light-houses - -	-

Continued.

Repairing or rebuilding the public buildings, including the carrying on the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
$12,209 75	-	$208,000 00	$31,665 50	-	$10,300 00	$200 00
18,100 00	-	357,000 00	10,164 00	$16,400 00	10,000 00	12,750 00
5,912 50	-	-	30,103 86	12,000 00		
2,765 00	-	50,000 00	-	-	-	200 00
8,203 96	-	150,000 00	7,506 00	12,000 00	850 30	10,400 00
-	-	150,000 00				
5,763 50	-	330,000 00	8,060 60	16,000 00		
1,413,054 24	57,632 16	1,436,756 71	263,379 36	133,200 00	97,605 30	33,927 00
29,607 84	-	-	-	-	5,794 79	
1,383,446 40	-	-	-	-	91,810 51	
-	-	34,000 00				
		1,470,756 71				

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
April 18, 1789	An act supplementary to an act authorizing a loan for the use of the city of Washington, D. C.	
April 24, 1800	An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States.	$10,000 00
May 1, 1802	An act to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the City of Washington, and for other purposes.	
May 3, 1802	An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled an act concerning the District of Columbia.	-
March 2, 1803	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1803.	-
March 3, 1803	An act concerning the City of Washington.	
March 27, 1804	An act concerning the public buildings in the City of Washington.	
Jan. 25, 1805	An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the Capitol.	
April 21, 1806	An act making further appropriations towards completing the south wing of the Capitol.	
March 3, 1807	An act making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	3,000 00
April 25, 1808	An act making good a deficit in the appropriation for 1807, for completing the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1809	An act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	-
March 3, 1809	An act making further appropriations towards completing the two wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
June 28, 1809	An act making appropriations to finish and furnish the Senate chamber, and for other purposes.	
April 28, 1810	An act for the better accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	
May 1, 1810	An act making further appropriations for completing the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 20, 1811	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1811.	
March 7, 1812	An act supplementary to an act providing for the accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office, &c.	
July 5, 1812	An act making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol and President's house, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1813	An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act making appropriations for furnishing the Senate-chamber, and repairing the north wing of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act providing for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	-
Feb. 13, 1815	An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings in the City of Washington.	
Dec. 8, 1815	An act to authorize the President of the United States to lease of the term therein mentioned the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of Congress.	-
April 29, 1816	An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and for other purposes.	

-Continued.

Furniture for the Capitol.	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
$9,000 00							
-	-	-	$8,000 00				
-	-	-	3,702 66				
17,000 00							
-	$14,000 00						
-	14,000 00						
-	-	$11,000 00					

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.	-
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.	
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.	-
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.	
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.	
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments.	
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.	-
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1818.	-
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1819.	
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.	
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.	
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.	
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.	
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1820.	
May 5, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.	
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1822.	
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.	$5,000 00
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.	-
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.	
April 2, 1824	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824.	5,000 00
May 4, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.	-

-Continued.

Furniture for the Capitol.	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
-	$3,550 00						
-	20,000 00						
0,000 00	30,000 00						
-	890 00						
-	-	-	$10,000 00				
-	839 24						
-	-	-	-	-	-	$2,000 00	

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and others.	-
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt	-
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox.	$3,018 55
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826.	6,161 97
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr. - - -	1,081 60
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	-
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.	-
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.	-
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.	-
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget, for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of $333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).	
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.	
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.	
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.	-
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox.	
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.	
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams - - -	-
Feb. 25, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.	
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1832.	
May 26, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate of the Capitol with flagging.	69,000 00
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.	-

—Continued.

Furniture for the Capitol.	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
-	-	$1,555,00					
$3,269 50	-	-	$1,156 00				
-	$14,000 00						
-	-	-	5,000 00	$10,000 00			
-	6,000 00						
-	-	-	-	-	-	$20,000 00	
-	-	-	-	$1,699 16			
-	59 61						
-	14,000 00						
-	-	-	285 00				
-	5,000 00						
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	
June 25, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	$5,000 00
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	-
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue	69,630 00
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge	-
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington.	
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	3,000 00
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	-
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue	9,233 70
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	-
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	

—Continued.

Furniture for the Capitol.	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
"	"	"	"	"	"	$1,000 00	
"	"	"	"	"	$80,000 00		
"	"	"	"	"	200,000 00		
"	$20,000 00	"	"	"	"	1,600 00	
"	6,000 00	"	"	"	"	2,159 89	
"	"	"	"	"	150,000 00		
"	"	"	"	"	"	600 00	

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	$3,200 00
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	2,290 00
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	-
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	-
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	-
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Bargy, jr. - - -	5,645 04
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	-
	Total appropriations - - - -	193,300 86
	Carried to surplus fund - - -	-

—Continued.

Furniture for the Capitol.	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
-	$20,000 00	-	-	-	$2,710 75		
-	-	-	-	-	3,992 50		
-	-	-	-	$15,000 00			
-	-	-	-	-	1,950 00		
-	-	-	$31,000 00				
-	-	$1,019 43					
-	-	-	-	-	2,950 00		
$79,289 50	168,338 85	14,174 43	59,143 66	26,699 16	441,633 25	$10,359 89	$20,000 00
7 43	2,235 06	-	-	-	239,163 92		
79,282 07	166,103 79				202,469 33		

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
April 18, 1789	An act supplementary to an act authorizing a loan for the use of the City of Washington, D. C.	
April 24, 1800	An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States.	
May 1, 1802	An act to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the City of Washington, and for other purposes.	
May 3, 1802	An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled an act concerning the District of Columbia.	
March 2, 1803	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1803.	
March 3, 1803	An act concerning the City of Washington.	
March 27, 1804	An act concerning the public buildings in the City of Washington.	
Jan. 25, 1805	An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the Capitol.	
April 21, 1806	An act making further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the Capitol.	
March 3, 1807	An act making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
April 25, 1808	An act making good a deficit in the appropriation for 1807, for completing the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1809	An act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
March 3, 1809	An act making further appropriations towards completing the two wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
June 28, 1809	An act making appropriations to finish and furnish the Senate chamber, and for other purposes.	
April 28, 1810	An act for the better accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	
May 1, 1810	An act making further appropriations for completing the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 20, 1811	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1811.	
March 7, 1812	An act supplementary to an act providing for the accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office, &c.	
July 5, 1812	An act making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol and President's House, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1813	An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act making appropriations for furnishing the Senate-chamber, and repairing the north wing of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act providing for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
Feb. 13, 1815	An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings in the City of Washington.	
Dec. 8, 1815	An act to authorize the President of the United States to lease of the term therein mentioned the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of Congress.	
April 29, 1816	An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and for other purposes.	

Continued.

Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	Improving the navigation of the river Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria.	Benefit of the City of Washington.	Lots given to the Columbia College, the Georgetown College, and Orphan Asylums of Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Georgetown.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Alexandria.

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.	
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.	
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.	
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.	
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.	
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments.	
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.	
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1818.	
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1819.	
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.	
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.	
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.	
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.	
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1820.	
May 5, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.	
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1822.	
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.	
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.	
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.	
April 2, 1824	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824.	
May 4, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.	

Continued.

Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	Improving the navigation of the river Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria.	Benefit of the City of Washington.	Lots given to the Columbia College, the Georgetown College, and Orphan Asylums of Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Georgetown.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Alexandria.

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and others.	
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt	
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.	
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox	
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1825.	
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.	
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	$40,000 00
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.	15,390 00
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.	
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.	
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	22,387 97
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of $333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).	
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.	
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.	
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.	
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox - - -	
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	27,000 00
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.	
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams.	
Feb. 25, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	36,360 00
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.	
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for year 1832.	
May 25, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging.	
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.	

Continued.

Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	Improving the navigation of the river Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria.	Benefit of the City of Washington.	Lots given to the Columbia College, the Georgetown College, and Orphan Asylums of Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Georgetown.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Alexandria.

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	$38,500 00
June 25, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company	-
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	-
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	-
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge.	
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	-
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	15,436 00
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	-
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington	-
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	-

Continued.

Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	Improving the navigation of the river Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria.	Benefit of the City of Washington.	Lots given to the Columbia College, the Georgetown College, and Orphan Asylums of Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Georgetown.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Alexandria.
00,000 00						
- -	- -	- -	$25,000 00			
- -	- -	- -	20,000 00			
- -	$150,000 00					
- -	- -	$150,000 00				
- -	- -	- -	25,000 00			
- -	- -	- -	70,000 00			
-	-	-	-	$1,254,720 96	$308,610 48	$305,172 98

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	$29,084 73
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	-
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	12,505 39
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	8,689 40
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	12,537 36
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Bargy, jr.	
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	14,503 50
	Total appropriations - - -	265,394 36
	Aggregate amount of the above - - - - -	
	To which add the following, not embraced in any of the above items:	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the legal representatives of B. E. Clarke, for lots	
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen.,	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward, for injury incurred at the burning	
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKraffi, for services as Surveyor of	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley, for guarding the old post office	
	Tptal - - - - - -	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, July 8, 1840.

-- Continued.

Benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	Improving the navigation of the river Potomac between Georgetown and Alexandria.	Benefit of the City of Washington.	Lots given to the Columbia College, the Georgetown College, and Orphan Asylums of Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Washington.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Georgetown.	Principal and interest on canal loan to 30th June, 1840. Alexandria.
$300,000 00						
400,000 00	$150,000 00	$220,000 00	$70,000 00	$1,254,720 96	$308,610 48	$305,172 98
- - - - - - - - - -						$9,198,731 94
heretofore purchased - - - - - -					$200 00	
deceased, for property destroyed at the burning of the navy yard					2,500 00	
of the Treasury - - - - - -					400 00	
the City of Washington - - - - - -					4,070 91	
- - - - - - - - - -					93 00	
						7,263 91
- - - - - - - - - -						9,205,995 85

T. L. SMITH,
Register.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF TOBACCO PLANTERS, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

PRAYING

The adoption of measures to cause that staple to be received into the European markets on fair and liberal terms.

JUNE 9, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

At a meeting of tobacco planters, and others who take an interest in the tobacco crop, held at Garrettsburg, Christian county, Kentucky, on the 20th of June, 1840, Colonel G. M. Quarles was called to the chair, and John J. Thomas appointed secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of L. L. Leavell, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to draught a preamble and resolutions; and the following persons were thereupon appointed, for that purpose, by the chairman, viz: L. L. Leavell, Nicholas M. Gilmer, Miller Woodson, Wm. Davie, and John A. Moore, who returned the following report:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Whereas, the planters here assembled have, for a long time, known that their staple was taxed with most unreasonable burdens before it was sold by them, (the costs of carrying their tobacco to New Orleans amounting to over $1 per hundred weight, and the loss in weight, between our country and New Orleans, often amounting to more than the freight and all other expenses,) and have often attempted to remedy these evils; but when they became apprized of the fact, which was first made known to them by the proceedings of the convention of tobacco planters lately held at Washington, that the European Governments levied a tax of thirty-millions of dollars annually on a crop which cost in this country only seven millions, the little amount lost at New Orleans sunk into perfect insignificance: We, the undersigned, do therefore most heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by the convention of tobacco planters held in the city of Washington on the 11th of May, 1840, and earnestly appeal to your honorable body to make all proper exertions to have our staple received into the European markets on fair, just, and equitable principles.

Resolved, That each person present, who has taken part in this meeting, sign his name to this memorial; and that a copy of this memorial, signed

Blair & Rives, printers.

by the chairman and secretary, be sent to the Honorable Philip Triplett, with a request that he present the same to the House of Representatives; and, also, a copy be sent to the Honorable Henry Clay and J. J. Crittenden, with a request to present the same to the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Honorable Philip Triplett, the Representative in Congress from this district, for the active part he has taken in behalf of the tobacco planters, and for the promotion of their interests.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Hopkinsville Gazette and Clarksville Chronicle, with a request to publish in their respective papers.

G. M. QUARLES, *Chairman*.

JOHN J. THOMAS, *Secretary*.

James Gholson
John Wills
Needham Whitfield
John Gilmer
David Brame
Burgess Pool
Samuel White
Henry Cary
John Harris
John Brame
R. W. Howerton
James Hutchinson
Wm. Rogers
Henry Young
Jefferson Moore
Henry Blane
Geo. W. Killebren
Washington Beasley
John C. Metcalf
George Griffy
Benjamin Leavell
Wm. E. Rives
Chas. Radford
Achilles J. Collins
James Brame
Richard A. Brame
Thomas Brame
Richens Brame
James W. Coleman
John N. Quarles
Abraham Venable
John Poindexter
Thomas Rives, jr.
Heywood Pool
Lewis E. Duke
John Stiles
Henry P. Watson
Miles G. Radford
Thos. Rives, sen.
John J. Hunt
William Griffy
James D. Gillum
John Wootten
Joel Thomas
Francis Brame
John T. Pendleton
A. G. Wheatley
L. F. Chilton
John Fleming
John Rickman
John R. Whitlock
Jesse Giles
David Wootton
Thomas Wootton
John M. Cary
Carter Atkinson
John McGee
Wm. H. Carey
Samuel Edwards
Geo. W. Faner
Elisha Gunn
William P. Bush
John C. Furgerson
David Davis
Samuel Johnson
Samuel Goley
Nathan Joiner
John S. McGee
Y. G. Watson
William Mathis
A. H. Pickens
Anderson Bollathis

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 10, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 62.]

On the petition of Gilbert Smith to be allowed a bounty on the schooner Lilly, engaged in the fishery, the Committee on Commerce report:

That by the evidence, it is doubtful whether the said schooner was at sea four months, within the meaning of the law; but it appearing by the evidence that the crew consisted of ten persons, and that the vessel is over thirty tons burden, she is brought within the provisions of the act which allows a bounty to vessels of that class which are at sea three and a half months; and they, for that reason, recommend an amendment of the bill of the House conforming to the provisions of the last named act, it being clear that she was at sea more than three and a half months.

Blair & Rives, printers.

DOCUMENTS

Relating to the opening of an inlet at or near Nag's Head, on the coast of N Carolina.

JULY 11, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *June* 30, 1840.

The Board of Internal Improvements met: Present, his excellency Edward B. Dudley, president *ex officio*, and Colonel Cadwallader Jones; when it was,

Resolved, That the report of Major W. Gwynn, civil engineer, on the practicability and probable cost of opening a communication between Albemarle sound and the ocean, at Nag's Head, made in obedience to an act of the last General Assembly, be spread on the journals of the board, and, together with accompanying map, charts, and explanatory notes, be filed with the papers of this board.

Resolved, That copies of said report and map be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to enable them the better to comply with the resolution of last General Assembly, "That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their exertions in procuring from the General Government an appropriation for opening an inlet at or near Nag's Head, on the coast of North Carolina."

A true copy, from the journals of said board:

C. C. BATTLE, *Secretary*.

NAG'S HEAD, *May* 27, 1840.

To the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements:

GENTLEMEN: Having been appointed by your honorable body to carry into effect the act of the last session of the General Assembly, requiring a report upon the practicability and probable cost of opening a communication between Albemarle sound and the ocean, at Nag's Head, and in conformity to your directions to commence the survey in April or May, which I reported, in my communication of the 27th February, as indispensable to an inquiry so difficult and important, I repaired, on the 25th April, to the town of Newbern, with a competent party of assistants. On the 27th I embarked in the Government steamboat Newbern for Roanoke island, where I arrived safely, after a stormy passage, on the 29th; and immediately commenced the survey and examinations, upon which, and the information I have been able to collect, I base the following report and conclusions.

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The belt of land which now stretches across the mouth of Albemarle sound, and separates it from the sea, was formerly broken by several inlets. The two best known, and which were long used for purposes of navigation, were the Roanoke and Currituck inlets, through which the waters of the sound were discharged into the ocean. Roanoke inlet was situated just south of a sand-hill, called Nag's Head, between Collinton and Roanoke islands.

Deriving my information from the best authenticated history, and from living testimony, I feel fully justified in stating that there was, prior to the opening of the channel through the marshes, between Roanoke island and the main, a depth of ten feet of water in this inlet, which gradually shoaled, and finally filled up about thirty years ago.

Let us inquire into the causes which have led to its closing up, and into the means of re-opening it.

It is well known that the constant tendency of every harbor is to silt or fill up, more or less, according to situation, and as the quantity of fresh water, and the impurity of the land and sea waters, differ in one place from another. The sea is incessantly bringing in sand and other substances; the streams, soil and mud; and unless the current of the land waters is mainly confined to one channel, and is equal in velocity, volume, and quantity, to the influx waters from the sea, they are invariably conveyed through marshes into the ocean; and the mouths of some of the longest rivers in the world are in this way shut up—at least for all purposes of commerce.

Such has been the effect here; the waters of the Albemarle being divided among the several inlets, and the discharge through the marshes constantly increasing, the refluent tide became weaker and weaker, until its efforts, thus enfeebled, rendered it incapable of returning to the sea the sands brought in by the waves. Meeting with more and more resistance every day, (the bars of the inlets gradually accumulating,) its action, conjoined with the unceasing efforts of the winds and waves which sweep over the broad expanse of the exposed waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, has been spent on the soft, yielding banks of the marshes.

Thus have these united forces gradually opened, and given vent to all the waters of Albemarle sound; and the necessary consequence has been, the filling up or swerving of all the inlets north of the marshes. That this has been the process, there can be no doubt. It is apparent, from the testimony of many persons of great respectability, veracity, and intelligence; from the nature and consistency of such of the marshes as are left, which are of a soft alluvial character, with steep borders and irregular intermediate soundings, (in some places fifty feet deep;) and from the numerous channels around the tufts of the remaining scattered islands. These indications show a violent action of the waters in passing to and fro through the marshes; striking, irresistible, and conclusive at first sight, that they have been cut through recently, and are now wearing away. And all along above the marshes we have evidence of the continuing encroachment of the waters of the sound. Stumps are found as high up as Mann's point, both on the shores of Roanoke island and the main land, stretching out from a hundred yards to a mile into the sound, and in some places reaching nearly across it; and the recent abrasion of the banks is shown by the bare roots of hundreds of trees—some recently fallen, others in a tottering condition.

In assigning the causes of the washing away of the marshes, and of the encroachments upon the banks of Croatan sound, we must not overlook the effect of the tendency of waters of Albemarle to unite with those of Pamlico, by reason of their being favored by a descent in that direction; which is apparent from the formation of the shoals at the mouths of the small creeks that empty into Pamlico sound being always found on the north side. And Mr. Price, who was remarkable for his accuracy, ascertained, by a survey made by him in 1818, that the water at the mouth of Smithrick's creek, which empties into the Roanoke a little below Williamston, was five feet five inches higher than the water of Pamlico at Washington; and by a line of levels I have caused to be run from the mouth of Kendrick's creek, on Albemarle sound, thirty miles below Williamston, to Woodstock, eight miles above the mouth of Pango river, which empties into Pamlico three miles below Washington, is —— feet —— inches; from which I infer a descent from Albemarle to Pamlico of —— feet —— inches, sufficient to create a current in Croatan sound—a fact which a calm, while I was engaged in the survey, afforded me an opportunity of testing.

This current, however, opposes but a feeble resistance to the winds which entirely influence the tides in Croatan, Albemarle, and Roanoke sounds; control the currents, and drive the waters to and fro between the marshes, swelling them sometimes to a height of five feet above ordinary water.

The foregoing, with such additional facts as I shall now adduce, inclines me to the opinion that at no very distant period back there was no communication whatever between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

In the memory of the last generation, there was a mere gut between the marshes through the eastern channel, narrow enough to be crossed on a fence rail. And Sir Francis Drake, who, on his return from the conquest of St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine, in 1586, visited the colony planted by Sir Richard Grenville in 1585, says: "The people he left behind settled on Roanoke island. I gave them a bark, of which they were in the greatest need imaginable; for though Sir Richard Grenville, when he left Captain Amydas among them, had given him the title of admiral, *he had not left them a vessel of any kind.*" Now, had there been a channel of any considerable extent between Roanoke and the main, through the marshes, Sir Richard would certainly have left them a vessel of some kind—one that would have enabled them to cross it. The bark which Sir Francis Drake gave them, and of which he says they stood in so much need, was a vessel of considerable size, and in which a portion of the colony was conveyed to England. It cannot, therefore, be understood that the bark was wanted to enable them to cross to the main land, but to facilitate their exportation; and from the account which Governor Lane gives of the relief afforded by Sir Francis Drake on this occasion, in a letter to Sir Richard Hakluyt, I should infer that Sir Francis's fleet, which consisted of twenty-three sail, entered Roanoke inlet. Governor Lane says: "The colony was reduced to a desperate state for the want of provisions, and the hostility of the Indians constantly lessening our numbers; and the famine grew so extreme among us, our means failing us in fish, that I was enforced to send Captain Stafford with twenty men to Croatan, (my Lord Admiral's island,) to serve two turns—one, to feed himself and company; and the other to watch for shipping, and give warning if any appeared."

"8th June, 1586, came advertisement to me from Captain Stafford, at my Lord Admiral's island, that he had discovered a great fleet of twenty-

three sail. The 9th of said month he himself came to me, having travelled by land twenty miles. He brought me a letter from General Sir Francis Drake, with offers of supplies of vessels, men, ammunition, and supplies of all sorts. The 10th he arrived in *the road of our bad harbor, and came to anchor.* On the 11th I visited him, and he renewed his offers of assistance. 19th June, 1586, the fleet, having been previously injured by a storm, set sail with the whole colony for England." I quote these facts because they have been considered of sufficient importance to be called to the view of one of the engineers who has preceded me in inquiring into the practicability of reopening Roanoke inlet. And my researches into the early history of this portion of the coast, which have been very elaborate, enable me to satisfy doubts which have been entertained on the subject, stating that Sir Walter Raleigh never visited the coast of North America. Nearly all his writings, relative to the countries discovered by expeditions fitted out by him have been lost; as, also, his geography of these countries. I have been favored with a perusal of Dr. Hariot's journal, which it was thought would throw much light on this important subject, and aid in the inquiries in which I am engaged; but it is wholly taken up in speaking of "merchantable commodities, commodities for food, roots, fruits, wild berries, beasts, fowl, fish, timber, and the manners and customs of the natives." He says not one word about the coast, islands, or rivers. It is sufficiently clear, therefore, without extending our views further, that in some former age there was no channel through the marshes: that at high water only, when the marshes were overflowed, was there any communication between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds; that Roanoke island, at the time of its discovery and settlement in 1584–'86, was cut off from the main land by a very inconsiderable channel through the marshes; and that the opening of this channel has been the cause of closing Roanoke inlet, and every inlet north of it.

In this opinion every engineer preceding me in these investigations concurs. Not the slightest doubt or qualification is expressed by any of them, or, as far as I am able to learn, by any professional man, or by any one who has made a personal examination or proper inquiry.

Having arrived at the cause of the closing of Roanoke inlet, in a manner entirely satisfactory to myself, and I hope to every unprejudiced mind, I might proceed at once with a plan for reopening it: but the subject is one of much importance; and my object is not only to satisfy my own mind, but to endeavor to meet the many objections which have been raised, and to convince others.

Because Gun and Hatteras (former outlets of Pamlico sound) have closed, and New inlet and Ocracock have not improved (as it is said) by the accession of the waters of Albemarle sound, it is doubted by some, for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect, whether the opening of the channel at the marshes has had the effect ascribed to it, viz: that of closing Currituck and Roanoke inlets.

Now, we cannot fix the precise period of the closing of Gun and Hatteras inlets. The memory of man reaches not back to the period when they were open; but as we cannot say when they were closed, we will admit they were opened when the waters of Albemarle broke through the marshes. These waters, meeting with no resistance, would of course flow on south until checked by the combined action of the waters of the Neuse and Pamlico rivers. A glance at the map would designate this point, and fix it opposite Ocracock, precisely where they do meet. The consequence

of thus arresting the waters of Neuse and Pamlico was to turn a portion of them into Core sound, which has had the effect greatly to improve Beaufort inlet; but by far the greatest bulk of the waters has passed through Ocracock, it being in the direct line of deflection; thereby weakening the refluent waters of Hatteras and Gun, so that they were no longer able to carry back the sand and earthy matters brought in by the sea, and thus causing those inlets to fill up.

The closing of these inlets, then, may be fairly ascribed to the opening of the channel through the marshes, and the consequent union of the waters of the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. New inlet being further up the sound, and more favorably situated in relation to the land, has not been so much affected by the arresting of the currents of the Neuse and Pamlico. The reflux tides occasioned by the back waters of the south-easterly winds, opposed by the flow from Albemarle sound, have maintained its depth, as is evident from the channel being on the south side. It has not improved, for the obvious reason that the bulkheads and shoals, formed within the inlet before the opening of the marshes, oppose more resistance to the passage of the water than its tendency to run in that direction, even with a greater descent, is capable of overcoming. "For the natural tendency of water is to make its way in whatever direction it finds the greatest declivity; and if this happens to be in the shortest direction, it has no natural tendency to gain a longer course, as that would lessen the declivity; if, therefore, water is found pursuing a direction which is not the shortest, we may conclude (and on examination we will always find) that the longer course is owing to the intervention of some obstacle, so placed that the waters cannot have, at that particular point, a more speedy descent in a direction different from that which would form the shortest line of the whole descent; and from causes of this kind a stream may have a course meandering in every possible direction, as we frequently observe in nature."

The shoalness of the water opposite the mouth of New inlet is the obstacle preventing any great increase of outflow through it, and accounts satisfactorily for its not being improved by the opening of the marshes. And the application of the above principle confirms my statement of a descent from Albemarle to Pamlico sound.

We come now to another doubt which has been raised as to the effect the division of the waters from Roanoke inlet through the marshes has had in closing it, viz: because the accession of water thereby given to Pamlico sound has not caused an improvement of Ocracock inlet.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the depth of water on the bar has increased, notwithstanding the width of the inlet has become greater. But, as was to have been expected as a natural consequence, the bulkheads and shoals on the inner side, and opposite the mouth of the inlet, have accumulated; for it is there that the Albemarle waters meet those of the Neuse and Pamlico. In the conflict which takes place, there is a kind of stagnation or diminished velocity, during which the solid matter held in suspension is precipitated; so that, after the union of these waters, they flow on comparatively pure to the sea, leaving behind deposites which form the bulkheads and shoals that obstruct the entrance into Ocracock inlet. For this reason, the accession of the waters of Albemarle sound have proved injurious to the inlet.

Upon the withdrawal of these waters, as is proposed in the reopening of Roanoke inlet, when the waters of the Pamlico and Neuse shall be allowed to preserve their direct and undisturbed course through Ocracock, the deposites will not be so great, and a considerable improvement of the inlet may be expected, and will no doubt be the result. But a swash, or middle ground, opposite the inlet, must always exist, owing to the great expanse of the waters; and the consequent independent and great rise of water at the bar, which is not felt in the sound, counteracts and destroys the scouring effects of the ebb-tides. This evil can only be remedied by confining the waters, and directing their energies into one channel. Considering and comparing the circumstances in relation to the two inlets, even the small depth of water at Ocracock is favorable to the conclusion I shall presently draw of the successful result attending the project for reopening the inlet at Nag's Head.

Shutting off the waters of the Albemarle sound from the Pamlico sound, will have the effect to improve New inlet. The waters blown up the sound by the south winds, as before mentioned, meeting with resistance from the dams across Roanoke and Croatan sounds, will be banked up and forced through the inlet (only 10 miles distant from the dams) with a velocity that will cut away a portion of the swash; and, by taking advantage of low tides to stir up the sand, which can be done at a very moderate expense, either with the hedgehog or harrow, the bulkheads may be entirely removed.

The advantages to the commerce of the northern part of Pamlico sound, and the entire security the harbor would afford to vessels driven to leeward of Roanoke inlet, would more than compensate for any expense that might be incurred in keeping it open, and of a sufficient depth for the admittance of ordinary coasting vessels.

It has been suggested that Albemarle sound will not afford a supply of water adequate to keep Roanoke inlet free of obstructions; that sufficient allowance has not been made for evaporation; and that the quantity of water discharged by the rivers may have been overestimated.

To investigate these matters fully, would occupy more time and incur more expense than I consider them worthy of—unless, indeed, I entertained such doubts myself. I am willing to rely on the statements heretofore made relative to them; and upon such, together with my own estimate of the quantity flowing through Croatan sound into Pamlico when uninfluenced by winds, I have no hesitation in saying there will be a sufficient quantity for all purposes—and that, too, without taking into the estimate the quantity thrown in by the influx tides.

Another ground upon which the failure of the improvement has been predicted, is, that it has no cape to the windward to shelter it against the northeast winds, and that a good harbor cannot exist on a straight coast.

There are many striking instances abroad against this theory; but I prefer drawing conclusions from a similarity of circumstances in our own country. A glance at the map will show, without discussing the matter, that it will not admit of general application.

At the mouth of Cape Fear river, New inlet (which, next to Beaufort, is the best inlet on the coast of North Carolina) broke out some sixty years ago to the *windward* of the cape; and Old inlet, under its *lee*, is becoming more and more shoal every year. Further south, we find Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, and Pensacola, all good inlets, with good harbors, on a *straight sandy coast.*

In support of the theory that Roanoke inlet was not filled up by the opening of the channel through the marshes, and the withdrawal thither of the waters of the Albemarle from the inlet, its filling up has been ascribed to the sinking of a vessel in the channel of the inlet; to the blowing in of the sand; and to the currents from the land not being as strong as those from the sea.

Fortunately, my own observations, strengthened by the testimony of respectable persons, enable me, also, to refute these speculations. The hull of a vessel wrecked 16 years ago, within half a mile of the site of the Old inlet, still shows itself above the sand, although it is nearly submerged by every flood-tide. And, admitting a vessel was sunk, (of which there is much doubt,) it is hardly probable it would form a nucleus sufficient to cause the closing of the inlet. Such has not been the effect in the case of the steamer William Gibbon, sunk about five years ago in New inlet, where the gallows frame is now to be seen above the water at high tide, and the inlet still as good as it has been within the memory of man.

As to the blowing in of the sands: there is no accumulation of sand near the site of the old inlet. The beach at Nag's Head is flat for the distance of a mile and a half on each side of the former course of the inlet; indeed, so small is the rise, that, at the distance of five miles, the lines of separation between the ocean and the sound are imperceptible; and a person, unacquainted with the fact of the inlet being closed, would not suspect that any land intervened: and it so happens that this part of the beach is composed principally of gravel. I cannot, therefore, believe that the filling up of the inlet has been in any way facilitated by a wreck in the channel, or by the blowing in of sand. The greater quantity of gravel which enters into the formation of the sea-beach here, than is found elsewhere, attests the power with which the land currents have resisted the sea. That they would have been sufficiently strong to have forced this gravel back into the sea, had not the waters of Albemarle broke through the marshes, I cannot entertain a doubt. From my own observation of their force, (governed exclusively by the winds,) and the violence with which they are driven on and along the inner edge of the beach, across which, in strong westerly winds, they have been known sometimes to break into the ocean, satisfies me they were fully as strong as the currents from the sea, before the union of the waters of Albemarle with those of Pamlico.

A connexion of these imaginary difficulties in the way of opening Roanoke inlet has given origin to a project of an artificial harbor, based upon the theory of there being a necessity of a conformity and fixed proportion between the capacity of a harbor and its inlet; and, under such circumstances, that the influx and reflux of the tides are adequate to free the harbor and preserve it from alteration. But it is a well-established theory, that tidal currents do not contribute so much to sand formations as has been supposed; and the effects which have been ascribed to them, and to littoral currents, are now readily traced to the action of the *waves of the bottom*.*

It is true that some of the best harbors on our coast are mere arms of the sea; but it is also true that harbors thus formed are either very good, or they are good for nothing. If the water is shoal, the bottom will be affected by the *waves of the bottom*, and will soon fill up. Sometimes the mouths will close, and cause the formation of salt-ponds or lagoons. A

* Du Mouvement des Ondes, par A. E. Emy.

harbor, therefore, under such circumstances, with no land-water running into it, ought to be deep; its bottom ought to be below the influence of the waves of the bottom, and its entrance wide enough to admit a quantity of tide-water to flow in and out twice a day, sufficient to keep the mud and other matter in agitation and from settling. A tendency to form a bar at the inlet, and to silting, can only be counteracted by contracting the entrance, and thereby increasing the strength of the ebb tide, or by damming up the waters at high tide, or by throwing in fresh water to obtain an artificial scour. But to widen an outlet (which would be in accordance with the above theory) with the view of deepening it, is a plan not yet tried, and is in direct opposition to the theory, or rather the axiom, that the depth of streams is in the inverse ratio of their widths. Surely this plan would not be practised in improving the entrance into rivers, and certainly would not succeed in restoring an entrance into a lagoon. An artificial harbor, therefore, at Roanoke inlet, should be very deep. Agreeably to my estimate of the force of the *bottom-waves* on this part of the coast, it should be at least 20 feet deep; and then it would be absolutely necessary to protect its entrance by stone walls, which, together with the excavation, and the expense of a canal through Roanoke island, and the walls between the banks and the island, would swell the cost to many millions.

Having considered the causes of the closing of the inlet, and the objections to its practicability, I will now take into consideration the plan and effect of the works for re-opening it.

The universal plan of improving harbors is to contract their outlets by the erection of piers, sometimes projecting far into the sea; to turn the silt and shingle brought coastwise across the inlet; to pen up the tide-water in pools or basins, and let it out at the proper times—in some instances through pipes or tunnels—to act as a scour in conjunction with the ebb-tide; or, by damming and canalling, to obtain, and turn through the harbor, an additional quantity of water from the land, with the view of obtaining an artificial scour, in imitation of the effects of a fresh-water river.

These plans are all derived from nature. The natural means by which an inlet is kept open is the discharge of fresh water through it; which, opposing the influx tide, and adding to the power of the ebb, will always maintain a certain channel in proportion to the quantity of land-water to be discharged. The tendency of nature is to contract the channel to such a size that the natural power of the stream can just maintain it.

From these plain and obvious principles the plans mentioned have been derived; they guided even the first attempts at the improvements of harbors; and, up to the present time, they govern, without a single exception worthy of notice, in the improvement of all the harbors on the coasts of England and France. We but follow nature, therefore, and all past experience, in pursuing the plan I propose for re-opening the inlet at Nag's Head, viz: to cut off all communication between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds by dams, and thus turn all the waters emptying into Albemarle sound through Roanoke inlet; the effect of which, I have no doubt, will be to preserve a channel at least 15 feet deep.

Under circumstances not more favorable as to situation of winds or tides, and with not one-fourth the volume of water, New inlet, at the mouth of Cape Fear, maintains a depth of 13 feet. Over the bar at Ocracock, there is 16 feet; and at New inlet, the northern outlet of the

waters of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, there is a depth of 12 feet. The obstructions being on the inside, over the swashes, we may, therefore, confidently depend upon at least 15 feet on the bar at Roanoke inlet; and, as will presently appear, the situation is such that there will be no *inner* formations or obstructions.

The northeast wind, aided by a southerly current, (to the effects of which the failure of the work, from the formation of swashes, has been apprehended,) will, no doubt, make a higher tide, and bring in more sand than any other wind. It will blow the waters up the sound; and, during its prevalence, weaken somewhat the reflux tides. Immediately on its lulling, the back-water will reflow to the ocean, with all the weight and force of the pent-up streams which empty into Albemarle sound. Guided by the islands of Roanoke and Collinton, which open like a funnel to receive and convey them directly to the ocean with increasing velocity, force, and volume, they will return all that has been brought in by the sea. By their concentrated energies, between Roanoke island on the south, and Collinton and the main on the north, they will prevent the formation of shoals and swashes, such as obstruct the entrance into Ocracock and New inlets, where the ebb-tide reaches the inlets from an immense expanse, uncontrolled by banks—at least, so far as any beneficial result can be derived from them in increasing the velocity and scouring effects of the refluent waters.

As to the southerly current which has been thought by some to exist, I have no hesitation in saying there is no such current. My own observations, but more particularly the opinions of a number of respectable, intelligent, and experienced sea-captains, (some of whom have been thirty years in the coasting trade,) whom I have consulted, and on whom I can rely, give me confidence in stating that the currents on soundings, on this part of the coast, are entirely influenced and governed by the winds.

In my opinion, there is no eddy current from the Gulf stream; nor is there any current setting southerly from the Chesapeake bay. The waters of the bay, unless affected by the wind, make, of course, down the greatest declivity into deep water. There is, therefore, no constant tendency from this cause to the formation of a shoal north of Roanoke inlet, nor, indeed, to any accumulation on this part of the coast. On the contrary, we have strong and striking evidences of encroachment. A few miles north of the Old inlet, stumps are to be seen within the reach of tide-water, and, in many places, just at the site of the inlet; and wherever the marshes have become the substratum of the beach, and sustain the superincumbent sands which have been thrown up by the waves, every heavy blow disengages large portions of them, which are left by the returning sea to become again, after having been submerged for years, an uncovered soil, inviting the labors of the husbandman. Apprehensions have also been entertained that the waters of the sound, dammed up as we propose, might break through Currituck inlet, or open a new channel into Pamlico sound. The shoal water in Currituck sound, and there being no prevalent wind to press the water in that direction, nor, indeed, toward Pamlico sound, and the height of the land between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, leave no just ground for these fears. Should there be any appearance of a re-opening of the inlets north of Roanoke inlet, a few piles driven in, projecting about 5 feet above the surface of the water in the sound, and interwoven with fascines, will effectually check it; though, for the reasons I assigned, and as I have before observed, there is no danger of a re-opening of Currituck inlet.

There are, besides those already mentioned, other powerful natural causes constantly operating to free Roanoke inlet of obstructions brought in by the northeasterly winds. The fall of the sound is considerable, as has been shown; and the height of the water, as nearly as can be ascertained, is two and a half feet above the level of low-tide in the sea. With this fall, will be a strong outward pressure of the land-waters, which will greatly strengthen the ebb-tide. These running to the sea at low water, particularly at the low ebb of the spring tides, when the fall will be the greatest, and the sandy bottom most exposed to their action, they will act at a time when they can operate to the best advantage. And when the current, thus created, is strengthened by freshets, (as will sometimes happen,) both operating at low water, when the descent to the sea is the greatest, they will, in such cases, be capable of producing extraordinary effects—effects frequently strong enough to arrest, in the beginning, the march of the dreaded northeasterly winds; prevent the tendency of the inlet to fill up or swerve; and prevent the introduction of sand or silt into the harbor. Another powerful auxiliary which will sometimes co-operate with the above forces, is the northwest wind, which frequently succeeds, has as long a duration, and blows with as much violence, as a northeaster; and at the same time that it forces the waters down, and raises them in the lower part of the sound, it depresses the waters of the Atlantic, and, in the event of an inlet, will urge the egress of the sound waters with an irresistible scouring impetus.

The effect, therefore, of turning the whole of the waters of Albemarle sound through Roanoke inlet by means of the proposed dams, combined with all these favorable concurrent and co-operating causes and circumstances, will be to keep a channel of fifteen feet of water constantly open, though the *bottom-waves* may come in loaded with sand in any possible degree.

And, lastly, though not on this account the least important consideration, is, that the same causes which have led to my conclusions formerly existed, and produced precisely the same results as are now anticipated in restoring the same order of things. Such a fact is sufficient, in itself, to allay all apprehensions, and dissipate all fears of full and complete success, unless we apprehend what we have no reason to apprehend, and what never has occurred, viz: that similar causes will not produce similar effects; that, with the same head of land-waters, may, with an increase of four times the volume, concentrate upon one particular point, with the tides, the coasts, the sands, the currents, and the winds, the same; what was true in 1584, will not remain true in 1840.

I beg it to be understood, that the effects I anticipate are not conjectural; they are inferred from the operations of similar causes (as stated) both on the coast of North Carolina and on the sea-coast of foreign countries. We know that the inlet, when it shared the discharge of the waters of Albemarle sound with Currituck, Caffee, and Pamlico, maintained a depth of ten feet; and that, too, when exposed to the same strong gales and storms as we have now to contend with. With all the causes which formerly existed, increased by all the waters of the Albemarle sound, to doubt their effects to keep the inlet open would be to doubt that the whole application of a force will not produce as great an effect as the application of a part of it.

We have now to take into consideration the location and plan of the dams, by which it is proposed to effect a communication between Albemarle

sound and the ocean, at Nag's Head, by shutting the waters of Albemarle from those of Pamlico, leading the former through a channel to be excavated near the site of the old inlet, from Roanoke sound to the sea.

Across Croatan sound, the most eligible site for a dam is from Pork point, on Roanoke island, to Fleetwood's fishway, on the main land. The distance is three miles; the average depth of water is 8¼ feet; the greatest not exceeding 13¾ feet.

It is shoaler and better protected (by the projecting points of Roanoke island and the main land) than any other line; and between these points and the embankment, there is an extensive cove, where the waters of the sound and sea, coming in conflict, will find a place of repose and deposite for the matters they will throw together; giving thereby strength to the work, and purity to the refluent waters. Across Roanoke sound, the selection for the situation of the dam may be referred to the causes above recited.

This embankment will cross Herring island far enough to the south to embrace any changes that may possibly take place in the direction of the inlet, and at a point where it will be best protected from the agitated water of the sound.

Between this island and Roanoke island the water is, in one place, 10½ feet deep. The length of the water line is 6,935 feet; the average depth for 645 feet, is 8½ feet. For the remainder of the distance (6,290 feet) the greatest depth does not exceed 6 feet; and the average is 2½ feet. The length of the embankment across the island, and the marshes on the margin of the sound, will be about one mile.

I propose the following plan of construction for the dam across Croatan sound:

Cribs, 20 feet square, constructed of round logs not less than 1 foot in diameter, with a row of cross-logs in the centre, and to be kept in position by five piles on each side. The cribs to be filled up with earth, and capped with large flat stone, 6 feet above ordinary water, which will place the top of the embankment beyond the reach of the greatest elevation of the waters in the sound. The earth of the embankment to have a slope of 2½ to 1 on the north side, and 2 to 1 on the south side, and to be protected on each shore by slope walls of stone.

The dam across Roanoke sound, in the channels between Roanoke and Herring islands, to consist of cribs 18 by 20 feet, made of round logs not less than a foot in diameter, and sustained in position by five piles on each side.

Across the channels between the banks and Herring island, cribs 15 by 20 feet, kept in line by a pile on each side driven in every five feet. The whole capped as above with stone, and sustained on the sides by embankments of earth with a slope of 1 to 1, 6 feet high, and 10 feet thick at top.

On Herring and Roanoke islands, and the banks, the dam to be constructed of an embankment of earth 12 feet thick at the base, 4 feet at top, and 5 feet high. The slopes and top to be protected from abrasion and from washing by a covering of stone; of which no danger of sinking need be apprehended, as they will not be disturbed by the sea. We have evidence of this in the stones now to be seen, when the water is calm and clear, at Ballast point, three miles above the site of the dam.

The bottom, as I have ascertained by borings in Croatan and Roanoke sounds, consists of a mixture of sand and soil, affording a foundation for the dams, and a good consistency in which to drive piles.

The timbers to be covered in earth, in which situation they will be entirely secure from the ravages of the worm.

It will be necessary to use a dredging-machine to remove the deposition which has taken place in the channel of Roanoke sound since the closing of the inlet.

I propose leaving the width of the inlet to the regulation of the refluent waters, with a full conviction, from what has been before stated, that a revetment of stone will not be necessary; and that it will not exceed a width due to a depth of 15 feet: and, also, after designating the site of the inlet, by excavating the sand for a width of a mile, and a depth corresponding to the level (nearly) of low tide, to make use of the current for its removal, taking advantage of the greatest elevation within, and depression without.

ESTIMATE.

Croatan sound.

Earth in the cribs	$64,536
Earth for slope banks	73,920
Earth for embankments across the marshes	24,640
Stone for capping the dam and abutments	108,875
Logs for the cribs and piles	44,526
Driving piles	18,840
Building cribs and capping piles	18,940
Laying stone on dams and abutments	18,750
	373,027

Roanoke sound.

Earth in cribs	$16,900
Earth for slope banks	15,660
Earth for embankment across the marshes	10,300
Stone for capping the dam, and for abutments	68,324
Logs for the cribs and piles	16,175
Driving piles	7,140
Building cribs and capping piles	7,650
Laying stone on dams and slopes	14,500
	156,649

Summary.

Estimated cost of the dam across Croatan sound	$373,027
Estimated cost of the dam across Roanoke sound	156,649
Excavating inlet	188,000
Dredging the channel	32,540
For contingencies (which, for a work of this kind, great allowance should be made)	187,554
	937,770

This, in my opinion, is but a small amount, compared with the advantages of the improvement. Indeed, the great importance of the inlet to the nation at large, to the State of North Carolina, and on the score of humanity, makes it difficult to name a sum that ought to outweigh these considerations. To bring the necessity and importance of this project more fully into view, I beg leave to avail myself of the following extracts from the report of a select committee, to which this subject was referred in 1830:

"The place where the contemplated inlet is proposed to be made, is at the southeastern extremity of Albemarle sound—a body of water nearly sixty miles in length, and averaging from ten to twenty in width. The sound is of a medium depth of water, from twenty to twenty-five feet, and receives into its bosom the tributary streams of Currituck sound, North river, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Roanoke, and Alligator rivers. These rivers run through one of the most fertile sections of our country, and form the natural outlet of twenty-six counties in North Carolina, and twenty-two in Virginia. In consequence of the closing of Roanoke inlet, the valuable productions of these numerous counties are compelled to seek a market—part in wagons across the country to Petersburg, Virginia; part through the Dismal Swamp canal, to Norfolk; and part over Ocracock bar to the ocean, through one of the most difficult and dangerous navigations in the world.

"The committee are fully impressed with the vital necessity of this inlet to a large and populous section of the country, and of its great national importance to the trade and commerce of this Union.

"The area of the country that would be immediately benefited by it contains seventeen thousand square miles, and a population of nearly half a million. The only outlet, of any importance, from Albemarle, now, is over Ocracock bar, a distance of sixty miles from where Roanoke inlet formerly was; so that a vessel going to the north has to perform a voyage of 120 miles, to get upon the same parallel, to pass through a difficult and narrow channel, and to encounter the dangers of Cape Hatteras, where, perhaps, there are annually more shipwrecks than upon any point of the coast of America. Taking the amount of the shipping employed in the Albemarle at what it has been estimated, viz: 100,000 tons, we may arrive at some knowledge of the losses annually sustained at Ocracock bar, and the intermediate navigation. The charge on vessels for lighterage and detention at the Swash averages one dollar per ton, amounting to $100,000; the additional rate of insurance, because of the risk, averages three-fourths of one per cent., and amounts on the exports and imports, (taking the same at $3,000,000) to $45,000; and on the vessels, to $30,000 per annum. This annual tax of $175,000 upon the navigation of this section of the country, independently of the other evils, cannot but enhance the rate of freight and the cost of conveyance to market. Which suggestion is proved by the fact, that the price of freight from Norfolk and Wilmington (the latter but one hundred and twenty miles south of Ocracock,) is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than from the towns of Albemarle. Estimating this enhanced freight as a tax upon produce of six per cent. only, we can fairly charge to the defects of this navigation an annual positive loss to the country of $355,000. From the causes heretofore alluded to, this estimate is rather under than over the fact; when, therefore, we take into consideration that the farmer ultimately pays all these charges in the diminished value of his products, we easily account for the fact that the same articles

of produce on the waters of the Albemarle are from 15 to 30 per cent. of less value than upon the Chesapeake. In estimating the utility of this undertaking, it is proper to take into consideration, not only the loss now actually sustained, but also what would be the probable advantages of its accomplishment. The country bordering on Albemarle sound, from its general fertility, and its numerous navigable streams, affords as great facilities for an extensive and profitable trade as any section of our country. It must be evident to all, that, from the operation of various causes, the coasting trade, to which this section is particularly adapted, must, for the future, be the great nursery of seamen, and the most important branch of our commerce.

"North Carolina has more shipping employed in the coasting trade than any State south of Maryland, except Virginia; and when we reflect that the commerce of Albemarle alone employs five times as much shipping as belongs to the whole State, it is correct to suppose that, were the resources of the country developed, the quantity would be greatly increased.

"The whole enrolled and licensed tonnage of the Union amounts to 881,000 tons, nearly one-eighth of which finds employment in the northern counties of North Carolina."

It is impossible to place a limit to the advantages which might result from the clearing out of this inlet. It would be the opening of a new theatre to a branch of the navigation of our country, as it would be naturally important.

The opening of Roanoke inlet is a subject which has long and anxiously engaged the attention of the authorities of the State. It has been frequently brought before Congress, and I believe no work presents stronger claims to the patronage of the General Government.

I am happy to have it in my power to corroborate the statistical statements of the committee. The register of Captain Pugh, keeper of the Roanoke marshes light-house, numbers 1,450 vessels passing and repassing during the year ending 31st December, 1839, making the shipping about 100,000 tons, the amount assumed by the committee; which, although remaining the same, shows for that reason a considerable increase, when we consider the great tonnage withdrawn from this trade by the facilities afforded by the Petersburg and Portsmouth railroads—the former of which went into operation in 1833, the latter in 1836.

The amount of property and lives lost on the coast immediately adjoining the inlet, for a distance of 15 miles on each side of it, presents a frightful list, and a strong appeal to the protection and humanity of the Government.

Between the year 1824 and the present period, there have been (as nearly as I could ascertain) 112 vessels wrecked, which, averaging 50 tons each, would make, together with the cargoes, a loss not much short of $350,000; and with these vessels 224 souls have found a watery grave. This list, fearful as it is, would be greatly swelled if we had the means of adding to it the number of vessels wrecked on the remainder of the adjacent coast, and off Cape Hatteras, in consequence of being compelled, by the closing of Roanoke inlet, to encounter the hazard of passing this dangerous promontory.

Throwing out of view the advantages to the commerce of the country, as a harbor of refuge from storms in time of peace, the opening of this inlet is an object every way worthy of the nation. And in time of war, there is no point on the whole coast where a harbor would be more useful, and where one is so much needed, not only for the refuge of coasters from the enemy,

but in bad weather for privateers and the smaller sized armed vessels acting offensively.

In forming my opinion, and in framing this report, I have consulted some of the ablest engineers in England, and a variety of the best authorities extant; with whose views I have made free use when in accordance with my own, and have availed myself of the reports of the engineers preceding me, in inquiring into the practicability of opening the inlet.

A plain statement of facts, with the obvious deductions therefrom, has been my aim, discarding all refined theories and abstract speculations as unbecoming, and indeed derogating from a subject involving so many important, grave, and interesting considerations.

Accompanying this is a map of the survey I have recently made, and also some charts drawn by the commanders of the expeditions fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh, which I obtained from the admiralty office, and the library attached to the museum in London, which will be found curious, interesting, and somewhat useful; and also some notes having a bearing upon this subject, from the best authenticated history of the discovery of this portion of the coast, and the various colonies planted on Roanoke island.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER GWYNN,
Civil Engineer.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF DETROIT,

PRAYING

An appropriation for the completion of a railroad from that city to the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

JULY 13, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Detroit and vicinity, in the State of Michigan, RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That, between the city of Detroit and the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, there is a continuous line of railroad now constructed, and cars daily running upon the same, with the exception of about thirty miles, and that the grading and timbers upon this portion are in part prepared. The military importance of completing this connecting link, especially in the event of difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, is most apparent. The fortifications at Malden, and upon Bois Blanc island, command the best, if not the only channel of entrance from Lake Erie into the Detroit river; and in many parts of said river the channel approaches so near to the Canada shore, as to endanger steamboats or vessels navigating it in the face of an enemy. The contemplated railroad is so far removed in the interior of our State, as to avoid all annoyance from an enemy; and would also furnish a prompt and speedy line of communication with the State of Ohio for the conveyance of men, provisions, or munitions of war. Further detail of the necessity of an immediate completion of this road, by the United States, is not deemed necessary by the undersigned.

Your petitioners would, therefore, earnestly pray that an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars be made by Congress for the completion of this road, subject to such provisions, and under such superintendence, as may be thought proper.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DETROIT, *April* 16, 1840.

J. Kearsley,
E. P. Hastings,
J. Q. Adams,
Shub. Conant,
Robert Stuart,
C. C. Trowbridge,
Elihu Steele,
Geo. C. Bates,
Oliver Newberry,
Theodore Romeyn,

Blair and Rives, printers.

O. Bingham,
J. S. Farrand,
John McReynolds,
Joseph G. Hill,
George Hill,
Wm. B. Hunt,
James A. Van Dyke,
Peter Demoyns,
Pierre Teller,
S. P. Wilcox,
R. C. Bradford,
Alex. Goodell,
W. P. Moore,
J. L. King,
A. Y. Smith,
N. B. Carpenter,
G. D. Crossman,
John Bradford,
L. Y. B. Berchard,
L. Beecher,
C. Wickwarz,
D. L. Shaw,
E. Goodell,
C. H. Buhl,
Thos. Cusack,
John Wright.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 13, 1840.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Jackson county, Alabama, praying the payment of claims of certain Alabama volunteers for horses lost and killed in a campaign against the Seminole Indians, report:

That the claims to which the petitioners refer accrued in the years 1836 and 1837, and are for horses lost and killed in the Florida war attached to the battalion of mounted volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cawlfield, called into service in 1836, and the regiment under the command of Col. Snodgrass, ordered into service in 1837.

The memorialists (most of whom belonged to these detachments) state: that they were suddenly mustered into service; that many of them were compelled to purchase suitable horses for the expedition, and, in doing this, were necessarily obliged to contract debts that were to be paid on the return of the troops; that they have since been suffering much inconvenience and embarrassment from the delay which has attended the adjustment and settlement of their claims; and they now solicit the attention of Congress to the subject, not only for the purpose of obtaining an early examination and payment of their just demands, under existing laws, but they also desire an extension of those laws so as to meet a large number of claims not now provided for, which they consider the United States justly and equitably bound to pay.

The claims alluded to in the petition are divided into three classes. The *first* class, including all those cases where horses died, or were abandoned in consequence of the United States failing to supply forage; the *second*, where horses were abandoned by order of the commanding officer; and the *third*, where horses, having the glanders, were shot, in pursuance of a general order to prevent a spread of the disease among other horses of the army.

The claims embraced in the first two classes are provided for by the act of January 18, 1837, and are now being examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury, with a view to their allowance and payment, wherever the evidence brings them within the provisions of the law.

No authority is given by the existing laws to justify the allowance of the *third class* (where diseased horses have been shot, in pursuance of a general order, to prevent the spread of the disease). For losses arising from this cause, the United States cannot, in the opinion of the committee, justly

Blair & Rives, printers.

be held responsible. Such losses have uniformly been regarded as properly belonging to the volunteers themselves; and the act of March, 1836, allowing to each volunteer, in all mounted companies, "forty cents per day for the use and risk of his horse," was intended to, and, it is believed, does, provide, not only a fair remuneration for the use of the horse, but an ample indemnity for all *risks* incident to the service and the losses consequent upon those risks. The committee cannot, therefore, recommend any enlargement of the provisions of the act of January, 1837, as urged by the memorialists.

In reference to the delay which has attended the adjustment of these claims, the committee would state, that, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of March last, respecting the progress which had been made in the settlement of claims for horses lost in the Creek and Seminole wars, the Secretary of War transmitted to the House a report of the 3d Auditor, dated March 13, 1840 [H. Doc., No. 146], in which he fully assigns the reasons of the delay complained of; and, after a personal application recently made to that officer, the committee are satisfied that the causes of the delay stated in his report still exist, and that it will be impossible to finish the examination now in progress till some weeks after the adjournment of Congress.

However much it is to be regretted that the patriotic citizens of Alabama, who, regardless of the difficulties and dangers of savage warfare, so promptly volunteered their efficient and valuable services to the Government, should be delayed in obtaining the payment of their just claims, it is still believed that the delay has been unavoidable, and that a proper regard to the interests of the Government has rendered their earlier adjudication impracticable.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 13, 1840.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, directing an inquiry into the expediency of compensating Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis, for two horses lost by them while in the military service of the United States, report:

That the said Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis made an application, at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress, for the allowance of the claims now presented. An adverse report was made thereon by the Committee of Claims, in the Senate, and the prayer of their petition was rejected. Concurring in the opinions expressed in that report, the committee now adopt it as a part of this report, and ask its publication.

They also subjoin a letter, dated December 12, 1837, from the Third Auditor to the Secretary of War, in which the principles that have induced the accounting officers of the Treasury to disallow this class of claims, are stated.

Claims of this description are not provided for by the act of January 18, 1837; and if the provisions of that act are to be extended, so as to embrace this class of cases, it should be done, in the opinion of the committee, by general, and not special legislation.

But, after a careful examination of the existing laws, providing compensation for rangers, and the regulations of the War Department, under which they have been enlisted into the service of the United States, the committee are of opinion that justice does not require any additional legislation in their behalf; and that any enlargement of the provisions of the act of January, 1837, is unnecessary and inexpedient. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

March 31, 1836.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of William T. Lewis and Hiram H. Lewis, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

That the petitioners state that, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1833, they belonged to a detachment of mounted rangers, in the service of the United

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States, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Many, and were situated on the Washitaw river, about two hundred miles southwest from Fort Gibson; that each petitioner provided himself with a horse; that, during a halt of said detachment for the purpose of grazing the horses, a herd of buffalo so frightened the horses that they ran off, and some of them were never afterward found; and of this number were the horses of the petitioners; that, in consequence of the loss of the horses, the petitioners were obliged to leave their saddles and other equipage, which were also lost. For these losses, the petitioners ask compensation, and pray Congress to pass an act for their relief.

The only proof furnished the committee, by the petitioners, to prove their respective losses, are two certificates of Captain Lemuel Ford, to whose company the petitioners belonged; in one of which, the said Ford states the loss of the horse of William T. Lewis at the time, place, and manner stated in the petition, and that the horse was worth eighty dollars; in the other, he states the loss of the horse of Hiram H. Lewis to have taken place in the same manner, but at a different place, and on the 29th of said May, and that the same was worth seventy-five dollars, but does not state the loss of the saddles and other property. These certificates of Captain Ford are not supported by oath or affirmation, and the committee consider them insufficient to prove the statements therein contained. The committee, however, feel it to be their duty to go farther, and say that, if the facts stated in the said petition were fully substantiated, they would not, in the opinion of the committee, entitle the petitioners to the relief prayed for.

By a letter from Peter Hagner, Esq., Third Auditor, addressed to the Honorable John Tipton, in answer to inquiries made in relation to this case, the committee are informed that the members of Captain Ford's company who provided themselves with horses, were paid one dollar per day, while on the expedition mentioned in the petition, in full compensation for their services, rations, and forage; from which the committee infer that the said horses were to be at the risk of their owners; but, if the committee are not correct in making this inference, still they know of no law or precedent to justify an allowance in this case; and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, December 12, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the Honorable W. Graham, and other papers referred by you to me, for a report. The papers relate to two claims for the loss of horses: one by Meedy W. Shields, lieutenant of Captain Lemuel Ford's company of United States rangers, and the other by William Thomas, a private of the same company. In the case of William Thomas, Captain Ford certifies that a gray mare, of the value of $50, the property of said Thomas, a private of his company of United States rangers, was lost on the 15th of August, 1832, on a forced march; that said horse was turned out to graze, it being the only means of subsisting the horses; that while so turned out it became swagged, and so disabled that it was ordered to be abandoned by the commanding officer; and that he is well satisfied that the loss of said horse cannot

be charged to the negligence or inattention of said Thomas. There is also a deposition of the claimant, declaring that he has never received remuneration for said horse.

According to the testimony, the loss appears to have resulted from a want of forage. The law of the 15th of June, 1832, under which the rangers were called into service, authorized the President of the United States to raise, either by acceptance of volunteers or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, 600 mounted rangers, to be armed, equipped, mounted, and organized, in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions, as the nature of the service might, in his opinion, make necessary. And the law provided that the non commissioned officers and privates should arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and should be allowed each $1 per day as a full compensation for their services and the use of their arms and horses.

On the day next after the passage of the law, an authority for raising rangers appears to have been given, through the War Department, to Captain Ford and to other officers, in which regulations as to the organizing, arming, equipping, and providing them, are laid down. One of them is in the following words: "Rations will be furnished to the men at the expense of the United States; but forage will be found by themselves, or, if provided by the United States, will be charged to the men." The rangers are shown by the rolls to have received compensation at $1 per day, as allowed by the law; and they had, as already indicated, to find their forage themselves.

Although in the law I have to administer there is a provision authorizing payment for horses lost in consequence of their having been turned out to graze, it is limited to cases in which they had been so turned out "*because the United States failed to supply sufficient forage.*" In cases where they were under no liability to supply forage, there could be no failure on their part in not supplying it; and on this ground the claims of rangers for losses attributable to the non supply of forage are not allowed by me.

In the case of Lieutenant Shields, Captain Ford has certified that on the 29th of May, 1833, the horses of his company, among which was Lieutenant Shields's, were turned out to graze by the order of Colonel Many, there being no forage; and that very soon after a large herd of buffaloes rushing among the horses, they became so frightened that the horse aforesaid, with many others, ran off, and, though diligent pursuit and search were made, he could not be found; that he is very certain that every precaution was taken to secure said horse, and that he was not lost on account of any negligence or inattention on the part of said Shields.

By the third section of the before-referred to act of the 15th of June, 1832, authorizing the President to raise mounted volunteers, the commissioned officers were placed in the same situation as regards pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the regular army.

The law of the 18th of January, 1837, under which I am now acting, being inapplicable to officers of the regular army, no remuneration for Lieutenant Shield's loss can be made under it. The only law appearing to have been ever enacted authorizing payment for the loss of horses by officers of the regular army, was passed on the 12th of May, 1796, and that

provides only for horses killed in battle. The papers in both cases are herewith returned.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 14, 1840.

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Indiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compensating Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis, of Indiana, for two horses lost by them while in the military service of the United States; and that the documents on file relative to the same, be referred to said committee.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 26, 1840.

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the foregoing resolution, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

INDIANAPOLIS, *November* 27, 1837.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to ask you to examine the enclosed documents; by an examination of which you will perceive that we have sent them to Mr. Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, and in his letter, which will accompany this, you see his construction of the law, in relation to claims, provided for by an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, a copy of which we have, and, according to our construction of said act, we had our claims properly authenticated, as you will see, and sent on to Washington city for the money; but, to our surprise, instead of receiving the money, we received the letter accompanying the document of our claims; and, therefore, know of no other way than to ask of you the favor of having the said act amended so as to include our claims and many others in a similar situation; that is, if the act does not include it the way it now reads. It is the opinion of many of our best judges of law, the true meaning of the act is to cover those claims, although it probably may miss it in some particular in the estimation of Mr. Peter Hagner. However, we submit the case entirely to you, and hope that you will do all that can be done on the occasion. Your old friend, John B. Harmon, thinks that you will make the claims allowable.

It was the intention of John B. Harmon to send you the papers in the first place, instead of sending them to Mr. Hagner; but I committed the

error. He left them with me to send on to you, and I had forgotten whom he told me to send them to; and this is his advice—to send them all to you, and you would know what is best to do.

If the claims will be allowed, even by your being at some more trouble than is usual for members to do, we will recompense you fully. Please send a few lines direct to me at Indianapolis, after you ascertain certain what can be effected.

In so doing, you will oblige your friend,

LEWIS C. LEWIS,
For JOHN B. HARMON,
H. H. LEWIS,
WM. T. LEWIS.

Hon. Mr. Tipton.

State of Indiana, *Clark county, sct.*

Personally appeared before me, Alexander Mars, a justice of the peace in and for said county of Clark, and State aforesaid, John Gibson, of the county and State aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That he was the 1st lieutenant in a company of United States rangers, commanded by Captain Lemuel Ford, in part of the years 1832 and 1833; that Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis were privates in said company of mounted rangers; that they both provided themselves with horses and equipage necessary and suitable for the service; that in the year 1833, late in the month of May—(in the year 1833, as well as he recollects)—when said company was on a tour of armed service to the southwest, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Many, near the four rivers Washita, said company was halted, and the horses were ordered to be turned out to graze, by order of the officer in command, it being out of the power of the members of said company to procure forage for their horses, and none being furnished by the United States; while said horses were grazing as aforesaid (it being the only means to subsist them)—that soon after said horses were turned to graze—a large herd of buffalo rushed in among the horses; they became frightened, and, with several others, ran off; that every exertion possible was made to overtake said horses, but without effect; they could not be found; that, at the time of the loss of the said horses, the equipage of the said Hiram and William was lost also, to wit: two saddles, worth thirty-eight dollars; two bridles, worth four dollars; two blankets, worth two dollars; two halters, worth two dollars; making, in all, the sum of forty-six dollars; that the horse of Hiram H. Lewis, lost as aforesaid, he believes to have been worth the sum of seventy-five dollars, and the horse of the said William T. Lewis to have been worth the sum of eighty-five dollars; that said horses and equipage were lost without any fault or negligence on the part of said Hiram and William, privates as aforesaid. The said lieutenant further states that said Hiram and William were remounted within a few days after the loss of their horses and equipage, as above described; and further saith not.

JOHN GIBSON, [L. S.]
1st Lieutenant of a company of United States rangers.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of August, 1837.
ALEXANDER MARS, *J. P.* [L. S.]

STATE OF INDIANA, *Clark county, sct.*

Personally appeared before me, Alexander Mars, a justice of the peace in the county and State aforesaid, Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis, who, being duly sworn, depose and state: They were privates in the company of mounted rangers, as described in the affidavit of Lieutenant John Gibson; that they have not received from any officer or agent of the United States, any compensation for the loss of said horses and equipage, described in the affidavit of said Lieutenant Gibson; that they were paid the last pay they received by Paymaster M. Q. Stewart; and further saith not.

HIRAM H. LEWIS, [L. S.]
WILLIAM T. LEWIS. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of August, 1837.

ALEXANDER MARS, *J. P.* [L. S.]

STATE OF INDIANA, *Clark county, sct.*

I, Henry Harrod, clerk of the circuit court for the county of Clark, in the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that Alexander Mars, Esq., before whom the above and foregoing affidavit appears to have been taken, is now, and was at the time of taking said affidavit, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county and State aforesaid, and his signature is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name, and thereto affixed the seal of our said court at the court-house in Charlestown, this [L. S.] 14th day of August, A. D. 1837.

Test: HENRY HARROD, *Clerk.*

We, the undersigned, the claimants named in the above and foregoing affidavits, residents at Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, wish to have the sum of money which is allowed each of us on our claims, remitted direct to us at Indianapolis.

HIRAM H. LEWIS,
WILLIAM T. LEWIS.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The renewal of the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia.

JULY 13, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Washington,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That they are suffering severe injury by means of the act passed 3d July instant, to extend the charters of the several banks of this District for certain purposes.

By that act, those banks are compelled to withdraw their notes from circulation, while no provision is made to supply their place. The withdrawal of this circulating medium, in which we have had and still have confidence, and which has enabled us to live and prosper, is already producing the greatest inconvenience and distress. It is vain to attempt to establish an exclusive metallic currency here, while specie commands a premium, and agents are actively employed in purchasing it for transportation from this District. Besides, the States by which we are surrounded having only a paper currency, all the supplies purchased by their citizens from us must be paid for in paper, while we will be compelled to pay for every thing in specie; and thus an additional, constant, and expanding drain will be opened.

By that act the banks are prohibited from discounting, and we are thus deprived of those facilities which we, in common with every city f the Union, have so long enjoyed, and without which it is now almost impossible to sustain commerce or trade. Such a change must be effected, if at all, gradually. Without these facilities, the debts we owe to the banks, to each other, and to our foreign creditors, cannot be paid. We will be driven into the hands of usurers and extortioners, from whom we can obtain aid temporarily to relieve our necessities, only by the most enormous sacrifices. Our means are invested in property or funds, our floating and active capital is small, and we cannot convert those means into cash to meet our wants, but by the most ruinous deductions from their value. *There is no money to buy with.* Our debtors will be unable to pay us; we will be unable to

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pay those we owe; lawsuits, with their exhausting details, will ensue; and the laborer, and contractor, and merchant, and mechanic, will be involved in one common and wide-spread ruin.

From these evils we look to you, our constitutional Legislature, to shield us. And, although we do not pretend to point out the details of the remedy which you can provide, we pray for the passage of an act which shall reanimate these banking corporations, and place them on a footing with those of the adjacent States. And we will ever, &c.

LEONARD HARBAUGH and others.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Superintendent of the construction of Standard Weights and Measures.

JULY 14, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 14, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report made to this department by Mr. F. R. Hassler, superintendent of the work on standard weights and measures, showing the progress made therein, and representing that the standard yard measures, prepared for the respective States, under the joint resolution of Congress of the 14th of June, 1836, are completed and ready for delivery.

All which is respectfully submitted:

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING,
President pro tem. United States Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 10, 1840.

SIR: 1. By the present I have the pleasure to inform you that a number of standard yards (forty) have received their final adjustment and comparison in this establishment, which will be sufficient to enable to offer to each State the one decreed by the joint resolution of Congress of 14th June, 1836, and at the same time to furnish the principal custom-houses with this most desirable part of the standards.

2. A further number of these yards are in such pregress as only to need the final verification, which will enable some time next winter to deliver the whole of what is needed, to complete entirely this part of the system of uniform standards.

3. I take the liberty to suggest that this information might be communicated to Congress, in order thereby to invite its members, and particularly the Senators, to call the attention of the Governors of the States to this subject, that these yards may be called for, under their orders, for their respective States. Those for the custom-houses being, of course, directed to their destination by the Treasury Department direct.

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large number of them being constructed, and the boxes for them even made. The weight of the half-bushel in metal and in water exceeds the capacity of the balances constructed for the standard weights. To obtain the greatest accuracy in weighing, the balance, and the weights for which it shall serve, must be in such proportion to each other that all the necessary strength and stiffness is obtained with no more weight of the balance (which always acts as a dead weight) than what is required to obtain these qualities; for it is evident that, by otherwise equal accuracy of workmanship, the sensibility of the balance is determined by the absolute weight of the balance and the weights together. This dictates, for this case, a balance of considerable strength, because it must be able to bear the double weight of the bushel with its appurtenances. Such an appropriate balance is now constructing here, of a solid brass beam, and with such arrangements as will serve conveniently in its special use.

17. After this balance will be finished, it will be proper to begin the works for the balances to be made for the States, in conformity to the joint resolution of Congress of July, 1838.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant,

F. R. HASSLER.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Instruction upon the safekeeping of the standards of yards, and their use in comparisons, &c.

1. The standard shall never be touched with the naked hand, warm, or in any way damp from perspiration or otherwise; it is proper not to suffer any dust to collect upon it, which could occasion hard rubbing; any dust is to be removed, in any case, by wings or feathers of a *wild bird*, because they will not occasion any scratches, like the wings of fowls, ducks, &c., would do.

2. It must not be removed from its place in the box, except for the most important comparisons of metallic measures.

3. To take it out of the box, if necessary, the following is the best process:

While the box is shut and hooked, turn it upside down upon some table; by that means the standard will come to lie upon the velvet lining of the cover; in this position the box is opened, and the two parts of the standard may be separated by gently taking hold of the two ends, and, by equal and gradual motion, applying the thumb to the yard part, and the middle finger to the matrix part, pressing them apart from one another; or, also, by inserting into the space left between the two bars at that place, two light pieces of soft wood at each side, uniformly, until entirely disengaged. Then the parts may be removed for use, each separately, with proper care and management; both parts cannot be moved together, because their pressure and friction within one another can and shall not be such as to hold them together sufficiently for that purpose.

4. In putting the two parts together, the same movements of the two parts parallel to one another, are to be made gradually and gently, in inverted order and effect; after an entry of the yard into the matrix is first obtained, by a contact of less than five-hundredths of an inch at each end, until the two parts close fully together.

5. For any common comparison of scales of wood, or other materials, or the division of any such scale, the part thus fixing the actual standard is not to be used; therefore there is added upon the matrix a scale divided into hundredth parts of the yard; this division being habitually, and most conveniently, used in the custom-houses.

6. To use this division to trace a measure from it upon a rule, yard, stick, or other similar, there is added in the box a right-angle, with a handle over it, which is placed by its under projecting part in contact with the outer edge of the matrix, while the upper part, projecting in both directions perpendicularly over it, is applied to any of the divisions by the edge of the further part, while its nearer part, in continuance of the same line, serves to trace the corresponding division upon the bar to be divided; for that operation, the bar to be divided is placed in the near part of the box excavated for that purpose. In this place, or deepening, the scale to be divided is held fast by pressing it to the inner side of it, by means of the small wedges and the brass pins projecting from the nearest edge, and pressing the bar inward from the side nearest of the box; this inner partition of the box is parallel to the standard, when this touches the near side of its location, forming the partition between the two. In this position the division is to be made.

7. The arrangement just described will be found sufficiently accurate for common measures; but no beam-compasses of any kind are admissible, in no way whatever. For fully accurate copies of the standard, from between the butting-pieces, various methods may be used, completely different, and grounded upon various principles; as, principally, by means of microscopes and tracer, or by the feeling lever. The description of these, in detail, would be too long here; they belong more particularly to the actual scientific use of standards, and may therefore best be supplied by the man of science having charge of the work. My report of 1832, upon the comparison of standard weights and measures, may be a guide in the case; and various other works, well known to professional men, will assist in planning arrangements, according to the means and circumstances of a given case.

8. When brass scales are to be compared with the standard, or to be made from it, the equality of the metal with that of the standard requires only the precaution to have both standard and scale of the same temperature; which is generally obtainable by laying them together the evening before the work, and by the proper care not to give them unequal warmth, by touching, by draughts of air, or such like. But, when different metals are used, it becomes necessary to keep account of the difference of expansion of the metals employed.

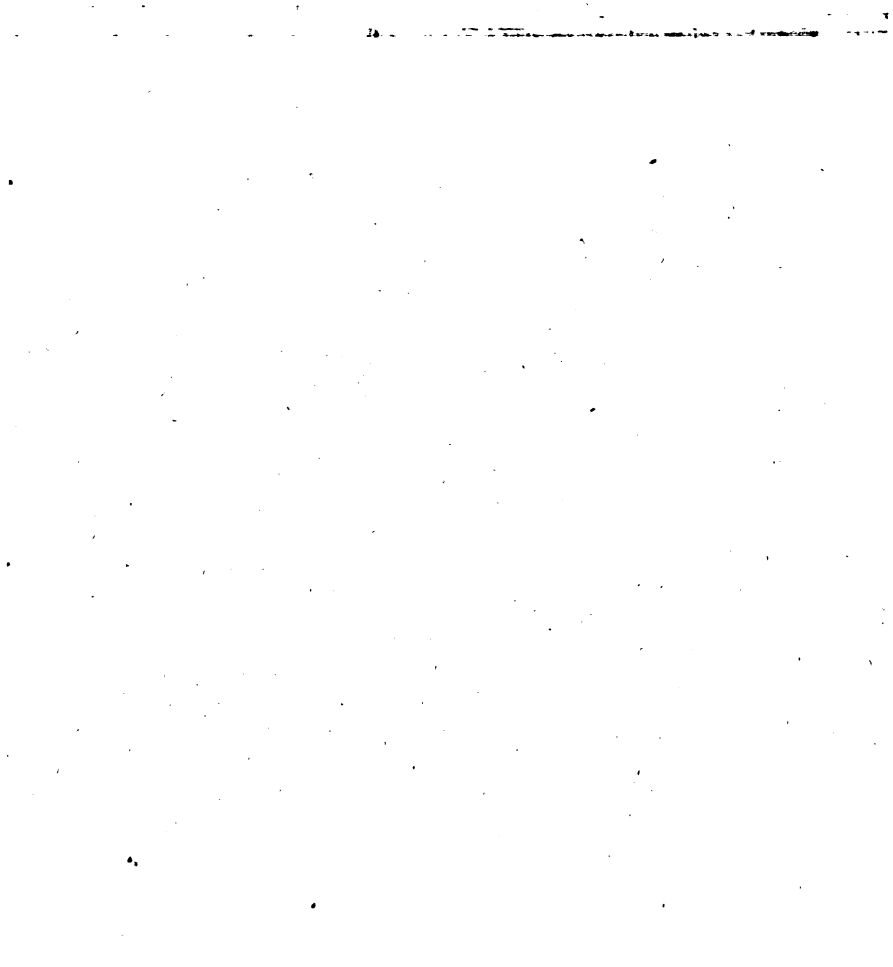
9. To facilitate the reductions of yards, of different or the same metal, for different temperatures, it may be convenient to find here the expansion for the following metals, viz:

A yard expands, for one degree of Fahrenheit's in temperature, in decimals of an inch—

In platinum - - - - - -	= 0,0001848384
In brass - - - - - -	= 0,0003732508
In iron - - - - - - -	= 0,00025068726

Which may serve for the reduction to a given temperature, of yards, for these three metals, which are those most habitually used.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 10, 1840.



MEMORIAL

OF

A COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATE AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of the bill (S. 378) "to amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington."

JULY 14, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned being appointed a committee for the purpose, beg leave respectfully to communicate to your honorable bodies the following copy of a resolution passed unanimously by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, on the 7th July, instant, and expressive of the sense of the corporate authorities of the city representing their fellow-citizens, against the passage of a bill now before the honorable the Senate to amend and continue in force the charter of the city of Washington, viz:

"*Resolution to instruct the committee appointed to represent the interest of the corporation before Congress in relation to the bill reported in the Senate for continuing the corporate powers of the city.*

"*Resolved unanimously, &c.*, That the committee appointed to represent the interest of this corporation before the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, instructed to protest against the passage of a bill "to amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington," reported to the Senate on the 25th June, 1840;

"Because this bill is founded on the memorial of a very small portion of the present residents of the city (many of whom must be considered as mere temporary sojourners, having no permanent interest whatever in its welfare and prosperity), and not upon the application of anything like a moiety of the residents, permanent or temporary; thus, in effect, sanctioning the anti-republican doctrine, that the views and wishes of a very inconsiderable minority should prescribe laws for the government of the great majority;

"Because the bill is to amend and continue in force a former act, to which reference must be had for a part of the powers intended to be granted;

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thus inconveniently and unnecessarily confusing legislation on the subject instead of embracing all those powers in one act, and repealing all other acts;

"Because the bill does not provide for such additional police regulations as experience has demonstrated to be desirable, and which cannot be established for lack of authority sufficient in the present charter;

"Because the only provisions of the bill which are now and likely to produce any serious effect upon the interest of the community are the extension of the right of suffrage and popular elections of certain officers as conservators of the peace—one of which (the right of suffrage) is a purely political right, the necessity or justice of securing which, under a charter which grants no political power, but which has almost exclusive reference to the protection and preservation of property, is at least questionable; the other a matter of fancy, about which scarce a tithe of our citizens of lawful age have expressed any opinion, and both so little thought of or considered, as yet, that the sense of the community cannot be obtained before the close of the present session of Congress;

"And because there is no necessity for precipitant action on the bill (the present charter continuing in force until another is provided), and it is not fair to presume that the honorable Congress of the United States, the local legislature of the District, will enact a law for the governance of any portion of that District, not only without time allowed for consideration and a hearing, but, in some respects, directly against the wishes of a very decided majority of the community.

"EDMUND HANLY,
"*President of the Board of Common Council.*
"C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
"*President of the Board of Aldermen.*

"Approved July 7, 1840.

"W. W. SEATON, *Mayor.*"

W. W. SEATON,
CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
J. CARBERY,
W. GUNTON,
LEWIS JOHNSON,
SAML. BYINGTON,
GEO. H. FULMER.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the transfer to the State of Maryland of the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, standing in the name of the United States.

JULY 11, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. MERRICK, and ordered to be printed, to accompany resolution S. No. 21.

Act of the State of Virginia.

AN ACT incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—[Passed January 27, 1824.]

Whereas a navigable canal from the tide water of the river Potomac, in the District of Columbia, to the mouth of Savage creek, on the north branch of said river, and extending thence across the Allegany mountain, to some convenient point of the navigable waters of the river Ohio, or some one of its tributary streams, to be fed through its course, on the east side of the mountain, by the river Potomac and the streams which empty therein, and on the western side of the mountain, and in passing over the same, by all such streams of water as may be beneficially drawn thereto by feeders, dams, or any other practicable mode, will be a work of great profit and advantage to the people of this State, and of the neighboring States, and may ultimately tend to establish a connected navigation between the eastern and western waters, so as to extend and multiply the means and facilities of internal commerce and personal intercourse between the two great sections of the United States, and to interweave more closely all the mutual interests and affections that are calculated to consolidate and perpetuate the vital principles of union: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the Potomac Company are willing and desirous that a charter shall be granted to a new company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed; and that the charter of the present company shall cease and determine:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, so soon as the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Congress of the United States, shall assent to the provisions of this act, and the Potomac Company shall have signified their assent to the same by their corporate act, a copy whereof shall be delivered to the Executives of the several States aforesaid, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, there shall be appointed by the said Executives and the President of the United States three commissioners on the part of each State, and the Government of the United States, any one of whom shall be competent to

Blair and Rives, printers.

act for his respective Government. The said commissioners shall cause books to be opened at such times and places as they shall think fit, in their respective States, and the District of Columbia, under the management of such persons as they shall appoint, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company hereinafter incorporated; which subscriptions may be made either in person or by power of attorney; and notice shall be given in such manner as may be deemed advisable, by one or more of the said commissioners, of the time and places of opening the books.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall cause the books to be kept open at least forty days; and, within twenty days after the expiration thereof, shall call a general meeting of the subscribers at the city of Washington, of which meeting notice shall be given, by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, in at least four of the newspapers printed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, at least twenty days next before the said meeting; and such meeting shall and may be continued from day to day, until the business is finished. And the commissioners, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the book containing the state of the said subscriptions; and if one-fourth of the capital sum of six millions of dollars should appear not to have been subscribed, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up such deficiency, and may continue to take and receive such subscriptions for the term of twelve months thereafter; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said commissioners, or by a majority of them, under their hands, to the board of public works of this State, to the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland, to the Secretary of State of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be carefully preserved; and in case more than six millions of dollars shall be subscribed, then the sum subscribed shall be reduced to that amount, by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, by beginning at and striking off a share from the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest, and above one share, until the same is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or until a share is taken from all subscriptions above one share; and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the number of shares which each subscriber shall be allowed to hold, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceed the capital aforesaid, then to strike off, by the same rule, until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions reduced to one share respectively; and, if there still be an excess, then lots shall be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, in order to reduce the subscription to the capital aforesaid: which striking off shall be certified on the lists aforesaid; and the said capital stock of the company hereby incorporated shall consist of six millions of dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each: of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares; and such subscriptions may be paid and discharged either in the legal currency of the United States, or in the certificates of stock of the present Potomac Company, at the par or nominal value thereof, or in the claims of the creditors of the

said company, certified by the acting president and directors to have been due, for principal and debt, on the day on which the assent of the said company shall have been signified by their corporate act, as hereinbefore required: *Provided*, That the said certificates of stock shall not exceed, in the whole amount, the sum of three hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; nor the said claims the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided, also*, That the stock so paid for in certificates of the stock of the present company, and of the debts due from the said company, shall be entitled to dividend only as hereinafter provided; and that no payment shall be received in such certificate of stock, until the Potomac Company shall have executed the conveyance prescribed by the thirteenth section of this act: *And provided*, That, unless one-fourth of the said capital shall be subscribed, as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act shall be void; and, in case one-fourth, and less than the whole capital, shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole shares, as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; a certificate of which additional subscription shall be made, under the hands of said commissioners, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned as aforesaid.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever one-fourth, or a greater part, of the said stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid, then the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and may sue and be sued, and, as such, shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal; and the estates, rights, and interests of the said company shall be adjudged and taken in law to be real estate; and it shall, thereupon, be the duty of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the said subscribers, at such time and place as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after advertising the same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, may think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and six directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and, in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten, by him or her held at the time in the stock of the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her at any general meeting: *Provided, also*, That no officer or director of said company shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to vote on any stock but his own.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to appoint, and, at their pleasure, dismiss, such engineer or engineers, and agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix their compensation; and to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of

the said company, to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary or expedient for completing the canal hereinbefore mentioned and described; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges; and, also, to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and other officers, toll-gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite; and to agree for, and settle, their respective wages or allowances; and to settle, pass, and sign their accounts; and, also, to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a compensation for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the stockholders, be determined: *Provided, always*, That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him; and that the allowance to be made him for his services shall not exceed three dollars in the hundred for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing of his own account.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That, on all subscriptions which shall not be paid, as hereinbefore provided, in the certificates of the stock or debts of the present Potomac Company, there shall be paid, at the time of subscription, on each share, one dollar; and thereafter, when the company shall be formed, the stock subscribed shall be paid on such instalments, and at such times, as the president and directors shall from time to time require, as the work advances: *Provided*, That not more than one-third part shall be demanded within any year from the commencement of the work; nor any payment demanded until at least sixty days' public notice thereof shall have been given in such public newspapers as the said president and directors shall direct such notices to be published in. And whenever any subscriber shall fail to pay any instalment called for by the company, it shall and may be lawful for the company, upon motion to be made in any court of record, after ten days' notice, to obtain judgment against the subscriber so failing to pay; or the said company, at their option, may, after giving sixty days' notice in such public newspaper, printed within the District of Columbia, as they may judge proper, sell the stock of such subscriber; and, if the proceeds of any such sale shall exceed the sum demanded, the surplus, after paying the expenses of such sale, shall be paid to the subscriber so failing, or to his legal representatives; and the purchaser at such sale shall become a stockholder, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, rights, and emoluments, as original subscribers under this act.

6. And to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and keep up the same number: *Be it enacted*, That, from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the stockholders of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead; and, until such choice be made, the president and directors for the time being shall continue in office; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the

president or any of the said directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him or them so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence of stockholders, having a major part of the stock at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held on the first Monday in June in every year, at such convenient town or place as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meeting; but, if a sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the stockholders who do attend may adjourn, from time to time, until the stockholders holding the major part of the stock do attend, and the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct accounts of all their proceedings; and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the stockholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered and made to and among all the stockholders of the said company, in proportion to their several shares, subject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter declared. And, upon any emergency in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the stockholders of the company, at any convenient town or place, giving at least one month's previous notice, in at least four of the newspapers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid; and in case the stockholders, or a majority of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order a semi-annual rather than a yearly dividend, as aforesaid, then, in like manner, with like notice, and under like restrictions, there shall be a half-yearly or semi-annual dividend of net profits declared and paid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That, for and in consideration of the expenses the said stockholders will be at, not only in cutting the said canal, erecting locks and dams, providing aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improving and keeping the same in repair, the said canal and all other works aforesaid, or required to improve the navigation thereof, at any time hereafter, with all their profits, (subject to the limitations herein provided, and to none other,) shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said stockholders, their heirs and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and be forever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment whatsoever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times, forever hereafter, to demand and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed by the president and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, boats, rafts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said presi-

thereof, in general meeting, may prescribe, until the western section of the canal shall be also completed; after which, if such surplus shall still arise, the same shall be divided among all the stockholders, without discrimination, in proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend thereon shall have reached fifteen per cent.; beyond which it shall never extend. But, should the net revenue of the company exceed that amount for any two years in succession, then such excess shall be applied, by the president and directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority of the stockholders convened in general meeting: first, to strengthening and improving the works of the canal of every description requiring the same; next, to the accommodation, where not already provided, of the inhabitants of the shores of the river Potomac, and of the country drained by the tributary streams thereof, now navigable, or which may hereafter become so, by affording to them, in the best practicable mode, a safe and easy access to the canal, from the surface of the main river, and of the said streams emptying therein; and, last of all, to the erection of such walls, of stone or other materials, along the water margin of the canal, as shall fit the same for the navigation of steamboats of a size adapted to the said canal. And should the said tolls continue, after all such improvements have been completed, to net more than fifteen per cent. per annum to the stockholders, for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same shall be reduced, by the president and directors, according to some just and equitable ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to fifteen per cent. per annum: *Provided*, That, should the said dividend thereafter sink below fifteen per cent., the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the said net dividend reaches that amount. And for any or all the within mentioned purposes, the said president and directors are empowered to borrow, in behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess of tolls, such sum or sums of money as they may deem expedient, at such rate of interest, and with such delay of payment, as they may stipulate, with the previous consent of a majority of the stockholders in general meeting convened.

12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so long as there shall be and remain any creditor of the Potomac Company who shall not have vested his demand against the same in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to pay to such creditor or creditors, annually, such dividend, or proportion of the net amount of the revenues of the Potomac Company, on an average of the last five years preceding the organization of the said proposed company, as the demand of the said creditor or creditors, at this time, may bear to the whole debt of one hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

13. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the Potomac Company shall have declared its assent to the provisions of this act, in the manner hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the said company to surrender its charter, and convey, in due form of law, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, hereby incorporated, all the property, rights, and privileges, by them owned, possessed, and enjoyed under the same; and thereupon it shall be lawful to and for the said company hereby proposed to be created to accept such surrender and transfer, and to hold, possess, use, and occupy all the said property, rights, and privileges, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company now hold, possess, and occupy

the same by law; and thereupon the charter of the said Potomac Company shall be, and the same is hereby, vacated and annulled, and all the rights and powers thereby granted to the Potomac Company shall be vested in the company hereby incorporated. And it shall be the duty of the said last mentioned company, until every section of the contemplated canal shall be completed, so as to be used and enjoyed for the purposes of navigation, to keep the corresponding part of the river in a proper state for navigation, and in good order as the same now is; and, in default thereof, they shall be in all things responsible, in the same manner as the Potomac Company is now responsible. And in all rivulets, streams, creeks, and rivers, required for the western section of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the same rights shall be, and are hereby, vested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by this act, as the charter of the Potomac Company vested in the said company in relation to the waters of the Potomac, and the tributary streams thereof.

14. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall forever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, and produce, whatever, on payment of the tolls to be imposed, as provided by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the said canal, and the works thereon erected, shall, at any time hereafter, be imposed, but by consent of the said States and of the United States.

15. And whereas it is necessary for the making of the said canal, locks, dams, ponds, feeders, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose: *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase or use and occupation thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State or county, on application to a justice of the county in which such land shall lie, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, under his hand, to the sheriff of the county, to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants of his county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and, when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman who shall appear, (being not less than twelve in number,) that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially value the land, and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the partial or temporary appropriation, use, or occupation of such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for malice, hatred, or ill-will; and, in every such valuation and assessment of damages, the jury shall be, and they are hereby, instructed to consider, in determining and fixing the amount thereof, the actual benefit which will accrue to the owner from conducting the said canal through, or erecting any of the said works upon, his land, and to regulate their verdict thereby; except that no assessment shall require any such owner to pay or contribute any thing to the said company where such benefit shall exceed, in the estimate of the jury, the value and dama-

ges ascertained as aforesaid; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk or prothonotary of his county; and, unless good cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court, and recorded; but, if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if, from any cause, no inquisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable time, the said court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken, in the manner above prescribed; and, upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the quality and duration of the interest and estate in the same, required by the said company for its use; and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid for by the said president and directors, to the owner of the land, or his legal representatives; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized of such land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest or estate in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary appropriation, use, or occupation, as shall be required, and described as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner to them. And whenever, in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, dams, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, or works of any other description whatsoever, appurtenant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material to be found on any of the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said president and directors, or their agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid by private contract of the proprietor or owner, or in case the owner should be a feme covert, or non-compos, or under age, or out of the State or county, the same proceedings, in all respects, shall be had as in the case before mentioned of the assessment and condemnation of the lands required for the said canal, or the works appurtenant thereto.

16. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the company hereby incorporated to cut, make, and construct the said canal, with good and sufficient locks, on the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, and with a width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of the soil shall require a narrow base to admit of a sufficient slope to preserve the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit, at all seasons, the navigation of boats and rafts with a depth of four feet water at the least; and wherever wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and in no other situation whatever, along the same, the waste water of the said canal may be, from time to time, sold or disposed of by the said company, for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a water power. And along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueducts as it may render necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole extent, a towing-path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the navigation thereof.

17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the said stockholders to transfer his or her shares, by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution thereof, in the company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise; which devise shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls or dividends: *Provided*, That no

transfer shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a stockholder shall, as to the others of the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

18. *And be it enacted*, That, if the said capital, and the other aids already granted by this act, shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice thereof in at least four of the newspapers printed in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, to open books in the beforementioned States and District for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company for the time being shall, and are hereby declared to, have the preference of all others for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions; and in like manner to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the public authorities, as aforesaid, to be by them preserved as aforesaid; and all stockholders of such additional shares shall, and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

19. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individual to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such lands, and proceed to the execution of such works, as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceedings, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the duty of every court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act, and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

20. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two sections, to be denominated the first and second, or eastern and western, respectively; that the first, or eastern section, shall begin at the District of Columbia, on tide-water, and terminate at or near the bank of Savage river, or creek, which empties into the north branch of the Potomac, at the base of the Allegany mountain; that the second, or western section, shall commence at the said termination, and extend along the valley of Savage river, or creek, so far as the same, or any branch thereof, may reach some convenient point thereon, for connecting the

eastern and western waters, by a tunnel through, or an open cut across, the dividing ridge between the same; and thence, after crossing the said dividing ridge, shall proceed to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, or of some one tributary stream thereof, in such direction as, in the opinion of said president and directors, shall be best calculated for the attainment of the end set forth in the preamble of this act; that the said president and directors shall first construct the eastern section aforesaid, out of the capital stock hereinbefore mentioned, and shall next proceed to construct, with all possible despatch, the western section thereof. In case the said company shall not begin the said work within two years after the company shall have been formed or, if the work, having been so begun, shall not be diligently prosecuted, so that one hundred miles of the said canal, with the adequate locks and incidental improvements, shall not be completed, and in fit order for navigation, in the term of five years from the commencement of the work, then all interest of the said company in the navigation and tolls shall cease and determine, and their charter shall be thereafter taken to be null and void: and so, in like manner, shall the said charter be null and void, if the entire eastern section be not completed in the term of twelve years from the said commencement. And should the said company fail to begin the western section of the said canal in two years after the time allowed as aforesaid for the completion of the eastern section, or, having begun the western section, shall fail to complete the same in six years after such beginning, then all right, title, and interest of the said company in the said western section shall cease and determine; and the several States aforesaid shall have full authority to incorporate another company for the completion of such section, or to complete the same in any other mode that they may deem expedient. And if, after the completion of the said canal and locks, the president and directors shall fail to keep the same in repair for twelve months at any time, then, in like manner, the interest of the company in the navigation and tolls shall cease, and their charter shall be forfeited.

21. *And be it further enacted*, That the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made in connexion with the said canal, is reserved to the said States respectively; that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that State, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac: *Provided*, That, before this act shall take effect, the Congress of the United States shall authorize the States of Virginia and Maryland, or either of them, to take and continue a canal from any point of the abovenamed canal, or the termination thereof, through the territory of the District of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the territory of the said States, or either of them, in any direction they may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the company incorporated by this act have to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: *And provided, also*, That, in taking or extending such lateral canal or canals through the District of Columbia, by either of the said States, no impediment or injury be done to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

22. *Be it further enacted*, That this act, or so much thereof as respects the canal and works designed to be constructed in the District of Columbia, and the States of Virginia and Maryland, shall take effect, with such necessary modification in the construction thereof as shall fit it for such limited application or use, upon the assent of the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of Maryland being given thereto; and upon its receiving the further assent of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the whole, and every section and part thereof, shall be valid, and in full force and operation.

23. *Be it further enacted*, That the assent of the Congress of the United States, required by the first section of this act, and the authority conferred by the fourteenth section, is understood and taken to relate only to their authority as the Legislature of the District of Columbia.

24. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts, and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

RICHMOND, *December* 30, 1824.

The foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia.

WM. MUNFORD, *Keeper of the Rolls.*

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT to confirm an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."—[Passed December session, 1824.]

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have heretofore, at the December session of the said General Assembly, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, passed an act, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," in the substance or words following:

[See the preceding act.]

Therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said act of the General Assembly of Virginia be, and the same is hereby, accepted, assented to, and confirmed.

And be it further enacted and declared, That, by confirming and accepting the act of Virginia, it is not intended by the Legislature of Maryland to deny to the Congress of the United States the constitutional power to legislate on the subjects of roads and canals. And for the purpose of removing all doubt as to the right of the State of Maryland to intersect the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for the purpose of conducting a lateral canal or canals to Baltimore, or elsewhere in the State of Maryland, from that part of the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal which shall be within the District of Columbia:

Be it further enacted and declared, That the said act of Virginia has been accepted and confirmed by the Legislature of Maryland, on the express condition that the act of Congress contemplated by the twenty-first section of the Virginia act shall direct and provide some safe and practicable mode whereby such lateral canal or canals may be secured to the State of Maryland; and whereby, also, it may be determined whether such lateral canal or canals will injure the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, within the meaning and intention of the said twenty-first section of the Virginia act.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 31, 1825.

We hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, as passed both branches of the Legislature, at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

WM. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.
JOHN BREWER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

AN ACT confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same.—[Approved March 3, 1825.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no further.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the State of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to any other point within the territory of the District of Columbia, or through the same, on application to the President of the United States by the Executive of the State, the President is authorized and empowered to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States corps of engineers to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal as may affect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the State aforesaid will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report to the President of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment thereupon; which report shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at their session next ensuing the date thereof, for their decision thereon; and if Congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon.

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT for the promotion of internal improvement.—[Passed March 6, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That, so soon as the board of public works of this State shall, by actual survey, have ascertained and reported to the Governor and Council the practicability of

act for his respective Government. The said commissioners shall cause books to be opened at such times and places as they shall think fit, in their respective States, and the District of Columbia, under the management of such persons as they shall appoint, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company hereinafter incorporated; which subscriptions may be made either in person or by power of attorney; and notice shall be given in such manner as may be deemed advisable, by one or more of the said commissioners, of the time and places of opening the books.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall cause the books to be kept open at least forty days; and, within twenty days after the expiration thereof, shall call a general meeting of the subscribers at the city of Washington, of which meeting notice shall be given, by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, in at least four of the newspapers printed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, at least twenty days next before the said meeting; and such meeting shall and may be continued from day to day, until the business is finished. And the commissioners, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the book containing the state of the said subscriptions; and if one-fourth of the capital sum of six millions of dollars should appear not to have been subscribed, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up such deficiency, and may continue to take and receive such subscriptions for the term of twelve months thereafter; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said commissioners, or by a majority of them, under their hands, to the board of public works of this State, to the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland, to the Secretary of State of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be carefully preserved; and in case more than six millions of dollars shall be subscribed, then the sum subscribed shall be reduced to that amount, by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, by beginning at and striking off a share from the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest, and above one share, until the same is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or until a share is taken from all subscriptions above one share; and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the number of shares which each subscriber shall be allowed to hold, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceed the capital aforesaid, then to strike off, by the same rule, until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions reduced to one share respectively; and, if there still be an excess, then lots shall be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, in order to reduce the subscription to the capital aforesaid: which striking off shall be certified on the lists aforesaid; and the said capital stock of the company hereby incorporated shall consist of six millions of dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each: of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares; and such subscriptions may be paid and discharged either in the legal currency of the United States, or in the certificates of stock of the present Potomac Company, at the par or nominal value thereof, or in the claims of the creditors of the

lists aforesaid; and the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated shall consist of the amount which may, as aforesaid, by the board of public works, be estimated to be necessary for the execution of the works hereinbefore mentioned; and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, to be paid in the legal currency of the United States: *Provided*, That, unless one half of the amount of the aforesaid estimate shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all of the said subscriptions shall be void; and, in case one-half and less than the whole capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; certificates of which additional subscription shall be made under the hands of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned, as aforesaid, to the board of public works and to the Governor and Council.

3. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever one-half or a greater part of the said stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid, then the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the Maryland Canal Company; and may sue and be sued as such, and as such shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the subscribers, as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after advertising the same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, may think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and six directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time (not exceeding three years) as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every ten shares above ten, by him or her held at the time in the stock of the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting: *Provided, also*, That no officer or director of said company shall be allowed to vote on any stock but his own: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person or persons who may, from time to time, be by law appointed, from voting at any general meeting on any stock which may be held by the State.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to appoint, and at their pleasure dismiss, such engineer or engineers, and agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix their compensation, and to agree with any person or persons on behalf of the said company to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary and expedient for completing a canal from the termination or other point on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to be determined as aforesaid by the board of public works, to the city of Baltimore; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said ca-

the said company, to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary or expedient for completing the canal hereinbefore mentioned and described; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges; and, also, to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and other officers, toll-gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite; and to agree for, and settle, their respective wages or allowances; and to settle, pass, and sign their accounts; and, also, to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a compensation for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the stockholders, be determined: *Provided, always*, That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him; and that the allowance to be made him for his services shall not exceed three dollars in the hundred for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing of his own account.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That, on all subscriptions which shall not be paid, as hereinbefore provided, in the certificates of the stock or debts of the present Potomac Company, there shall be paid, at the time of subscription, on each share, one dollar; and thereafter, when the company shall be formed, the stock subscribed shall be paid on such instalments, and at such times, as the president and directors shall from time to time require, as the work advances: *Provided*, That not more than one-third part shall be demanded within any year from the commencement of the work; nor any payment demanded until at least sixty days' public notice thereof shall have been given in such public newspapers as the said president and directors shall direct such notices to be published in. And whenever any subscriber shall fail to pay any instalment called for by the company, it shall and may be lawful for the company, upon motion to be made in any court of record, after ten days' notice, to obtain judgment against the subscriber so failing to pay; or the said company, at their option, may, after giving sixty days' notice in such public newspaper, printed within the District of Columbia, as they may judge proper, sell the stock of such subscriber; and, if the proceeds of any such sale shall exceed the sum demanded, the surplus, after paying the expenses of such sale, shall be paid to the subscriber so failing, or to his legal representatives; and the purchaser at such sale shall become a stockholder, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, rights, and emoluments, as original subscribers under this act.

6. And to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and keep up the same number: *Be it enacted*, That, from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the stockholders of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead; and, until such choice be made, the president and directors for the time being shall continue in office; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence, in person or proxy, of the stockholders having a major part of the stock at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held on the first Monday in August in every year, at such convenient town or place as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meetings; but, if a sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the stockholders who do attend may adjourn from time to time, until the stockholders holding the major part of the stock do attend, and the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct accounts of all their proceedings; and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the stockholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the company's books. And at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered, and made to and among all the stockholders of the said company, in proportion to their several shares, subject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter declared. And upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the stockholders of the company, at any convenient town or place, giving at least one month's previous notice in such newspapers printed in this State as they shall think proper; which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid; and, in case the stockholders, or a majority of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order a semi-annual rather than a yearly dividend as aforesaid, then, in like manner, with like notice, and under the like restrictions, there shall be a half-yearly or semi-annual dividend of net profits declared and paid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That, for and in consideration of the expense the said stockholders will be at, in cutting the said canal, erecting locks and dams, providing aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improving and keeping the same in repair, the said canal, and all other works aforesaid, or which may be required to improve the navigation thereof, at any time thereafter, with all their profits, subject to the limitations herein provided, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said stockholders, their executors, administrators, and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors at all times forever thereafter to demand and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed by the president and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, boats, rafts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said president and directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the provisions of this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That, if the commissioners, or any of them, hereby required to be appointed, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by a person or persons appointed by the Governor and Council; and the person or persons so appointed

dent and directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the provisions of this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That if the commissioners hereby required to be appointed shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the same authority by which the original appointment was made; and the person or persons so appointed to fill such vacancy shall have all the power and authority which was vested in the commissioner whose place he or they shall be appointed to supply; and, when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the president and directors of the company hereby created shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to ordain and establish a rate of tolls to be paid upon boats, vessels, rafts, or other property passing on the part of the canal so completed; and so, from time to time, as part or parts shall be completed, and until the eastern section thereof shall be finished up to the mouth of Savage river or creek; and, thereafter, until the entire canal shall have been finished according to the true intent and meaning of this act. For the collection of which tolls, the president and directors shall have power to establish so many toll-houses, and, at their pleasure, to appoint and remove so many collectors, and at such places, as, from time to time, they may judge expedient; and the said president and directors shall have full authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in any general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls, not exceeding an average of two cents per ton per mile; and so to adjust the said tolls, in relation to the capacity or burden of the boats and the dimensions of the rafts passing the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time in the navigation thereof.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend of the net profits from the tolls to be received, according to the provisions of this act, and from the other resources of the company, as they may deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the necessary current and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares, in manner following, that is to say: if such net profits shall not exceed ten per cent. on the amount of shares which shall have been paid for in current money of the United States, and expended on the eastern section of the said canal, then the whole thereof shall be divided among the holders of such shares, in proportion to their respective shares; but, if such net profits shall exceed the rate of ten per cent. per annum in any year, on such amount of stock, then the surplus shall be divided among such stockholders as shall have paid for their shares in certificates of the debts of the Potomac Company, until they shall therefrom have received a dividend of six per cent.; and, if a surplus yet remain, the same shall be divided among the stockholders who shall have paid for their shares in certificates of the stock of the Potomac Company, until they shall have received therefrom a dividend of six per cent. per annum on such shares; and, if a surplus still remain, so long as the western section of the canal shall remain unfinished, such surplus shall be applied, from time to time, to the construction and completion thereof, in such mode as the president and directors, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of the several States aforesaid, as the stockholders, or a majority

thereof, in general meeting, may prescribe, until the western section of the canal shall be also completed; after which, if such surplus shall still arise, the same shall be divided among all the stockholders, without discrimination, in proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend thereon shall have reached fifteen per cent.; beyond which it shall never extend. But, should the net revenue of the company exceed that amount for any two years in succession, then such excess shall be applied, by the president and directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority of the stockholders convened in general meeting: first, to strengthening and improving the works of the canal of every description requiring the same; next, to the accommodation, where not already provided, of the inhabitants of the shores of the river Potomac, and of the country drained by the tributary streams thereof, now navigable, or which may hereafter become so, by affording to them, in the best practicable mode, a safe and easy access to the canal, from the surface of the main river, and of the said streams emptying therein; and, last of all, to the erection of such walls, of stone or other materials, along the water margin of the canal, as shall fit the same for the navigation of steamboats of a size adapted to the said canal. And should the said tolls continue, after all such improvements have been completed, to net more than fifteen per cent. per annum to the stockholders, for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same shall be reduced, by the president and directors, according to some just and equitable ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to fifteen per cent. per annum: *Provided*, That, should the said dividend thereafter sink below fifteen per cent., the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the said net dividend reaches that amount. And for any or all the within mentioned purposes, the said president and directors are empowered to borrow, in behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess of tolls, such sum or sums of money as they may deem expedient, at such rate of interest, and with such delay of payment, as they may stipulate, with the previous consent of a majority of the stockholders in general meeting convened.

12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so long as there shall be and remain any creditor of the Potomac Company who shall not have vested his demand against the same in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to pay to such creditor or creditors, annually, such dividend, or proportion of the net amount of the revenues of the Potomac Company, on an average of the last five years preceding the organization of the said proposed company, as the demand of the said creditor or creditors, at this time, may bear to the whole debt of one hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

13. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the Potomac Company shall have declared its assent to the provisions of this act, in the manner hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the said company to surrender its charter, and convey, in due form of law, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, hereby incorporated, all the property, rights, and privileges, by them owned, possessed, and enjoyed under the same; and thereupon it shall be lawful to and for the said company hereby proposed to be created to accept such surrender and transfer, and to hold, possess, use, and occupy all the said property, rights, and privileges, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company now hold, possess, and occupy

transfer shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a stockholder shall, as to the others of the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

18. *And be it enacted*, That, if the said capital, and the other aids already granted by this act, shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice thereof in at least four of the newspapers printed in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, to open books in the beforementioned States and District for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company for the time being shall, and are hereby declared to, have the preference of all others for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions; and in like manner to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the public authorities, as aforesaid, to be by them preserved as aforesaid; and all stockholders of such additional shares shall, and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

19. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individual to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such lands, and proceed to the execution of such works, as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceedings, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the duty of every court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act, and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

20. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two sections, to be denominated the first and second, or eastern and western, respectively; that the first, or eastern section, shall begin at the District of Columbia, on tide-water, and terminate at or near the bank of Savage river, or creek, which empties into the north branch of the Potomac, at the base of the Allegany mountain; that the second, or western section, shall commence at the said termination, and extend along the valley of Savage river, or creek, so far as the same, or any branch thereof, may reach some convenient point thereon, for connecting the

eastern and western waters, by a tunnel through, or an open cut across, the dividing ridge between the same; and thence, after crossing the said dividing-ridge, shall proceed to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, or of some one tributary stream thereof, in such direction as, in the opinion of said president and directors, shall be best calculated for the attainment of the end set forth in the preamble of this act; that the said president and directors shall first construct the eastern section aforesaid, out of the capital stock hereinbefore mentioned, and shall next proceed to construct, with all possible despatch, the western section thereof. In case the said company shall not begin the said work within two years after the company shall have been formed or, if the work, having been so begun, shall not be diligently prosecuted, so that one hundred miles of the said canal, with the adequate locks and incidental improvements, shall not be completed, and in fit order for navigation, in the term of five years from the commencement of the work, then all interest of the said company in the navigation and tolls shall cease and determine, and their charter shall be thereafter taken to be null and void: and so, in like manner, shall the said charter be null and void, if the entire eastern section be not completed in the term of twelve years from the said commencement. And should the said company fail to begin the western section of the said canal in two years after the time allowed as aforesaid for the completion of the eastern section, or, having begun the western section, shall fail to complete the same in six years after such beginning, then all right, title, and interest of the said company in the said western section shall cease and determine; and the several States aforesaid shall have full authority to incorporate another company for the completion of such section, or to complete the same in any other mode that they may deem expedient. And if, after the completion of the said canal and locks, the president and directors shall fail to keep the same in repair for twelve months at any time, then, in like manner, the interest of the company in the navigation and tolls shall cease, and their charter shall be forfeited.

21. *And be it further enacted*, That the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made in connexion with the said canal, is reserved to the said States respectively; that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that State, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac: *Provided*, That, before this act shall take effect, the Congress of the United States shall authorize the States of Virginia and Maryland, or either of them, to take and continue a canal from any point of the abovenamed canal, or the termination thereof, through the territory of the District of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the territory of the said States, or either of them, in any direction they may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the company incorporated by this act have to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: *And provided, also*, That, in taking or extending such lateral canal or canals through the District of Columbia, by either of the said States, no impediment or injury be done to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

22. *Be it further enacted*, That this act, or so much thereof as respects the canal and works designed to be constructed in the District of Columbia, and the States of Virginia and Maryland, shall take effect, with such necessary modification in the construction thereof as shall fit it for such limited application or use, upon the assent of the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of Maryland being given thereto; and upon its receiving the further assent of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the whole, and every section and part thereof, shall be valid, and in full force and operation.

23. *Be it further enacted*, That the assent of the Congress of the United States, required by the first section of this act, and the authority conferred by the fourteenth section, is understood and taken to relate only to their authority as the Legislature of the District of Columbia.

24. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts, and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

RICHMOND, *December* 30, 1824.

The foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia.

WM. MUNFORD, *Keeper of the Rolls.*

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT to confirm an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."—[Passed December session, 1824.]

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have heretofore, at the December session of the said General Assembly, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, passed an act, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," in the substance or words following:

[See the preceding act.]

Therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said act of the General Assembly of Virginia be, and the same is hereby, accepted, assented to, and confirmed.

And be it further enacted and declared, That, by confirming and accepting the act of Virginia, it is not intended by the Legislature of Maryland to deny to the Congress of the United States the constitutional power to legislate on the subjects of roads and canals. And for the purpose of removing all doubt as to the right of the State of Maryland to intersect the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for the purpose of conducting a lateral canal or canals to Baltimore, or elsewhere in the State of Maryland, from that part of the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal which shall be within the District of Columbia:

Be it further enacted and declared, That the said act of Virginia has been accepted and confirmed by the Legislature of Maryland, on the express condition that the act of Congress contemplated by the twenty-first section of the Virginia act shall direct and provide some safe and practicable mode whereby such lateral canal or canals may be secured to the State of Maryland; and whereby, also, it may be determined whether such lateral canal or canals will injure the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, within the meaning and intention of the said twenty-first section of the Virginia act.

eastern and western waters, by a tunnel through, or an open cut across, the dividing ridge between the same; and thence, after crossing the said dividing ridge, shall proceed to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, or of some one tributary stream thereof, in such direction as, in the opinion of said president and directors, shall be best calculated for the attainment of the end set forth in the preamble of this act; that the said president and directors shall first construct the eastern section aforesaid, out of the capital stock hereinbefore mentioned, and shall next proceed to construct, with all possible despatch, the western section thereof. In case the said company shall not begin the said work within two years after the company shall have been formed or, if the work, having been so begun, shall not be diligently prosecuted, so that one hundred miles of the said canal, with the adequate locks and incidental improvements, shall not be completed, and in fit order for navigation, in the term of five years from the commencement of the work, then all interest of the said company in the navigation and tolls shall cease and determine, and their charter shall be thereafter taken to be null and void: and so, in like manner, shall the said charter be null and void, if the entire eastern section be not completed in the term of twelve years from the said commencement. And should the said company fail to begin the western section of the said canal in two years after the time allowed as aforesaid for the completion of the eastern section, or, having begun the western section, shall fail to complete the same in six years after such beginning, then all right, title, and interest of the said company in the said western section shall cease and determine; and the several States aforesaid shall have full authority to incorporate another company for the completion of such section, or to complete the same in any other mode that they may deem expedient. And if, after the completion of the said canal and locks, the president and directors shall fail to keep the same in repair for twelve months at any time, then, in like manner, the interest of the company in the navigation and tolls shall cease, and their charter shall be forfeited.

21. *And be it further enacted*, That the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made in connexion with the said canal, is reserved to the said States respectively; that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that State, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac: *Provided*, That, before this act shall take effect, the Congress of the United States shall authorize the States of Virginia and Maryland, or either of them, to take and continue a canal from any point of the abovenamed canal, or the termination thereof, through the territory of the District of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the territory of the said States, or either of them, in any direction they may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the company incorporated by this act have to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: *And provided, also*, That, in taking or extending such lateral canal or canals through the District of Columbia, by either of the said States, no impediment or injury be done to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

excavating a canal, as hereinafter described, from some convenient point on the Potomac river, intersecting or continuing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the city of Baltimore, there shall be appointed, by the Governor and Council, three commissioners, who shall cause books to be opened, at such times and places as may be determined on by the board of public works, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company hereinafter incorporated; which subscriptions may be made either in person or by power of attorney, notice having been previously given, in such manner as the said board of public works may deem expedient, of the times and places of opening the said books.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners shall cause the books to be kept open at least twenty days, and, within twenty days after the expiration thereof, shall call a general meeting of the subscribers, at the city of Baltimore; of which meeting notice shall be given by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, in two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Annapolis, one in Easton, one in Frederick, one in Hagerstown, one in Elkton, one in Rockville, one in Belair, and one in Cumberland, at least twenty days next before the said meeting; and such meeting may be continued from day to day, until the business is finished; and the commissioners, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the book containing the state of the said subscriptions; and if the amount estimated by the said board of public works to be adequate to the excavation of the said canal, and of the feeders which may be found requisite, and to the erection of locks, culverts, aqueducts, and other works and buildings necessary and suitably appertaining to the said canal, and to the payment of all incidental charges, should appear not to have been subscribed, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency, and may continue to take and receive such subscriptions at such time or times, place or places, as the board of public works may direct; and true and correct lists of all the subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, under their hands, to the board of public works, and to the Governor and Council, to be by them respectively carefully preserved. And in case a sum shall be subscribed larger than shall, as aforesaid, be estimated by the board of public works to be adequate to the execution of the work, then the sum subscribed shall be reduced to the amount of that estimate by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, by beginning at, and striking off a share from the largest subscription or subscriptions (that of the State always excepted), and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest and above one share, until the same is reduced to the amount required, or until a share is taken from all subscriptions above one share; and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the number of shares which each subscriber shall be allowed to hold, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed shall still exceed the amount of such estimate or sum required, then to strike off, by the same rule, until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions reduced to one share, respectively; and if there still be an excess, then lots shall be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, in order to reduce the subscription to the aforesaid amount of such estimate or sum required; which striking off shall be certified on the

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 31, 1825.

We hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, as passed both branches of the Legislature, at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

WM. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.
JOHN BREWER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

AN ACT confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same.—[Approved March 3, 1825.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no further.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the State of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to any other point within the territory of the District of Columbia, or through the same, on application to the President of the United States by the Executive of the State, the President is authorized and empowered to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States corps of engineers to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal as may affect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the State aforesaid will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report to the President of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment thereupon; which report shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at their session next ensuing the date thereof, for their decision thereon; and if Congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon.

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT for the promotion of internal improvement.—[Passed March 6, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That, so soon as the board of public works of this State shall, by actual survey, have ascertained and reported to the Governor and Council the practicability of

nals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges, and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and other officers, toll-gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages or allowances; and to settle, pass, and sign their accounts; and, also, to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all other business and concerns, of the said company in, and during the intervals between, the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a compensation for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the stockholders, be determined: *Provided, always,* That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him; and that the allowance to be made him for his services shall not exceed three dollars in the hundred, for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the company shall have any vote in the settlement or payment of his own account.

5. *And be it enacted,* That on all subscriptions, except such as shall be made on behalf of the State, there shall be paid at the time of the subscription on each share one dollar; and thereafter, when the company shall be formed, the stock subscribed shall be paid, as well by the State as by other subscribers, in such instalments, and at such times, as the president and directors shall, from time to time, require, as the work advances: *Provided,* That not more than one-third part shall be demanded within any one year from the commencement of the work; nor any payment demanded until at least sixty days' public notice thereof shall have been given in such public newspapers as the said president and directors shall direct such notices to be published in; and whenever any subscriber shall fail to pay any instalment called for by the company, it shall and may be lawful for the company, upon motion to be made in any court of record, after ten days' notice, to obtain a judgment against the subscriber so failing to pay; or the said company, at their option, may sell the stock of such subscriber, after giving sixty days' notice in such public newspapers printed within this State as they may judge proper; and if the proceeds of any such sale shall exceed the sum demanded, the surplus, after paying the expenses of such sale, shall be paid to the subscriber so failing, or to his legal representatives; and the purchaser at such sale shall become a stockholder, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, rights, and emoluments as original subscribers under this act.

6. *And* (to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and to keep up the same number) *be it enacted,* That, from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the stockholders of the said company, at their next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead (and, until such choice be made, the president and directors for the time being shall continue in office); and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapability of the president or any of the directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors in the room of him or them so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence, in person or proxy, of the stockholders having a major part of the stock at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held on the first Monday in August in every year, at such convenient town or place as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meetings; but, if a sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the stockholders who do attend may adjourn from time to time, until the stockholders holding the major part of the stock do attend, and the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct accounts of all their proceedings; and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the stockholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the company's books. And at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered, and made to and among all the stockholders of the said company, in proportion to their several shares, subject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter declared. And upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the stockholders of the company, at any convenient town or place, giving at least one month's previous notice in such newspapers printed in this State as they shall think proper; which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid; and, in case the stockholders, or a majority of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order a semi-annual rather than a yearly dividend as aforesaid, then, in like manner, with like notice, and under the like restrictions, there shall be a half-yearly or semi-annual dividend of net profits declared and paid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That, for and in consideration of the expense the said stockholders will be at, in cutting the said canal, erecting locks and dams, providing aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improving and keeping the same in repair, the said canal, and all other works aforesaid, or which may be required to improve the navigation thereof, at any time thereafter, with all their profits, subject to the limitations herein provided, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said stockholders, their executors, administrators, and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors at all times forever thereafter to demand and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed by the president and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, boats, rafts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said president and directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the provisions of this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That, if the commissioners, or any of them, hereby required to be appointed, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by a person or persons appointed by the Governor and Council; and the person or persons so appointed

shall have all the power and authority which was vested in the commissioners whose place he or they may be appointed to supply; and when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the president and directors of the company hereby created shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to ordain and establish a rate of tolls to be paid upon boats, vessels, rafts, or other property, passing on the part of the canal so completed, and so from time to time, as a part or parts shall be completed, until the entire canal shall have been finished, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; for the collection of which tolls, the president and directors shall have power to establish so many toll-houses, and at their pleasure appoint and remove so many collectors, and at such places as from time to time they may judge expedient; and the said president and directors shall have full authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in any general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls, not exceeding an average of two cents per ton per mile; and so to adjust the said tolls in relation to the capacity or burden of the boats, and the dimensions of the rafts, passing the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time in the navigation thereof.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend of the net profits, from the tolls to be received, according to the provisions of this act, and from other resources of the company, as they may deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the necessary current and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend thereon shall have reached twenty per cent., beyond which it shall never extend; but should the net revenue of the company exceed that amount, for any two years in succession, then such excess shall be applied, by the president and directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority of the stockholders convened in general meeting, to strengthening, improving, and extending, the works of the canal, of every description, requiring the same; and should the said tolls continue, after all such improvements have been completed, to net more than twenty per cent. per annum to the stockholders for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same shall be reduced by the president and directors, according to some just and equitable ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to twenty per cent. per annum: *Provided*, That, should the said dividend thereafter sink below twenty per cent. per annum, the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the said net dividend reaches that amount.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, and produce, whatever, on payment of the tolls to be imposed as provided by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the said canal and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed, unless under sanction of a law of this State.

13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through or on which it is intended that the said canal, or any of the works thereunto appertaining, shall pass or be situated, for the purchase or use

and occupation thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State or county, on application to a justice of the peace of the county in which such land shall be, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, to the sheriff of the county, to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants of his county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman who shall appear, being not less than twelve in number, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land, and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the use or occupation, for the purposes and period necessary, of such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for malice, hatred, or ill will; and in every such valuation and assessment of damages, the jury shall be, and they are hereby, instructed, to consider, in determining and fixing the amount thereof, the actual benefit which will accrue to the owner, from conducting the said canal through, or erecting any of the said works upon his land, and to regulate their verdict thereby, except that no assessment shall require any such owner to pay or contribute any thing to the said company, where such benefit shall exceed, in the estimate of the jury, the value and damages ascertained as aforesaid; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, and unless good cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court and recorded; but if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if from any cause no inquisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable time, the said court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken, in the manner above prescribed; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the quantity and duration of the interest and estate in the same, required by the said company for its use, and their valuation shall be conclusive upon all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representatives; and on payment thereof the said company shall be seized of such land, as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary use or occupation as shall be required and described as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner of them. And whenever, in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, dams, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, bridges, or works of any other description whatsoever, appertinant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material to be found on any of the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said president and directors, or their agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid, by private contract, of the proprietor or owner, or in case the owner should be a feme-covert, or non-compos, or under age, or out of the State or county, the same proceedings in all respects shall be had, as in the case before mentioned of the assessment and condemnation of the land for the said canal or the works appertinant thereto.

shall have all the power and authority which was vested in the commissioners whose place he or they may be appointed to supply; and when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the president and directors of the company hereby created shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to ordain and establish a rate of tolls to be paid upon boats, vessels, rafts, or other property, passing on the part of the canal so completed, and so from time to time, as a part or parts shall be completed, until the entire canal shall have been finished, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; for the collection of which tolls, the president and directors shall have power to establish so many toll-houses, and at their pleasure appoint and remove so many collectors, and at such places as from time to time they may judge expedient; and the said president and directors shall have full authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in any general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls, not exceeding an average of two cents per ton per mile; and so to adjust the said tolls in relation to the capacity or burden of the boats, and the dimensions of the rafts, passing the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time in the navigation thereof.

11. *And be it enacted.* That the president and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend of the net profits, from the tolls to be received, according to the provisions of this act, and from other resources of the company, as they may deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the necessary current and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend thereon shall have reached twenty per cent., beyond which it shall never extend; but should the net revenue of the company exceed that amount, for any two years in succession, then such excess shall be applied, by the president and directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority of the stockholders convened in general meeting, to strengthening, improving, and extending, the works of the canal, of every description, requiring the same; and should the said tolls continue, after all such improvements have been completed, to net more than twenty per cent. per annum to the stockholders for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same shall be reduced by the president and directors, according to some just and equitable ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to twenty per cent. per annum: *Provided*, That, should the said dividend thereafter sink below twenty per cent. per annum, the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the said net dividend reaches that amount.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, and produce, whatever, on payment of the tolls to be imposed as provided by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the said canal and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed, unless under sanction of a law of this State.

13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through or on which it is intended that the said canal, or any of the works thereunto appertaining, shall pass or be situated, for the purchase or use

and occupation thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State or county, on application to a justice of the peace of the county in which such land shall be, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, to the sheriff of the county, to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants of his county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman who shall appear, being not less than twelve in number, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land, and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the use or occupation, for the purposes and period necessary, of such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for malice, hatred, or ill will; and in every such valuation and assessment of damages, the jury shall be, and they are hereby, instructed, to consider, in determining and fixing the amount thereof, the actual benefit which will accrue to the owner, from conducting the said canal through, or erecting any of the said works upon his land, and to regulate their verdict thereby, except that no assessment shall require any such owner to pay or contribute any thing to the said company, where such benefit shall exceed, in the estimate of the jury, the value and damages ascertained as aforesaid; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, and unless good cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court and recorded; but if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if from any cause no inquisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable time, the said court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken, in the manner above prescribed; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the quantity and duration of the interest and estate in the same, required by the said company for its use, and their valuation shall be conclusive upon all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representatives; and on payment thereof the said company shall be seized of such land, as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary use or occupation as shall be required and described as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner of them. And whenever, in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, dams, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, bridges, or works of any other description whatsoever, appertinant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material to be found on any of the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said president and directors, or their agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid, by private contract, of the proprietor or owner, or in case the owner should be a feme-covert, or non-compos, or under age, or out of the State or county, the same proceedings in all respects shall be had, as in the case before mentioned of the assessment and condemnation of the land for the said canal or the works appertinant thereto.

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the company hereby incorporated, to cut, make, and construct, the said canal, with good and sufficient locks, on the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, and with a width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of the soil shall require a narrow base, to admit of a sufficient slope to preserve the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit at all seasons the navigation of boats and rafts, with a depth of four feet water at the least; and wherever wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and in no other situation whatever along the same, the waste water of the said canal may be from time to time sold or disposed of by the said company, for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a water power; and along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueducts as it may render necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole extent, a towing path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the navigation thereof.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the said stockholders to transfer his or her shares by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution thereof, in the company's books, and not otherwise, unless by testament or last will; which testament or last will shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, or a copy thereof authenticated according to law, and registered in the company's books, before the person or persons claiming under or by virtue thereof shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls or dividends: *Provided*, That no transfer shall be made except for one or more whole shares, and not for part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust, but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a stockholder, shall, as to the others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee, and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

16. *And be it enacted*, That, if the capital aforesaid shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice thereof, in such newspapers printed in this State as they shall think proper, to open books at such cities, towns, and other places as they shall think proper, for receiving such additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company, for the time being, shall, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others, for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened, as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all respects, the same rules therein, as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions; and, in like manner, to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the Governor and Council, and to the board of public works, to be by them preserved as aforesaid;

and all stockholders of such additional shares shall and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

17. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such land, and proceed to the execution of such works as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit, in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceedings, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the duty of every court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

18. *And be it enacted*, That the right to make a canal, or canals, from any part of the abovenamed canal, in any direction, is hereby reserved to the State of Maryland, and to any company, or companies, which may be hereafter incorporated for that purpose, by the said State: *Provided*, That, in taking such canal or canals, and in using the waters of the said Maryland canal, or of the various streams connected therewith, no impediment or injury shall be done to the navigation of the said Maryland canal.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*. That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, for and on behalf of the State, to subscribe to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for stock to the whole amount of the stock of the Potomac Company owned by the State, and of the debt due to the State by the said Potomac Company, and to pay for the same in the certificates of the stock of the Potomac Company, and in the evidences of the debt due to the State, certified in the manner specified in the charter of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and also, to subscribe for five thousand shares of the stock of the said company, payable, agreeably to the terms of the charter, in the legal currency of the United States.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, instructed and required, in like manner, to subscribe for five thousand shares in the Maryland Canal Company, hereby incorporated.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, or such part thereof as may be necessary, to drain, embank, and render dry and arable, the low lands on the margins of such rivers and creeks of the Eastern Shore of this State as the board of public works may think proper and recommend, and to complete and carry into effect such plans for opening and improving the navigation of the Pocomoke, Manokin, Wycomico, Great Choptank, Chester, Elk, and Northeast rivers, as the board of public works may devise, recommend, and contract for, on behalf of the State of Maryland: *Provided*, That, before any part of the aforesaid subscriptions, except so much as is payable in the stock and debt of the Potomac Company, shall be made, or any part of the sum herein appropriated to execute the improvements contemplated by this act to be made, on the low lands situated on the margins of the aforesaid rivers and creeks, or to execute the improvements of the Pocomoke, Manokin, Wicomico, Great Choptank, Chester, Elk, and Northeast rivers, be expended, the Congress of the United States shall, by law, authorize a subscription for not less than ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and shall

enact a law expressly securing to the State of Maryland, and to any company incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, by the said State, the right to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal through the Territory of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the said State, in any direction it may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company by the act of incorporation, and deciding agreeably to the act of Congress, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, that the canal, as located by the board of public works, under the authority of this act, may be cut without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal: *And provided, also,* That the board of public works shall previously ascertain and certify to the Executive the practicability of connecting, by the canal described in this act, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with the Patapsco river, at the city of Baltimore; and, if the said board of public works shall adopt for the said canal a line wholly within the State of Maryland, then the act of Congress, last mentioned in the foregoing proviso, shall not be necessary to authorize the subscriptions and expenditure aforesaid: *And provided, also,* That the Executive shall previously be satisfied that the residue of the sum of money estimated by the United States board of engineers to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, after deducting the amount of the subscriptions of the State of Maryland and of the United States, herein provided to be made, hath been actually subscribed by *bona fide* and competent subscribers.

22. *And be it enacted,* That if, at any time hereafter, a company shall be formed for the purpose of making a canal from the city of Baltimore to York Haven, on the river Susquehannah, of the dimensions contemplated in the report of the commissioners to survey the practicability and probable expense of a canal from the river Susquehannah to the city of Baltimore, the faith of the State is hereby pledged to grant a charter to such company, with all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages, as are granted to the company created by this act, to extend the canal from the Potomac to the city of Baltimore, called the Maryland canal; and the faith of the State is also hereby pledged to subscribe for stock in said company to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That such subscription shall not be made until the Executive of this State, for the time being, shall be satisfied that, with the amount so to be subscribed on the part of the State, the whole sum necessary to the completion of the said canal hath been actually subscribed by bona fide and competent subscribers.

23. *And be it enacted,* That the treasurer of the Western Shore, under the direction of the Executive, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate for, and raise by loan, as they may become payable for canal stock, or other improvements hereinbefore contemplated under the provisions of this act, the required sum or sums of money, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable quarter-yearly; the whole of said loans to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

1 *And be it enacted,* That the dividends and other emoluments which
from time to time, accrue to the State from the various investments
7 authorized, and from the road stock now belonging to the State,

shall be, and the same are hereby, pledged and set apart as a sinking fund, under the management of the board of public works, in the first place to pay and discharge the public debt incurred by the subscriptions hereinbefore authorized.

Act of the State of Maryland.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement."—[Passed March 10, 1827.]

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty five, it is, among other things, provided, that a part of the subscriptions thereby authorized to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall depend upon the subscription by the Congress of the United States of not less than ten thousand shares of said capital stock to the eastern section of the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal: and whereas, according to the provisions of the charter creating said company, subscriptions are required to be made without reference to sections, eastern or western:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That said proviso in said act contained be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, for and on behalf of the State, to make the subscription provided for by the act aforesaid, whenever the Congress of the United States shall have authorized subscription for not less than ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and shall have complied with the other requirements of the original act aforesaid, to which this is a supplement.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the proviso in the twenty-first section of said original act contained, requiring that the Executive shall previously be satisfied that the residue of the sum of money estimated by the United States board of engineers to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, after deducting the amount of the subscriptions of the State of Maryland and of the United States herein provided to be made, hath actually subscribed by bona fide and competent subscribers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

3. And whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, it is also declared that a charter would be granted by this State for the making of a canal from the river Susquehannah to the city of Baltimore, as therein mentioned; and, by a subsequent act of the last session, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company," authorizing such canal to commence at York Haven, it is provided that this State should subscribe for stock of the said company, and appropriate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the making said canal; and it having been thought proper to authorize the commencement of a similar canal in connexion with the Pennsylvania canal at or near Swetara creek, on the Susquehannah river, and to be made as provided by the act passed at the present session, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Maryland canal company," and to transfer to the same the appropriation aforesaid: therefore,

Be it enacted, That, as soon as the Governor and Council shall be satisfied that eight thousand shares of the stock of the company, authorized by the last mentioned act, shall have been subscribed by bona fide and competent subscribers, and shall certify the same to the treasurer of the Western Shore, then the said treasurer shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of this State, for five thousand shares of the stock of the said Pennsylvania and Maryland canal company.

4. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, and the act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Patapsco Canal Company, as shall be found inconsistent with the provisions of the act passed at the present session entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Company," be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the mayor and city council of Baltimore shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to provide for the payment of such shares as they may subscribe for in the said Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Company, by a tax on the property within the said city, or may borrow money upon the credit of the corporation, or issue certificates of stock for the money necessary to be raised, to pay for such canal stock, in such manner and upon such terms as shall to them seem most advisable; and it shall be lawful for any of the banks in this State to purchase, hold, and dispose of, any such stock, or make any such loans.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, or to their order, the fourth and fifth instalments remaining unpaid of the State's subscription to the capital stock of the said company; and that the said treasurer be authorized and required, for the payment of the said instalments, to borrow, on the credit of the State, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable in three years, at the pleasure of the Legislature: *Provided*, That the same may be obtained at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal, and the interest thereon accruing, semi-annually, until paid.

Act of the State of Maryland.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement."
[Passed December session, 1827.]

Whereas, by the act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act for the promotion of internal improvement,'" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty six, chapter 211, it is, among other things, provided, that one of the conditions upon which the treasurer of the Western Shore shall be authorized to subscribe for five thousand shares in the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is, that whenever the United States shall have authorized subscriptions for not less than ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and whereas, it is important, with reference to the interest of the State, that the grant already made by her to that company should be made dependant upon such other conditions and restrictions as will effectually secure the completion of this work, if ever commenced, and the previous

payment of the instalments upon all other subscriptions; and that some mode of payment of the subscription already made should be provided, having reference to the exhausted condition of the treasury, in lieu of the mode of payment provided by the terms of the original subscription: therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be authorized to subscribe the aforementioned five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, whenever the commissioners, their successors, or a majority of them, appointed on the part of this State to aid in opening books and taking subscriptions to the stock of said company, shall certify that the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by bona-fide subscribers, with such additional securities as to them may be deemed ample to ensure the faithful compliance on the part of the subscribers of the aforesaid two millions five hundred thousand dollars: *And provided, also*, That the instalments thereon, similar to that required to be paid on behalf of the State, and all the previous instalments which may have accrued thereon, shall have been paid, before any payment shall be demanded on account of the State's subscription.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said subscription is authorized and directed, upon the condition that the said president and directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall certify to the said treasurer their agreement, under the corporate seal of said company, to accept and receive, in payment of the instalments which may become due on any such subscription, as they may be called for, certificates of stock of the State of Maryland, at par, irredeemable for fifteen years, and bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, to commence at the end of one year after the same shall have been issued, in succession; and that, upon any such subscription being made, the said treasurer is further authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, on the best obtainable terms, from time to time, the funds necessary to meet and discharge the first advance, and each successive payment, whensoever and as often as any instalment on the said subscription of the State shall be demanded and become due, in conformity to the provisions of the charter of the said company; and to issue for the same, certificates of stock of the State, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly: *Provided*, That the said stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after fifty years from each successive issue of certificates as aforesaid; and the premium, if any, on each and every of the said loans, shall be invested in some safe and productive stock, at the discretion of the said treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, for the time being; and the interests, dividends, or profits, arising from such investment or investments, shall be reinvested as aforesaid, for the eventual redemption of the said loans. And the said funds, when obtained under the authority of this act, the said treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the order of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in conformity to the provisions of the charter of the said company, and to receive therefor the necessary acquittances; or, in case it shall be deemed more beneficial to the interest of the State in the estimation of the said treasurer, with the approbation and concurrence of the Governor and Council, the said treasurer shall be, and he hereby is, author-

ized and directed, whensoever and as often as any instalment on the said subscription of the State shall be demanded, and become due, in conformity to the provisions of the said charter, to issue certificates of stock of the State, at par, irredeemable for fifteen years, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; the said interest upon such certificates to commence at the end of one year after the same shall have been issued, in succession, and to be paid quarterly thereafter. And the said treasurer is authorized and directed to cause the said certificates to be delivered to the person or persons authorized to receive the said instalments, as they shall severally become due, and to demand and receive from such person or persons, upon the delivery of the said certificates, a full acquittance and discharge, for and on behalf of the State, for the instalment for which the said certificates were issued: *Provided, always*, That, in case a premium of five per centum, or exceeding five per centum, may be obtained upon any loan required for any instalment as aforesaid, that then and in that case it shall be the duty of the said treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, as aforesaid, to elect the first alternative, as hereinbefore provided: *And provided, furthermore, and it is hereby enacted*, That, upon the adoption of either alternative, a capital equal to ten per centum, at the least, on the gross amount of each loan, shall be made from any unappropriated money in the treasury, and the same shall be invested in some safe and productive stock, as aforesaid; and the interest, dividends, or profits, arising therefrom, shall be reinvested, as aforesaid, for the eventual redemption of each of the said loans, to be negotiated as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any act or acts repugnant to, or inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

We hereby certify the aforegoing to be a true copy from the original act, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at their December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis, this 3d day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT,
President of the Senate of Maryland.
J. G. CHAPMAN,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, holden by adjournment, on Monday, 23d of June, 1838, *it was*

Resolved, That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company do accept, ratify, and confirm, the subscription, by the State of Maryland, of half a million of dollars to the stock of the company, according to the terms of the several acts of the State of Maryland relating thereto, and especially the act of the said State entitled "An act supplemental to act entitled 'an act for the promotion of internal improvement,'" which passed at the December session of the Legislature of that State, of 1827; and that the president and directors of the company be authorized and instructed to signify this acceptance and ratification, in the mode prescribed by the said act or acts, as soon as practicable.

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT to amend the "Act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."
[Passed December session, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the act entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at the December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, which has already received the assent of the State of Maryland and of the Congress of the United States, as well as of the Potomac Company, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended in the manner hereinafter provided, on condition that this act receive, in like manner, the assent of the necessary parties thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall have power to terminate the eastern section of the said canal, at or near the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, and thence to extend the western section thereof, in any direction that may be deemed expedient, by any other route, as well as that prescribed in the act aforesaid, toward Pittsburg, on the river Ohio; and, in extending the same in any direction across the dividing ridge which separates the eastern and western waters, to substitute, for a tunnel and numerous locks on such part of the route, inclined planes and railways, or any other artificial communication or roads; and, in the event that the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall leave the valley of the Potomac river at any point below the Coal Banks, at or near the mouth of Savage, on the north branch thereof, the company shall have the power, in like manner, to extend a branch from the main canal to the said Coal Banks, at or above the mouth of Savage, and to cause such branch to be constructed, of such dimensions as their views of their own and the public interest may warrant; and, for the construction of the same, shall have and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities, under the same restraints and conditions, in all respects, as they are entitled to in relation to the main Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to discharge the said company from a compliance with each and every of the conditions of the original act, except so far as the same are expressly altered by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the Congress of the United States, and of the Potomac Company.

We certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, passed the Legislature of Maryland, at their present session.

Witness our respective signatures, the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

W. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate.
GIDEON PEARCE,
Clerk of the House of Delegates, Md.

Act of the State of Virginia.

AN ACT giving the assent of this State to an act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as passed by the State of Maryland.—[Passed February, 26, 1827.]

Whereas, it is represented that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Maryland hath passed, at their present session, an act entitled "An act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," in the words following, to wit:

"1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the act entitled 'An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,' passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at the December session, eighteen hundred and twenty three, which has already received the assent of the State of Maryland, and of the Congress of the United States, as well as of the Potomac Company, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended in the manner hereinafter provided, on condition that this act receive, in like manner, the assent of the necessary parties thereto.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall have power to terminate the eastern section of the said canal at or near the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac; and thence to extend the western section thereof, in any direction that may be deemed expedient, by any other route, as well as that prescribed in the act aforesaid, toward Pittsburg, on the river Ohio; and in extending the same in any direction across the dividing ridge which separates the eastern and western waters, to substitute for a tunnel and numerous locks, on such part of the route, inclined planes and railways, or any other artificial communication, or roads; and, in the event that the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall leave the valley of the Potomac river, at any point below the Coal Banks, at or near the mouth of Savage, on the north branch thereof, the company shall have the power, in like manner, to extend a branch from the main canal to the said Coal Banks, at or above the mouth of Savage, and to cause such branch to be constructed of such dimensions as their views of their own and the public interest may warrant; and for the construction of the same, shall have and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities, under the same restraints and conditions, in all respects, as they are entitled to, in relation to the main Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to discharge the said company from a compliance with each and every of the conditions of the original act, except so far as the same are expressly altered by the provisions of this act.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the Congress of the United States, and of the Potomac Company:"

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth*, That the assent of this Legislature, in and to the amendment to "the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal," as contained in the foregoing act of the General Assembly of Maryland, is hereby as fully and completely given, as if the said amendatory act had been passed by this present General Assembly.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. [Passed December session, 1827.]

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, that it may tend greatly to the promotion of the object of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to authorize a subscription for its stock by aliens; and doubts have arisen whether, under said act, such stock may be held by others than citizens of the United States, and whether the stock of said company is to be regarded as real or personal property:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners, for the time being, and for the president and directors of said company, whensoever the same shall be duly organized, agreeably to the provisions of the original act aforesaid, to receive subscriptions for any number of shares of the capital stock of said company, from any alien or aliens, who are hereby declared competent to hold the same; and, if in their judgment it be necessary, to appoint an agent or agents to visit Europe for that purpose.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the shares of the capital stock of said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall be deemed and taken to be personal estate, and, as such, to be liable to be assigned and transferred: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for any stockholder in said company to assign any share or shares, by him or her held, unless it be in person, or by attorney, upon the books of said company: *And provided, also*, That no transfer or assignment shall be made, except from one or more whole share or shares, and not for any part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall, at any time, be assigned or transferred, or held in trust for the use and benefit or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors or stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing, as aforesaid, to be a stockholder, shall, as to others of the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but, as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the words "nor any payment demanded within any year from the commencement of the work," inserted in the proviso to the fifth section of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed the 27th day of January, 1824, by the General Assembly of Virginia, and subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and expunged from the aforesaid proviso; and henceforth the said proviso shall be construed in the same manner, and have the same effect, as if the aforesaid words had never been inserted therein.*

4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the Congress of the United States, of the Potomac Company, and of the

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* The words referred to in this section have been expunged in reprinting the charter in this edition (see ante page 4). Pennsylvania and Virginia have both consented to the amendment contained in this section.

stockholders of said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to be given at their first general meeting after the passage of this act.

We hereby certify the foregoing act is a true copy of the original, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at their December session, 1827.

Given under our hands, at the city of Annapolis, this 25th day of January, 1828.

W. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.
GIDEON PEARCE,
Clerk of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held by adjournment, on Thursday, 3d July, 1828, it was

Resolved, That the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed December session, 1827, be, and the same is hereby, assented to by this company; and that the said act of Assembly be, and the same is hereby, accepted and adopted by this company as a part of their charter, so far as the same relates to, or concerns, this company; and the same is hereby acknowledged to be obligatory on this company.

Act of the State of Virginia.

AN ACT giving the assent of this State to an act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed by the State of Maryland.—[Passed February 26, 1828.]

Whereas, it is represented that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Maryland hath passed, at their present session, an act entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," in the words following, to wit:

"Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly that it may tend greatly to the promotion of the object of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to authorize a subscription for its stock by aliens; and doubts have arisen whether, under said act, such stock may be held by others than citizens of the United States; and whether the stock of said company is to be regarded as real or personal property:

"1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners for the time being, and for the president and directors of said company, whensoever the same shall be duly organized, agreeably to the provisions of the original act aforesaid, to receive subscriptions for any number of shares of the capital stock of said company, from any alien or aliens who are hereby declared competent to hold the same; and, if in their judgment it be necessary, to appoint an agent or agents to visit Europe for that purpose.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the shares of the capital stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall be deemed and taken to be per-

sonal estate, and, as such, to be liable to be assigned and transferred: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for any stockholder in said company to assign any share or shares, by him or her held, unless it be in person, or by attorney, upon the books of said company: *And provided, also*, That no transfer or assignment shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for any part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall at any time be assigned or transferred, or held in trust for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors or stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be stockholders, shall, as to others of the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but, as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the words 'nor any payment demanded within any year from the commencement of the work,' inserted in the proviso to the fifth section of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, passed the twenty seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty four, by the General Assembly of Virginia, and subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and expunged from the aforesaid proviso; and henceforth the said proviso shall be construed in the same manner, and have the same effect, as if the afore-recited words had never been inserted therein.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the Congress of the United States, of the Potomac company, and of the stockholders of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, to be given at their first general meeting after the passage of this act:"

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth*, That the assent of this Legislature in and to the amendments to the "act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," as contained in the foregoing act of the General Assembly of Maryland, is hereby as fully and completely given, as if the said amendatory act had been passed by this present General Assembly.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—[Passed 9th February, 1826.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the full and entire assent of this commonwealth be, and the same is hereby, given to all and each of the provisions mentioned and contained in an act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, passed the twenty seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company," so far as the same are or may be applicable to this commonwealth; and the said act of the State of Virginia is hereby adopted, ratified, and confirmed, and enacted into a law of this common-

wealth, and all and each of the provisions, conditions, and restrictions thereof, as fully and effectually, as if the same were enacted, paragraph by paragraph, and section by section, so far as the same can apply to this commonwealth; always, nevertheless, subject to the exceptions, provisions, and restrictions hereinafter mentioned; and the said act shall hereafter be in full force and effect, wherever the same is applicable, as well within as without this commonwealth, as an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for all and every of the objects and purposes therein set forth and provided for, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act of the State of Virginia; an exemplification whereof shall be annexed to this act, and be published in the same manner as the laws are usually published; and the Governor shall likewise cause an exemplified copy of the said act of Virginia to be deposited in the secretary's office of this commonwealth, and shall also transmit an attested copy of this act to the President of the United States, and one copy thereof to the Governor of Virginia, and one copy thereof to the Governor of Maryland.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall have no effect, unless within three years from and after the passage hereof, the State of Maryland shall pass a law authorizing the State of Pennsylvania, or any company which may be for that purpose incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, to take and continue a lateral canal or canals, or railways, from any point or points within the territory of Pennsylvania, to and connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, within the territory of the said State of Maryland, and upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company may have to make the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and unless the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall assent to and accept the said law of the State of Maryland, within one year after it shall have been enacted: *Provided*, That should the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal be located on the south side of the Potomac, at any point or points below the town of Hancock, then the assent of Virginia, and the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, shall also be obtained in like manner, before this act goes into operation, except so far as it requires the assent of Maryland to the right to make a railway through the territory of that State.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That as a condition on which this act shall pass, no greater tolls shall be charged or paid on goods, commodities, and produce, entering and transported on the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from such lateral canals, than are charged and paid on other goods, commodities, and produce, of the same kind, transported on the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal: *And provided, further*, That the aforesaid Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall extend the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to, and terminate the same at, the city of Pittsburg.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall have full power and authority to alter and change the route of the western section of the said canal, so that the same may commence at the town of Cumberland, situated near the junction of Will's creek, with the north branch of the Potomac, and be continued thence, by the valley of Will's creek and Castleman's river, to the Youghiogeny, and, thence, to the city of Pittsburg: *Provided*, That the United States' Board of Internal Improvement, or a majority thereof, should deem and report that route to be the best.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, should the United States of America subscribe to the stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the said company shall, within six months after receiving the sum subscribed, commence the western section of said canal, at such point or points as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the said company; and it shall be their duty to apportion at least one-half of the subscription of the United States to the western section of the said canal. And whatever amount of stock may be subscribed by the citizens of Pennsylvania, shall be expended wholly on the western section, unless authority is given to the said company, by the Pennsylvania subscribers, to expend their subscriptions differently; and in case of failure of the said company to comply with the provisions herein set forth, this act shall cease to have any force or effect whatever.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, if the net annual dividend of said company shall, for any two years in succession, exceed the amount of fifteen per cent., such excess shall be equally applied, by the president and directors, to the accommodation of the inhabitants of the shores of the Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, and the country drained by the tributary streams thereof, now navigable, or which may hereafter become so, in the same manner, in proportion to the distance, as is directed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the shores of the Potomac and its tributary streams, by the eleventh section of an act of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Company," passed the 27th day of January, 1824.

SEC 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at any place within this Commonwealth, on the route of the said canal, to sell or lease the use of the water contained therein, or in any embankment, dike, pond, or other improvement connected therewith, to any individual or individuals, or private company or companies, for that purpose incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, for mills, or any other water works, or for irrigating any lands, or for supplying bleach grounds, tan pits, or brick yards, and the profits or rents resulting therefrom to take and receive, to and for the use and benefit of the said corporation, in addition to the tolls and profits allowed to be taken by the act of Virginia: *Provided*, That the navigation of the said canal be not thereby impeded or obstructed: *And provided further*, That the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall not, at any time, be, directly or indirectly, engaged or concerned in any banking, merchandising, milling, or the erecting of mills, manufacturing, or mining, or in any other business whatsoever, except such as may be necessary and proper for the construction of such canal and appurtenances, and the performance of the several functions of a canal company.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, as a further condition on which the assent of this State is given to the Virginia act, aforesaid, so far as regards the territory of Pennsylvania, whenever the said canal shall cross any public or private laid out road or highway, or shall divide the ground of any person or persons, so as to require a ford or bridge to cross the same, the jury, who shall inquire of the damages to be sustained, in manner directed by the fifteenth section of the Virginia act, shall find and ascertain whether a passage across the same shall be admitted or maintained by a ford or bridge; and, on such finding, the said Ohio

and Chesapeake Canal Company shall cause a ford to be rendered practicable, or a bridge fit for the passage of carts and wagons to be built, and for ever hereafter maintained and kept in repair, at all and every place so ascertained by the said jury, at the cost and charges of the said company; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from erecting and keeping in repair, any foot or other bridge across the said canal, at his own expense, when the same shall pass through his ground: *Provided*, The same shall be of such height above the water, as shall be usual in the bridges erected by the company: *And, provided, also*, That such foot or other bridges, so to be erected by the owners of such lands, shall not interfere with any of the locks, buildings, or other works of the company, or with the navigation of the said canal.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the assent of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to the said act of the Legislature of Virginia, is given and granted upon the further express conditions, that any mesne process which may be issued against the said company, may be served on any toll-gatherer, director, or other officer of the company; and such service shall be held good, valid, and effectual, as a service of such process upon the said Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Company; and that said company shall annually report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania the progress they may make in constructing the said canal; and also an annual abstract of their accounts, certified by the oath of the president of the said company, showing the amount of capital stock actually paid in, and the sums deposited with the treasurer for contingent and current expenses, and the profits which may have accrued, and the dividends made or declared during the preceding year.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, holden by adjournment, on Saturday, 21st June, 1828, it was

Resolved, That, whenever the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall be constructed, the western termination thereof shall be at Pittsburg.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, holden 26th June, 1828, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the route and site surveyed by the United States engineers, and by Messrs. Geddes and Roberts, and communicated to Congress by the Executive of the United States, at various times, so far as the same correspond and agree, be adopted as the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, below Cumberland, on the river Potomac, with such inconsiderable variations therefrom as it may be found expedient for the president and directors to adopt, with the advice of their chief engineer, in placing the same under contract, and in the execution of the contracts for completing the canal.

Extract from an act of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, 1825, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company."—[Passed 8th March, 1826.]

"SECTION 11. *And be it enacted*, That the State of Pennsylvania, or any company which may be for that purpose incorporated by the said State, shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to take and continue a lateral canal or canals, or a railway, from any point or points within the territory of said State, to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, within the territory of this State, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that have been granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company: *Provided*, That the State of Pennsylvania shall, within three years from and after the passage of this act, assent to, and confirm this charter, so that the same may have full effect and operation within the limits of that State."

Act of the State of Pennsylvania.

Giving the assent of this State to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company."—[Passed 7th April, 1826.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the full and entire assent of this commonwealth be, and the same is hereby, given to all and each of the provisions mentioned and contained in an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company," so far as the same may be applicable to this commonwealth; and the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland is hereby ratified, adopted, and confirmed, and enacted into a law of this commonwealth, and all and each of the provisions, conditions, and restrictions thereof, as fully and effectually as if the same were enacted paragraph by paragraph, and section by section, so far as the same can apply to this commonwealth; and the said act shall hereafter be in full force and effect wherever the same is applicable, as well within as without this commonwealth, as an act incorporating the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company, for all and every of the objects and purposes therein set forth and provided for, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland; an exemplification whereof shall be annexed to this act, and be published in the same manner as the laws usually are published; and the Governor shall likewise cause an exemplified copy of the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland, to be deposited in the Secretary's office of this commonwealth, and shall also transmit an attested copy of this act to the Governor of the State of Maryland: *Provided*, That if the State of Maryland shall, when hereafter requested by the State of Pennsylvania, withhold her consent to the said State, or any company incorporated by the Legislature thereof, to make a canal or railway from the Susquehannah through the territory of Maryland, by the route of the Cumberland Valley to the Potomac, then the Legislature of Pennsylvania reserves the power to repeal this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said "The Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company" to erect or place any dam or dams, or other device or works in the river Susquehannah, in any way to injure the navigation of said river, and should the said company at any time hereafter erect or place any such dam, device, or other work in the said river, the Legislature of Pennsylvania hereby reserves to itself the right to repeal, at any time hereafter, this act and to resume the privileges hereby granted.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company are hereby required to connect with the river Susquehannah the canal hereby authorized to be made, by navigable ascending canals and locks, of the same dimensions as the main canal, at the most eligible point for facilitating the passage of boats and other craft from the Susquehannah and Patapsco canal into the Susquehannah river, between the head of the tide and Havre de Grace, and at some point opposite or near to the mouth of the Conestoga, and also at or near the town of Columbia: and no greater rate of tolls per mile shall be charged on any boat, ark, craft or other vessel, navigating said canal from York Haven, or on any other point on said canal above tide, to any point out of the said canal into the Susquehannah river or Chesapeake Bay, than shall be charged on the same description of vessels navigating the said canal from York Haven to the Patapsco, and the ascending navigation shall be subject to the same regulations; and if the said "The Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company" shall fail to construct said main canal, or shall neglect to keep the same in repair, so as to afford at all times a good ascending and descending navigation for boats or other craft navigating from the Susquehannah to the Susquehannah, or if the said company shall use the waters of said canal or canals for any other purpose than that of navigation, or if they shall directly or indirectly engage in any monied, commercial, manufacturing, or mining concern, within the State of Pennsylvania, or in any other business whatever within said State, except such as may be necessary or proper for the constructing of such canals and appurtenances, and the performance of the several functions of a canal company, or shall otherwise contravene the provisions of this act, that then and in either case, the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall have full power to alter or repeal this act, and annul the privileges hereby granted to said Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall cease to have validity if the said Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company shall not commence the said canal on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall not complete the canal from York Haven to some point between the head of tide and Havre de Grace on or before the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to amend and explain an act, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State of Maryland, for the same purpose."—[Approved May 23, 1828.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the assent already given by the United States to the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled 'An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company;' and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same," shall not be impaired by any change of the route of the said canal, from or above the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, or the distribution thereof into two or more sections, at any time hereafter, or any change in the dimensions of that part of the present eastern section, extending from Cumberland, or the mouth of Will's creek, to the mouth of Savage, at the base of the Allegany, or any substitution which the interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company may, in the opinion of the Company, require to be made, of inclined planes, railways, or an artificial road for a continued canal through the Allegany mountain, in any route which may be, by the company, finally adopted therefor, between the town of Cumberland and the river Ohio.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, to obviate any possible ambiguity that might arise in the construction of the second section of the act of Congress aforesaid, the authority, by that act designed to be given to the States of Maryland and Virginia, or to any company incorporated by either or both of those States, to extend a branch from the said canal, or to prolong the same, from the termination thereof, by a continuous canal, within or through the District of Columbia, toward the territory of either of those States, shall be deemed and taken to be as full and complete, in all respects, as the authority granted by that act to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to extend the main stem of the said canal, within the said District; or the authority reserved to the Government of the United States to provide for the extension thereof, on either or both sides of the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall impair the restriction in the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, designed to protect the canal from injury, by the prolongation thereof, or by any branch therefrom.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the act of the Legislature of Maryland, which passed at their December session, of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed necessary thereto.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

AN ACT authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. [Approved May 24, 1828.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as shall be required and paid by the stockholders, generally, by the rules and regulations of the company, out of the dividends which may accrue to the United States upon their bank stock in the Bank of the United States: *Provided*, That no more than one fifth part of the sum, so subscribed for the use of the United States, shall be demanded in any one year after the organization of the said company; nor shall any greater sum be paid on the shares so subscribed for, than shall be proportioned to assessments made on individual or corporate stockholders: *And provided, moreover*, That, for the supply of water to such other canals as the State of Maryland, or Virginia, or the Congress of the United States, may authorize to be constructed, in connexion with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the section of the said canal leading from the head of the Little Falls of the Potomac river, to the proposed basin next above Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have the elevation, above the tide of the river at the head of the said falls, and shall preserve, throughout the whole section aforesaid, a breadth at the surface of the water of not less than sixty feet, and a depth below the same, of not less than five feet, with a suitable breadth at bottom.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for the president and directors of the said company, according to such number of shares as the United States may at any time hold in the stock thereof, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States, for the shares aforesaid; and shall have and enjoy, in behalf of the United States, every other right of a stockholder in the said company.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

An act to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.—[Approved, May 24, 1828.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of Washington, the corporation of Georgetown, and the corporation of Alexandria, within the District of Columbia, shall, severally, have full power and authority to subscribe and pay for shares of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and all such subscriptions as shall have been already made by either of the said corporations, shall, and the same are hereby declared to be valid and binding on the said corporations, respectively.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporations shall, severally, have power and authority, from time to time, as the same may

be deemed by them, respectively, either necessary or expedient, to borrow money at any rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, to pay their respective subscriptions, and the interest accruing thereon, to the amount which they have subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporations shall be, and the same are hereby, respectively, empowered to cause to be constituted certificates of stock for the sums borrowed, in pursuance of the authority severally vested in them by this act: each of the said certificates shall be of the form following, to wit:

"City (or town) of [here insert the title of the city or town.]

"MAYOR'S OFFICE.

"Be it known, that there is due from the corporation of the city (or town) of [here insert the title of the city or town of] unto ———, [here insert the name of the creditor] or ——— assigns, the sum of ——— [here insert the amount in dollars] bearing interest at [here insert the rate of interest] per centum per annum, from the ——— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ———, inclusive, payable quarter yearly; the principal sum above mentioned, is to be paid on the ——— day of ———, in the year eighteen hundred and ———, which debt is recorded in this office, and is transferable only by appearance in person, or by attorney, at this office.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the said city to be affixed.

"———— ————, *Mayor.*

"———— ————, *Register.*"

[Or other recording officer of the corporation.]

A list of all such certificates, denoting their respective numbers, dates, and sums, and the persons to whom the same shall have been issued, authenticated by the mayor subscribing the same, shall be deposited by said officer at the time of subscribing the same, or within ten days thereafter, with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The said certificates shall not be issued in any case, for a less sum each than one hundred dollars. The forgery of any such certificate, or of any transfer thereof, or of any power of attorney, purporting to authorize such transfer, shall be punishable in like manner with the forgery of a certificate of the public debt of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporations are, respectively, empowered to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan or loans authorized by this act, or of selling, from time to time, the certificates of stock which may be created in pursuance thereof, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents, which they shall respectively pay, as well as all other expenses attending the said loans, out of the proceeds thereof, or of any other funds which they may respectively provide.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a tax, at the rate of one per centum, and thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the city of Washington, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corporation, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force within the said corporation, to be existing at the time herein-

after limited for the collection of the said tax: and at the rate of fifty-six hundredths of one per centum on the assessed value of the real and personal estate within the town of Georgetown, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corporation, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force within the said corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; and at the rate of fifty-eight hundredths of one per centum on the assessed value of the real and personal estate within the town of Alexandria, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corporation of the said town, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force within the said corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; be, and the same is hereby, imposed and assessed on the real and personal estate lying and being in the said city and towns; and, upon the failure of the said corporations, or of any of them, to pay into the Treasury of the United States, ninety days before the same shall become due, to the holder of the shares or certificates of such loan or loans, as aforesaid, according to the terms and conditions thereof, the sum or sums which they, or any of them, shall have respectively stipulated to pay at the expiration of the period aforesaid, so that the same shall not be ascertained beforehand to be in readiness to meet the demand or claim about to arise on the shares or certificates of the said loan—the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint a collector or collectors, whose duty it shall be to proceed and collect the tax imposed, as above, on the real and personal estate in the said city and towns, or either of them, the corporation or corporations of which shall have so failed to pay, as aforesaid, in advance, the sum or sums about to become due and demandable as aforesaid, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, as aforesaid, into the Treasury, ninety days in advance; such part, in case a part only be so in arrear, to be ratably and equally assessed, levied, and collected, upon the property chargeable as aforesaid, with the said tax, within the said city and towns, or either of them, making such default in paying as required, ninety days in advance, as aforesaid; the appraisement or assessment of the value of the said estates, preparatory to the collection of the said tax, if not previously made by the said corporation, to be made in the mode prescribed, as aforesaid, in the several acts of Congress, hereby revived and put in operation: *Provided*, That, if satisfactory evidence be afforded the President of the United States by the several corporations aforesaid, that they are proceeding, in good faith, to raise and pay, in due time, their portions, respectively, of the said loan or loans, and will be competent to raise the same by the means on which they rely, he shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to restrain such collector or collectors from proceeding to collect the said tax within the corporation affording the evidence aforesaid, until the expiration of the ninety days aforesaid, when, if the amount of the said tax be not actually paid, the collection thereof shall proceed, without further delay, on notice to the collector of such default.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector or collectors, who may be appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond, with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of the duties required by this act, and shall possess all the powers, be subject to all the obligations, and proceed, in all respects, in the discharge of his or their duties, in collecting said tax, as the several collectors possessed, were subject to, and were

required to do, by an act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," approved the 27th of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and by the several acts of Congress therein referred to, or which were subsequently passed, in order to alter or amend the same; all of which acts, for the effectual fulfilment of the purposes of this act, and according to the tenor and intent thereof, are hereby declared to be revived, and in full force within the limits of the several corporations aforesaid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the tax imposed by this act, shall be continued and collected, from time to time, according to the provisions and conditions of this act, and of the several acts aforesaid, so long as the proceeds thereof may, by any possibility, be required, to meet the payment of the several loans authorized as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That all or either of the said corporations may, in the negotiation of such loan or loans, as they or either of them, shall deem it expedient to make, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by this act, stipulate such terms or conditions, for the payment of the interest, or the redemption of the principal sum thereof, as shall dispense with the system of taxation provided by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, in the event that any loan or loans shall be negotiated by the said corporations, or any one of them, to the extent, in whole or in part, of the subscription of one or all of the said corporations, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in conformity with the provisions of this act, and based upon the system of taxation therein provided, a copy or copies of the contract or contracts, for any and all such loans, shall, as soon as practicable, after the execution thereof, be deposited, either by the corporation or corporations contracting such loan or loans, or by the creditor or creditors interested therein, with the Secretary of the Treasury; and, out of all such sums as shall be paid, by the respective corporations, in advance, as aforesaid, on account of their several contracts, or, as shall be levied and collected, in manner hereinbefore provided, the holders of the certificates of any such loan shall be entitled to receive, at the public Treasury, such amount as may be due to them, respectively; and, on the occurrence of any deficiency in the sum or sums, voluntarily paid in, or assessed and collected, within the said corporations, respectively, for the payment of their respective creditors, the extent of such deficiency shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, from a reference to the terms of the loan or loans, in relation to which, such deficiency may occur; and, being so ascertained, and published in some one or more newspapers, printed in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the proper collector to proceed to collect, and pay into the public Treasury, the said amount, with all lawful charges attending the same, according to such farther ratable assessment, upon the estates and property within the jurisdiction of the corporation in arrear, according to the provisions of this act, and of the several acts referred to therein, as shall be sufficient to supply such ascertained deficiency; and, on the completion of such collection, the holder or holders of the certificates of the stock of the corporation shall be entitled to receive such amount as may have been found due, and unprovided for, by the sums before paid in, or collected, on account of such corporation.

Under the authority of the foregoing acts, the following were appointed commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company:

By the President of the United States:

Samuel H. Smith,
Anthony C. Cazenove, } For the District of Columbia.
Clement Smith,

By the Governor of Virginia:

John C. Hunter,
William Ellzey,
Richard H. Henderson.

By the Governor of Maryland:

Samuel Sprigg,
Frisby Tilghman,
Philip E. Thomas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *May* 16, 1825.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, held this day at Semmes's tavern, previous notice thereof having been given comformably to law, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That this meeting, having duly considered the act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, passed at the December session thereof, in the year 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, and of the Congress of the United States, confirming the same, and being willing and desirous that the charter shall be granted and confirmed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, do hereby declare the full and free assent of the Potomac Company to the said act incorporating the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to all the provisions thereof.

That the president of the Potomac Company be, and he is hereby, required to deliver to the Executives of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, respectively, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, copies of the aforegoing declaration of assent and corporate act of the Potomac Company, as required by the first section of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."

That the president and directors of the Potomac Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, in the name and behalf of this company, whenever, agreeably to the terms and provisions of the aforesaid act of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," the subscribers therein mentioned and referred to shall have become incorporated, to make a surrender of the charter of the Potomac Company to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to

convey, in due form of law, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, all the property, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and enjoyed, by the said Potomac Company, under their said charter; to be held, used, and occupied, by the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the same manner and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company now hold, possess, and occupy, the same by law. And it is hereby resolved and declared, that, upon the completion of the said surrender and conveyance by the said president and directors, to be evidenced by deed or deeds, in the name of this company, under the hands of the said president and directors, or a majority of them, and the corporate seal of this company, the said charter shall be, and hereby is, effectually surrendered, and all the said property, rights, and privileges, shall be, and hereby are, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, according to the tenor and effect, true intent and meaning, of the said act and acts so incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, as the corporate act of the Potomac Company, &c.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY,
Georgetown, May 16, 1825.

I hereby certify the aforegoing to be a true and faithful extract from the records of the proceedings of the Potomac Company.

ROBERT BARNARD,
Treas. and Cl'k Poto. Co.

GEORGETOWN, *July* 10, 1828.

At a special general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, holden this day at Semmes's tavern, previous notice thereof having been given conformably to law:

The meeting took into consideration the acts amendatory of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and it was decided to vote separately on each of the acts specifically requiring the assent of this company.

The act of Maryland, entitled "An act to amend the 'act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,'" passed at the December session, 1826, of the Legislature of said State, was read, considered, and received the unanimous assent of this meeting.

The act of Maryland, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed at the December session, 1827, of the Legislature of said State, was read, considered, and the unanimons assent of this meeting was given thereto.

The following resolution was offered, and, after consideration, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the resolutions unanimously adopted at the general meeting of the Potomac Company, held on the 16th May, 1825, in relation to a surrender of the rights of said company to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, sundry acts have passed the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, and the Congress of the United States, modifying, in sundry particulars, for which reference may be had to the said acts, the charter of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in some of which acts it is e-

pressly provided that they shall, prior to their operation, receive the assent and approbation of this company, and, in relation to others, the assent and approbation of this company may, in construction of law, be deemed essential to their validity, in whole or in part:

Be it therefore unanimously resolved by this general meeting, That the assent and approbation of the Potomac Company is hereby given expressly to each and all of said acts, so far as the same may be deemed necessary to the validity or future operation of each and all of said acts, in as full and perfect manner as if each and all of said acts were herein specifically enumerated and recited.

JAMES KEITH, *Chairman.*

Resolved, unanimously, That the President of the Potomac Company be, and he is hereby, required to deliver to the Executives of the States of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, copies, under the seal of this company, of the aforegoing declaration of assent and corporate act of the Potomac Company, to the acts therein referred to.

JAMES KEITH, *Chairman.*

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, held on the 4th day of August, 1828, it was

Resolved, That the president and directors of the Potomac Company be, and they are hereby, instructed to convey, without further delay, the rights and interests of the Potomac Company to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in conformity with the charter of the latter company and the past resolutions of the Potomac Company.

Deed of surrender of the Potomac Company.

Know all men by these presents, that, whereas, at a general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, duly held at Semmes's tavern, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the said Potomac Company duly signified and declared their assent to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the December session thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, and of the Congress of the United States, confirming the same, by the corporate act of the said Potomac Company, duly executed, copies whereof have been duly delivered to the Executives of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the directions of the said acts of Assembly and of Congress: and whereas, at the same meeting of the said Potomac Company, held as aforesaid, the president and directors of the said company were duly authorized and required by the said company to make, in the name and behalf of the said company, a surrender of the charter of the said company to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and convey, in due form of law, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Company, all the property, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and enjoyed, by the said Potomac Company under their charter, to be held, used, and occupied, by the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company held, possessed, and occupied the same by law; that is to say, whenever, agreeably to the terms and provisions of the aforesaid act of Virginia, the subscribers therein mentioned and referred to should have become incorporated; and it was then and there by the said Potomac Company, by their corporate act duly made and recorded, further resolved and declared, that, upon the completion of the said surrender and conveyance by the said president and directors, to be evidenced by deed or deeds in the name of the said Potomac Company, under the hands of the said president and directors, or a majority of them, and the corporate seal of the said Potomac Company, the said charter of the said Potomac Company should be, and, by the said last mentioned corporate act of the said company, become, effectually surrendered, and all the said property, rights, and privileges, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, according to the tenor and effect, true intent and meaning, of the said act and acts so incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company as aforesaid; all which will more particularly and at large appear, reference being had to the record of the proceedings and corporate acts of the said Potomac Company: and whereas, the subscribers to the capital stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have become, and now are, fully incorporated as a body politic and corporation aggregate, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of Virginia, and by force of that act, and of the other acts confirming the same as aforesaid; and, being so incorporated, have duly elected a president and six directors, as authorized and required by the said act and acts of Assembly and of Congress, who have respectively duly taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by the same, and are now duly organized as a board:

Now, be it known that the said Potomac Company, by their said president and directors, acting in the name and behalf of the said company, in consideration of the premises, and in the due and faithful pursuance and execution of the intent of the said company, so resolved and declared as aforesaid, and of the power and authority by them vested in the said president and directors as aforesaid, have given, granted, surrendered, transferred, assigned, and conveyed, and do hereby, by these presents, give, grant, surrender, transfer, assign, and convey, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to their successors for ever, the charter of the said Potomac Company, and all the property, rights, and privileges, by them owned, possessed, and enjoyed, under the same: to have and to hold all and singular the said property, rights, and privileges, unto the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and their successors for ever, to be held, possessed, used, and occupied by them, and to their only use, benefit, and behoof, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company held, possessed, and occupied the same by law, on the said sixteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

In witness whereof, John Mason, president of the said Potomac Company, and Jonah Thompson, John Laird, and Clement Smith, directors of the said company, being a majority of the said president and directors, have on this fifteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, hereunto subscribed their names, with their proper hands, and affixed the corporate seal of the said company, in due pursuance and execution of the

power and authority vested in the said president and directors by the said company as aforesaid.

J. MASON,
JONAH THOMPSON,
JOHN LAIRD,
C. SMITH.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
W. CRANCH,
ROBERT BARNARD, *Sec. Pot. Co.*

District of Columbia, to wit:

Be it known, that, on this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, before the subscriber, William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, personally appeared the abovenamed John Mason, president, and Jonah Thompson, John Laird, and Clement Smith, directors of the said company, being a majority of the said president and directors of the Potomac Company, and before me executed and acknowledged the aforegoing deed or instrument of writing, as and for the act and deed of the said Potomac Company, duly executed and delivered by them, on the considerations and for the purposes therein set forth, according to the true intent, meaning, and purport, of the same.

W. CRANCH.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, holden the 17th September, 1828, by adjournment from the 10th of the same month, it was

Resolved by the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in general meeting, That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company do approve and accept the surrender and transfer of the charter of the Potomac Company to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, made on the 15th day of August, 1828, by the president and directors of the Potomac Company, pursuant to the resolutions of the stockholders of the said company, and to the terms of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Proceedings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal convention, which assembled in the Capitol of the United States, in the City of Washington, on the 6th day of November, 1823, and reassembled in the same city on the 6th day of December, 1826.

FIRST SESSION.—Thursday, November 6, A. D. 1823.

Delegates chosen by the people of various counties in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and by the several corporations and other interests of the District of Columbia, assembled in the Capitol, in the City of Washington, as a convention, to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of uniting, by a canal navigation, the waters of the Chesapeake bay, with those of the river Ohio; and to devise ways and means to effect that object.

At 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Mercer, General Walter Jones, a delegate from the City of Washington, was unanimously appointed sec-

etary of the convention, and proceeded to make a roll of the members n attendance, and to call over their names; when the following appeared o be present, by answering to their names:

FROM VIRGINIA.

Loudoun County.

Charles Fenton Mercer,
William Ellzey,
William M. M'Carty,
William Chilton,
R. H. Henderson.

Prince William County.

William Hebb,
John Hoe, jr.

Frederick County-

Alfred H. Powell,
William B. Page,
James M. Mason,
William M. Barton,
Nathaniel Burwell.

Shenandoah County.

William Steinberger,
Benjamin Blackford.

Jefferson County.

Hiram L. Opie,
Braxton Davenport,
Henry S. Turner.

Berkley County.

Edward Colston,
Philip E. Pendleton,
Joel Ward,
William Short.

Hardy County.

John J. Vanmetre.

Shepherdstown.

William Butler,
Richard E. Byrd.

Harrison County.

Daniel Kincheloe.

Ohio County.

David Shannon,
David Shriver.

Fauquier County.

Berkley Ward,
Eppa Hunter,
John R. Wallace,
Henry Fitzhugh,
John Marshall, jr.

Fairfax County.

General Hunter.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Uniontown.

James Shriver.

FROM MARYLAND.

City of Annapolis.

Jeremiah Hughes, Thomas H. Carroll.

Washington County.

Casper W. Wever, Thomas Kennedy,
Otho H. Williams, Frisby Tilghman.

Montgomery County.

Isaac Briggs, Johnson Hellen,
George Peter, Elisha W. Williams.
George C. Washington,

Fredericktown.

John McPherson.

Prince George's County.

John C. Herbert, Thomas Law.
Abraham Clark,

Charles County.

George Mason, Wilfred Manning.
Daniel Jenifer,

St. Mary's County.

James Forrest, Athanasius Fenwick.
G. N. Causin,

Allegany county.

John McMahon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington city.

E. B. Caldwell, Walter Jones,
John Davidson, Roger C. Weightman
William W. Seaton, Thomas Carbery.
Thomas Munroe,

Washington county.

Nathan Luffborough, Thomas Corcoran.
Samuel H. Smith.

Georgetown.

Colonel John Cox, Hon. John McLean,
General John Mason, John Laird.
General Walter Smith,

Alexandria.

Thomas Swan, Robert I. Taylor,
Jonathan Swift, Charles I. Catlett,
Humphrey Peake, Jacob Morgan,
Phineas Janney, Amos Alexander.

By the landholders of the District of Columbia.
G. W. P. Custis.

When the list of names was *finished and corrected*, Mr. Mercer moved that seats should be reserved for honorary members.

This motion prevailed.

He then moved that Colonel Trimble, of Kentucky, be admitted as an honorary member.

The question was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

On motion of General Mason, Dr. William Howard, of Baltimore, was also admitted as an honorary member.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

The secretary commenced the business of the day, and proceeded to call over the names of the members; when the following delegates, in addition to those in attendance yesterday, appeared and took their seats:

From Morgan county, Va.—Messrs. Sherrard and Macky.

From Shenandoah county, Va.—Messrs. Carson and Overall.

From Preston county, Va.—Mr. George Hagan.

From Prince George's county, Md.—Messrs. Kent, Duvall, and Semmes.

From Montgomery county, Md.—Messrs. Wootton, Forrest, Kilgour, A. Lee, and Anderson.

From Charles county, Md.—Mr. Manning.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, Dr. Joseph Kent, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was unanimously appointed president of the convention.

Mr. Mercer then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a connexion of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States immediately interested therein; and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security, and happiness of the United States:

Resolved, That it is expedient to substitute, for the present defective navigation of the Potomac river, above tide-water, a navigable canal by Cumberland to the Coal Banks at the eastern base of the Allegany, and to extend such canal as soon thereafter as practicable to the highest constant steamboat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That the most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the incorporation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territories of the United States in the District of Columbia, and of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and, therefore, that committees be appointed, each consisting of —— delegates, to prepare and present, in behalf of this assembly, suitable memorials to the Congress of the United States, and to the Legislatures of the several States beforenamed, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of the said canal.

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which passed the 22d February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company," the assent of that State, so far as the limits of her

territory render it necessary, is already given to this object; and, for its enlargement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act appears to furnish, with proper amendments, a sufficient basis: *Be it therefore resolved*, That it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz: that, in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to the "Union canal."

That provision be made for the assent of the Government of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania, to the said act, and that the act be made to correspond in its details with such provision:

That the Union canal shall be divided into two sections, eastern and western; the former of which shall correspond in description with that of the Potomac canal by the preamble of the said act; and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the head of the steamboat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin or complete the western section, within the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section, and of all interest therein:

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is provided for in the amended act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Union canal to the Pennsylvania line:

That it will be both just and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac Company in the stock of the Union canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company —— of the —— day of last ——; a copy of which is here annexed:

That the Union canal shall not, in width, be less at the surface than forty feet, at its bottom, than twenty-eight feet, nor its depth be short of four feet:

That, in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded, on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the eastern section of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations – States of Maryland and Virginia, the Government of the United States, and the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of $2,750,000, in the following proportions: two-elevenths by the State of Maryland, three-elevenths by the State of Virginia, four elevenths by the United States, and two elevenths by the District cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves:

That the Government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalments, upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years; and to guaranty the repayment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of Washington, of the United States stock in the canal, and the public faith:

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March, 1825, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829:

That the interest of each State and corporation, upon its proportion of the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, according to

the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years, the period to be fixed for its redemption:

That, in the event of a refusal by the Government of the United States to negotiate the said loan, each State and corporation shall provide the amount of its respective subscription, in such manner as may seem to it best:

That the maximum profit of the said company shall not exceed 15 per cent. after the entire canal shall have been completed; but if, at any time after the completion of the eastern section thereof, and before sufficient funds shall have been otherwise provided for the completion of the western, the tolls of the canal shall yield a net income to the stockholders, exceeding ten per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied toward the extension of the canal, until the western section shall have been completed; and to give more speedy effect to this provision, the president and directors of the Union Canal Company shall be authorized to borrow, or may negotiate, through a suitable agency, in behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess, or on the tolls, or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain commodities passing through the said canal, being the probable amount of such annual excess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by a general meeting of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the western section of the canal, from time to time, till the said section shall have been completed. And if, after the completion of the entire canal, the net dividends shall exceed 15 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied, first, to strengthening the works of the canal; next, to the multiplication of ascending locks from the river Potomac to the level of the canal, wherever the convenience of the adjacent country may require it; next, to lining the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall accommodate its banks to the use of steamboats; and should the net dividends still exceed 15 per cent., then the excess shall be applied to the reduction, according to some equitable scale, of the tolls levied upon the said canal.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of —— delegates be appointed to prepare, and cause to be presented, in behalf of this Assembly, a suitable memorial to the State of Ohio, soliciting the co-operation of that State in the completion of the Union canal, and its ultimate connexion with the navigation of Lake Erie; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial shall respectfully suggest the expediency of causing the country between the northernmost bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shore of Lake Erie, together with the waters of Great Beaver and Cayuga creeks, and all other intervening waters near the said route, to be carefully surveyed, with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of a canal, which, fed by the latter, shall connect the former:

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of this assembly to the Mayors of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, apprizing, through them, their respective corporations, of the proceedings of this assembly, and inviting their zealous co-operation in giving to them effect:

That another letter be addressed by the chairman, in behalf of this assembly, to the president and directors of the Potomac Company, requesting their concurrence in the measures recommended by the preceding resolution:

That the authority to level *tolls* be varied so far as to authorize a toll, not exceeding three cents per bushel per hundred miles, upon coal and salt, or five dollars per ton on iron, and the manufacture thereof, or three

dollars per ton per hundred miles on all merchandise, or ten cents on the barrel of flour.

Resolved, That the committee before named be, and they are hereby, authorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most favorable reception of their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the central corresponding committee, hereinafter named, such objections, if any, as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to devise, if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the union and prosperity of the United States, the means of obviating all the impediments to their success.

Resolved, That, for the last mentioned purpose, the delegates of the respective counties and corporations, represented in this Assembly, be regarded as corresponding committees, and that —— persons be appointed a central committee of correspondence, to confer with the committees before named, and to hold stated meetings in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon, and adopting, in behalf of the Union canal, such measures as may seem best calculated to assure its certain and speedy accomplishment.

The resolutions having been read,

Mr. Mercer then moved that they be referred to a select committee; which was agreed to by the convention; and

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia,	Mr. Shannon, of Virginia,
Mr. Jones, of Washington city,	Mr. Briggs, of Maryland,
Mr. James Shriver, of Pennsylvania,	Mr. Swan, of Alexandria,
Mr. Colston, of Virginia,	Mr. Tilghman, of Maryland,
Mr. Mason, of Georgetown,	Mr. McPherson, of Maryland,
Mr. Fenwick, of Maryland,	Mr. Opie, of Virginia,
Mr. Herbert, of Maryland,	Mr. Hughes, of Maryland,

Mr. McLean, of Ohio (residing in Georgetown, D. C.)

were appointed the committee.

Mr. Colston moved that the committee to whom the resolutions have been referred, be instructed to inquire—

1st. Into the probable difference of expense between a canal 30 feet wide and one 40 feet;

2d. Into the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from increasing the width of the proposed canal from 30 to 40 feet, and report the result of such inquiries to this meeting.

This motion was adopted by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Fenwick, it was

Resolved, That this meeting, and the friends of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, generally, disclaim and disavow all opposition to any lateral canal which it is practicable to make, leading to or from the said canal, or to any future extension through any of the States adjacent thereto; that, on the contrary, they heartily approve, and are disposed to co-operate in every improvement in the navigation of the water-courses leading to or from the said canal, as tending to increase its general utility, and to enhance the profits of the undertakers thereof.

To the Chairman of the meeting of the friends of the Potomac canal, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 6th of November next.

SIR: The undersigned having been, at a meeting of the citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, appointed delegates to the meeting of the friends of the

Potomac canal, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 6th of November next, are under the disagreeable necessity of saying, that circumstances beyond their control place it out of their power to give their personal attendance upon that occasion. As a further apology for non attendance, we subjoin a few remarks, intended to express the sentiments of our constituents upon the subject of your meeting.

In that section of Ohio which we have been chosen to represent, the thinking part of the population have for some time observed, with interesting anxiety, the movements of our eastern brethren upon the subject of the Potomac and Ohio canal. They hailed with joy the first dawn of that liberal and enlightened policy which promised a speedy accomplishment of this great national work. Aware that their interests were closely blended with the completion of this design, they saw with real satisfaction the increasing excitement of that spirit which gave assurance that energy and efficiency would accompany the undertaking. With the utmost cheerfulness, then, they expressed an unqualified approbation of the measures which have been adopted to forward this great object, and their willingness to render a constant co operation in future. At the county meeting, in which the undersigned were appointed delegates, the resolutions herewith forwarded were passed without a dissenting voice. It does not, indeed, require much penetration to perceive that, if the projected canal is completed to Pittsburg, all that territory which is watered by the Ohio and its tributaries, above the falls, will experience advantages which it is now impossible to estimate or conceive. It is confidently believed, by men who have examined the subject with attention, and who are well qualified to judge, that, if this canal be extended to Lake Erie, it will enjoy a much more than equal participation of the trade of that lake, as well as of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and their several extensive dependancies.

In the limits which we have prescribed to this communication, we cannot, nor do we think it necessary to assign our reasons for believing, with our fellow-citizens, that the Potomac and Ohio canal will be the outlet of all the trade of the Ohio, above the falls, and of the lakes west of its termination. As far as it regards ourselves, we are assured that, as we can afford to transport flour, bacon, tobacco, &c., to the Baltimore market, at an expense of from two to three dollars per hundred weight, we shall derive, proportionably, greater profit from the same trade when the cost of transportation will not exceed fifty cents. We anticipate, with great confidence, a considerable advance in the value of our lands, and, in general, of all our property, and particularly of such bulky commodities as will not now bear transportation to any safe market.

The same argument which proves the proposed canal to be fraught with benefit to us, may be applied, with little alteration, to all that country whose trade we have supposed will flow through its channel. The articles of our trade in general command as high a price in Baltimore as in New York. Why, then, go several hundred miles farther to find a market at the latter place? Why incur the danger of meeting earlier obstructions from ice? Why brave the dangers of an extended lake navigation? These are considerations which cannot fail to have their weight with the western people, in making choice of a market. A regard to our interest, on subjects of this kind, will be the sole guide of our decision.

With our best wishes, and those of our fellow-citizens, for the promotion

of the object of your meeting, we have the honor to be, very, respectfully, yours,

BENJ. RUGGLES,
S. COLWELL.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, BELMONT COUNTY,
Ohio, October 27, 1823.

There were then presented to the meeting, the proceedings of the citzens of Preston county, in Virginia, relative to the subject under consideration.

A letter was then stated to have been received by General Mason, from one of his colleagues, Mr. F. S. Key, who was prevented by sickness from attending,—and another from 30 or 40 citizens at Cumberland Cove, impressing the necessity and utility of carrying the canal above Cumberland.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, and the secretary proceeded to call over the names of the members, when the following additional member appeared.

Prince George's county, Maryland.—William T. Wootton and Robert W. Bowie.

Charles county.—John G. Chapman.

Frederick county.—Grafton Duvall.

Georgetown.—Clement Smith.

The following gentlemen were then admitted as honorary members, viz: Virgil Maxey, of Annapolis; Major Roberdeau, of the Engineer Department; Mr. John Shriver, of Baltimore; the Hon. George McDuffie, of South Carolina; and the Hon. George Sullivan, of Boston.

Mr. Mercer presented resolutions of the citizens of the county of Monongahela, in Virginia, on the subject before the convention, and appointed a delegation.

Mr. Mercer then rose and said, that the committee to whom were referred the resolutions which he had the honor to submit to the convention, had according to order, had them under consideration, with but a few hours' relaxation, ever since the adjournment of the convention. Indeed, they continued in session as late as 12 o'clock last night, and reassembled at sunrise this morning, in order to enable the convention to close their business, if such be their pleasure, to-day—the committee deeming it more expedient to rely on the labors of the central committee, than to protract the session of the convention to the great inconvenience of many of its members.

In relation to the instructions with which they were charged respecting the breadth and depth of the proposed canal, they had commissioned the chairman to report verbally to the convention, that sufficient time had not been allowed them, to arrive at any very exact conclusion. Although they availed themselves of the aid of an experienced civil engineer, of their body, he had not the requisite leisure to furnish the required estimates to the committee, of the difference of the cost of two canals, one of the dimensions suggested in the instructions, and another of those recommended as the minimum breadth and depth of a suitable canal, for the great object contemplated by the convention.

The resolutions, with the amendments, were then successively put to the convention, and concurred in, and the chairman of the convention authorized to appoint the several committees referred to therein.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, for the zeal, ability, and industry, with which he has assisted at its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Powell, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this convention be given to the president and secretary, for the ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

And then the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The following are the resolutions as amended by the committee, and finally passed by a unanimous vote of the convention.

Whereas, a connexion of the Atlantic and western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States immediately interested therein, and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security, and happiness, of the United States:

1. *Resolved, unanimously*, That it is expedient to substitute for present defective navigation of the Potomac river above tide-water a navigable canal by Cumberland to the mouth of Savage creek, at the eastern base of the Allegany, and to extend such canal, as soon thereafter as practicable, to the highest constant steamboat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That the most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the incorporation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territory of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and, therefore, that committees be appointed, each consisting of five delegates, to prepare and present, in behalf of this assembly, and in co-operation with the central committee, hereinafter provided, suitable memorials to the Congress of the United States, and the Legislatures of the several States before named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of the said canal.

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which passed the 22d February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company," the assent of that State, so far as the limits of her territory render it necessary, is already given to this object; and for its enlargement, to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act appears to furnish (with proper amendments) a sufficient basis:

Be it therefore resolved, That it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz:

That, in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to "The Chesapeake and Ohio canal:"

That provision be made for the assent of the Government of the United S taes and of the State of Pennsylvania to the said act, and that the act be made to correspond, in its details, with such provision:

That the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall be divided into two sections —eastern and western; the former of which shall correspond in description with that of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal by the preceding resolution, and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the head of the steamboat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin or complete the western section within the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section, and of all interest therein:

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is provided for, in the amended act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Pennsylvania line:

That it will be both just and expedient (if not absolutely necessary) to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac company, in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company of the 7th day of February last; a copy of which is hereto annexed:

That the said canal shall not, in width, be less at the surface than 40 feet, at its bottom than 28, nor its depth of water be short of 4 feet, except where, from the nature of the ground, it may be necessary, for the greater security of the banks of the canal, to reduce its breadth at its base to less than 28 feet:

That the maximum profit of the said company shall not exceed 15 per cent., after the entire canal shall have been completed; but if, at any time after the completion of the eastern section thereof, and before sufficient funds shall have been otherwise provided for the completion of the western, the tolls of the canal shall yield a net income to the stockholders exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied toward the extension of the canal, until the western section shall have been completed; and, to give more speedy effect to this provision, the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall be authorized to borrow, or may negotiate, through a suitable agency, in behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess, or on the tolls, or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain commodities passing through the said canal, being the probable amount of such annual excess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by a general meeting of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the western section of the canal, from time to time, till the said section shall have been completed. And if, after the completion of the entire canal, the net dividends shall exceed 15 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied, first, to strengthening the works of the canal; next, to the multiplication of ascending locks from the river Potomac to the level of the canal, wherever the convenience of the adjacent country may require it; next, to lining the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall accommodate its banks to the use of steamboats. And should the net dividends still exceed 15 per cent., then such excess shall be applied to the reduction of the tolls upon the said canal, according to some equitable scale:

That the act aforesaid be amended, by inserting, in lieu of the 18th section thereof, the following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the right to the waters of the river

Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made, in connexion with the said canal, is reserved to the States respectively; that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that State, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac. And the State of Maryland or Virginia shall be empowered, under the sanction given by the United States to this act, to authorize any such extension, for the purpose of meeting any canal so extended, by any other canal which either State may deem it expedient to conduct, in any direction whatever, through its territory: *Provided, however*, That no part of the waters of the river Potomac, or of any other river or stream, required to ensure the constant, safe, and convenient use of the navigation of the canal hereby authorized to be made, shall be, by any such lateral or continued canal, diverted therefrom, to the impediment or injury of the said navigation."

2. *And be it further resolved*, That, in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the eastern section of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations of the States of Maryland and Virginia, of the United States, and of the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of $2,750,000, in the following proportions: two-elevenths to be subscribed by the State of Maryland, three elevenths by the State of Virginia, four elevenths by the United States, and two-elevenths by the District cities, to be divided between them according to an equitable ratio to be fixed by themselves. In case a part of the sum aforesaid shall be subscribed by private individuals in the mode provided by the act aforesaid, the several States and corporations within which such individual subscriptions are received, shall be requested to assume, as part of their aforesaid quotas, the amount of such subscription, under such security as they may deem expedient for the payment thereof, by the subscribers, to them respectively:

That the Government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalments upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an annual interest not exceeding five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guaranty the repayment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of Washington, of the United States' stock in the canal, and the public faith;

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March, 1825, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829:

That the interest of each State and corporation, upon its proportion of the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, according to the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years, the period to be fixed for its redemption:

That, in the event of a refusal by the Government of the United States to negotiate the said loan, each State and corporation shall provide the amount of its respective subscription, in such manner as may seem to it best.

3. *And be it further resolved*, That a committee of five delegates be appointed to prepare, and cause to be presented, in behalf of this convention,

a suitable memorial to the State of Ohio, soliciting the co-operation of that State in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and its ultimate connexion with the navigation of Lake Erie; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial shall respectfully suggest the expediency of causing the country between the northernmost bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shore of Lake Erie, together with the waters of Great Beaver and Cayuga creeks, and all other intervening waters near the said route, to be carefully surveyed, with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of a canal which, fed by the latter, shall connect the former:

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of the convention to the mayors of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, apprizing, through them, their respective corporations of the proceedings of this convention, and inviting their zealous co-operation in giving to them effect:

That another letter be addressed by the chairman, in behalf of this convention, to the president and directors of the Potomac Company, requesting their concurrence in the measures recommended by the preceding resolutions.

4. *And be it further resolved*, That the committees before named be, and they are hereby, authorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most favorable reception for their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the central corresponding committee hereinafter named such objections, if any, as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to devise, if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the union and prosperity of the United States the means of obviating all the impediments to their success.

5. *And be it further resolved*, That, for the last-mentioned purpose, the delegates of the respective counties and corporations represented in this convention be regarded also as corresponding committees, and that thirteen delegates be appointed a central committee of correspondence to confer with the committees before named, and to hold stated meetings in the city of Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon and adopting, in behalf of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, such measures as may seem best calculated to assure its certain and speedy completion.

JOSEPH KENT, *Chairman.*

WALTER JONES, *Secretary.*

The following committees were appointed by the Chairman.

Central Committee.—Charles F. Mercer, John Mason, Walter Jones, Thomas Swan, John McLean, William H. Fitzhugh, H. L. Opie, Alfred H. Powell, P. C. Pendleton, A. Fenwick, John Lee, Frisby Tilghman, Robert W. Bowie.

Committee for Virginia.—Philip C. Pendleton, H. L. Opie, J. C. Hunter, W. Ellsey, Nathan Burwell.

Committee for Pennsylvania.—James Shriver, James Shannon, John McMahon, Daniel Kinchelöe, George Hagan.

Committee for Maryland.—Grafton Duvall, George Mason, of Charles county, T. Kennedy, J. C. Herbert, Gen. James Forrest.

To memorialize Congress.—Walter Jones, John Mason, G. W. P. Custis, Robert I. Taylor, Samuel H. Smith.

Committee for Ohio.—John McLean, Walter Smith, Benjamin S. Forrest, Thomas Carberry, H. Peake.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION—SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1826.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention assembled, agreeably to adjournment and to public invitation, this day, at 12 o'clock. The chair was resumed by Governor Kent, and Walter Jones continued to act as secretary.

Mr. Powell nominated James S. Crafts, of Pittsburg, as assistant secretary, and he was unanimously appointed to and accepted that office.

It was then stated that those who had acted as delegates at the former session of the convention, would be considered members of the present, and those who had not, were requested to hand in their names, and verify their powers.

The following is the roll of the delegates to the former, as well as the present session of the convention.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Fairfax county.

Present.	Absent.
Wm. H. Fitzhugh,	John Moore,
John C. Hunter,	Thomas Moss,
Wm. Moss.	Robert T. Thompson.

Fauquier county.

S. F. Chapman,	Robert Brent,
Henry Fitzhugh,	Frs. William Brooke,
John Marshall, jr.,	Hy. M. Clarkson,
Wm. McNish,	John Scott.
Berkley Ward.	

Frederick county.

Wm. B. Barton,	Jas. M. Mason,
Nathaniel Burwell,	Wm. B. Page.
John W. Page,	
Robert Page,	
Alfred H. Powell.	

Hampshire county.

Wm. Armstrong.	Wm. Donaldson,
	Samuel Kercheval, jr.
	Wm. Naylor,
	Robert Sherrard.

Hardy county.

Wm. Seymour,	Mortimer D. Williams.
Jacob J. Vanmetre.	

Jefferson county.

Braxton Davenport,	Andrew Kennedy,
Hiram L. Opie,	Daniel Morgan.
John Peter,	
Henry S. Turner,	
Bushrod C. Washington.	

Loudoun county.

Present.	Absent.
Charles F. Mercer.	Wm. Chilton, Wm. Ellzey, R. H. Henderson, Wm. M. McCarty.

Monongahela county.

Thomas P. Ray, Alpheus P. Wilson.	Jos. T. Dougherty, Nimrod Evans, Thomas S. Haymond, Charles S. Morgan.

Preston county.

Wm. McCoy.	George Hagan.

Prince William county.

John, Hooe, jr.	W. A. G. Dade, Redmond Foster, John Gibson, Wm. Hebb, John McCrea.

Shenandoah county.

William Steinberger.	Robert Allen, Benjamin Blackford, William Carson, Isaac Overall.

Shepherdstown, Jefferson county.

John Briscoe, Charles Harper, Edward Lucas.	William Lucas.

FROM MARYLAND.

Allegany county.

John Hoye, John McHenry, B. S. Pigman, Benjamin B. Smith, Samuel P. Smith.	Upton Bruce, M. C. Sprigg.

Annapolis city.

Thos. H. Carroll,
Dennis Claude,
Jeremiah Hughes.

Anne Arundel county.

N. of Lloyd Dorsey, Geo. of John E. Howard, Virgil Maxcy,	R. Estep, C. L. Gantt, T. W. Hall,

Anne Arundel county—Continued.

Present.	Absent.
T. Snowden,	W. H. Marriott,
J. S. Williams.	R. Ridout,
	C. Stewart,
	A. Thomas.

Baltimore city.

Solomon Etting,	Thos. Ellicott,
Benjamin C. Howard,	Roger B. Taney,
William Lorman,	Luke Tiernan.
Isaac McKim,	
Joseph W. Patterson,	
Philip E. Thomas.	

Charles county.

Henry Brawner,	John Barnes,
George Brent,	John G. Chapman,
Francis Diggs,	Daniel Jenifer,
Alex. Green,	William Matthews.
Wm. D. Merrick,	
Nicholas Stonestreet.	

Frederick county.

James Dixon,	Fred. A. Schley,
Grafton Duvall,	Jesse Slingluff,
Daniel Hughes,	Wm. Tyler.
Jas. Johnson,	
John Lee,	
Lewis Motta,	
John McPherson,	
John Nelson,	
Thomas Sappington,	
Henry R. Warfield.	

Montgomery county.

Roger Brooke,	James W. Anderson,
Benj. S. Forrest,	Ephraim Gaither,
Charles J. Kilgour,	Jesse Leach,
Archibald Lee,	Elisha W. Williams.
Zadoc Magruder,	
George Peter,	
George C. Washington.	

Prince George's county.

R. W. Bowie,	B. I. Semmes,
Abram Clarke,	W. T. Wootten.
E. B. Duval,	
Julius Forrest,	
J. C. Herbert,	
Joseph Kent,	
Thomas Law,	
George Semmes.	

St. Mary's county.

Present.	Absent.
R. Thomas.	H. Ashton, J. N. Causin, C. Combs, P. Gough, G. S. Leigh, E. J. Millard, R. Neale, W. Sewall, W. B. Scott.

Washington county.

Franklin Anderson, Marmaduke W. Boyd, Wm. Fitzhugh, jr. George Hedrick, Samuel M. Hitt, Thos. Keller, Thos. Kennedy, John Reynolds, Frisby Tilghman, Matthew S. Vanlear, Otho H. Williams.	John Blackford, Thos. C. Brent, Thos. Buchanan, John R. Dall, Wm. Gabby, David Schnebly.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams county.

John L. Fuller, James Wilson.	Thaddeus Stevens.

Allegany county.

James Adams,
Alex. Brecknridge,
James S. Crafts,
Neville B. Craig,
Jas. S. Stevenson,
R. T. Stewart.

Beaver county.

John Dickey, William Marks, Robert Moore.	Enoch Mervin.

Butler county.

John Breden,
John Nedgley.

Cumberland county.

Samuel Alexander,
Andrew Carothers,
John Reed.

Dauphin county.

Present.	Absent.
Joel Bailey,	
Jacob Beecher,	
William Grimshaw,	
Robert Harris,	
Valentine Hummel.	

Fayette county.

George Craft,	
John Dawson,	
Andrew Stewart,	
James Todd,	
Samuel Trevor.	

Greene county.

Joseph Morris.	Isaac Slater.

Mercer county.

	Thomas S. Cunningham,
	John Leech.

Somerset county.

Chauncey Forward,	James Williams.
Abraham Morrison.	

Westmoreland county.

John B. Alexander,	
Alexander W. Foster,	
George Plumer,	
Jacob M. Wise.	

Washington county.

Thomas H. Baird,	
Joseph Lawrence,	
Thomas McGriffin,	
Thomas M. T. McKennan,	
George W. Reed.	

FROM THE CONVENTION REPRESENTING THE COUNTIES OF PORTAGE AND TRUMBULL, OHIO; AND ALLEGANY, BEAVER, BUTLER, AND MERCER, PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Ayres (*president of the convention*).	
John Sloane,	
Elisha Whittlesey,	
John C. Wright.	

FROM OHIO.

Belmont county.

Benjamin Ruggles.	Stephen Colwell.

Columbiana county.

Present.	Absent
James S. Malin,	
John Sloane.	

Jefferson county.

John C. Wright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alexandria city.

Phineas Janney,
Thompson F. Mason,
Humphrey Peake,
Hugh Smith,
Robert I. Tayler,
John C. Vowell.

Levy court of Alexandria county.

Jacob Morgan.

Freeholders of Alexandria county.

George W. P. Custis.

Georgetown.

Daniel Bussard,
Thomas Corcoran, jun.
John Cox,
James Dunlop,
Francis S. Key,
John Laird,
John Mason,
John McLean,
Clement Smith,
Walter Smith,
William M. Worthington.

Washington city.

James Barbour,	John Davidson.
Samuel Burch,	
Thomas Carbery,	
Henry Clay,	
Walter Jones,	
Frederick May,	
Thomas Munroe,	
William W. Seaton,	
Roger C. Weightman.	

Levy court of Washington county.

Thomas Corcoran,	Nathan Luffborough.
Samuel H. Smith.	

Freeholders of Washington county.

David Porter.

Mr. Mercer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the commissioners deputed by the President of the United States, and the Executives of Maryland and Virginia, to open books of subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, be invited to take seats in this convention, and be regarded as members thereof.

The question being taken thereupon, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following are the names of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States:

Present.	Absent.
Anthony C. Cazenove,	
Clement Smith,	
Samuel H. Smith.	

By the Governor of Maryland:

Frisby Tilghman,	Samuel Sprigg.
Philip E. Thomas.	

By the Governor of Virginia:

John C. Hunter.	William Ellzey,
	Richard H. Henderson.

Mr. Mercer submitted a report and resolutions of the central committee.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Virginia, the report and resolutions were laid, for the present, on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of this convention.

Mr. Foster, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, after a few introductory remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of four delegates from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Peunsylvania, and Ohio, and from the District of Columbia, be appointed to examine the different legislative acts that have been passed relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report whether any, and if so, what additions, alterations, or amendments, may be necessary in said laws, or what further provisions should be made in order to carry into complete effect the objects of the convention.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz:

From Pennsylvania.

Alexander W. Foster,	Alexander Brackenridge,
John Reed,	Thomas H. Baird.

From Ohio.

John Sloane,	C. Whittlesey,
B. Ruggles,	John C. Wright.

From Maryland.

John McHenry,	Benjamin C. Howard,
Samuel Sprigg,	Nicholas Stoncstreet.

From Virginia.

C. F. Mercer,	Alfred H. Powell,
Alpheus P. Wilson,	J. C. Hunter.

From the District of Columbia.

John Mason, R. I. Taylor,
Walter Jones, Samuel H. Smith:

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect, from the delegates present, information as to the *prices* of labor and materials to be employed in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report the result to the convention as soon as practicable.

Which motion, after considerable debate, was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Wright, the consideration of the third resolution offered by the central committee, before laid on the table, was taken up separately, and the resolution adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and submit to this convention, an estimate of the cost of the canal, founded on the report of the United States board of internal improvement of the 23d of October last, to the Department of War:

Was referred to the following committee:

A. Stewart, John Hoye,
C. F. Mercer, J. Mason,
J. B. Alexander, Otho H. Williams,
Chauncey Forward, B. S. Pigman,
Josiah Malin, John McPherson,
John McHenry, John McLean.
James Adams,

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he should, on some future day of the present session of this convention, propose a resolution; the object of which was to offer a plan to effect the execution of this great work by means entirely different from those hitherto proposed.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7—*second day.*

The convention met at 11 o'clock, when the minutes of yesterday having been read over, the roll was called.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, Thomas Swann, Esq., lately of Alexandria, and a member of the central committee, but whose place had been supplied by a new election, in consequence of his removal to this city, was unanimously admitted as a member of the convention.

Mr. Baird, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention will adjourn on Saturday next, *sine die*.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Williams, of Hagerstown, proposed adding two members to the committee appointed to make an estimate of the expense of the canal; which was agreed to, and Lewis Motta and Marmaduke W. Boyd, were appointed.

Mr. McHenry, at his own request, was excused from serving on that committee, and Mr. H. L. Opie was appointed in his room.

Mr. McKim, of Baltimore, offered the following:

Resolved (as the sense of this convention), That the interests of the extensive district of country upon the route of the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio canal, render it highly proper that a continuous canal navigation

should be provided from some point upon the line, or at the termination of said canal, to the city of Baltimore.

And whereas, doubts may exist whether the acts of legislation now in force have fully provided for the attainment of that desirable object: therefore,

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed for the purpose of inquiring whether any and what alterations are necessary in the various laws relative to the canal be, and they are hereby, specially instructed to inquire whether any and what further acts of legislation are necessary for the security of the object stated in the preceding resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Reed gave notice that he would to-morrow bring forward the proposition to which he had referred yesterday, of a *contre-projet* to that of the central committee.

Mr. Todd moved to take up the second resolution of the central committee, recommending the convention to memorialize Congress, and the several Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

On this motion some debate arose, which resulted in taking up the resolution; but it was soon after again laid on the table.

And then the convention adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8—*third day.*

The convention met at 11 o'clock.

The journal of yesterday having been read—

Mr. Foster, of Pennsylvania, from the committee appointed to examine the laws of the different States, passed in relation to the canal, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution: "That a committee of four delegates from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and the District of Columbia, be appointed to examine the different legislative acts that have been passed relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report whether any, and if so, what additions, alterations, or amendments, may be necessary in said laws, and what further provision should be made, in order to carry into complete effect the objects of the convention; also, to inquire and report whether any and what further acts of legislation are necessary for the security of a continuous canal navigation from some point upon the line, or at the termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the city of Baltimore," respectfully report:

That, although it be possible that some amendments might be beneficially made in the charter, and that it may require some further revision, yet the committee do not perceive in any of the proposed subjects of amendment (except that recommended in the first resolution reported from the central committee) any necessity for immediate legislation or memorial; but that the same may be postponed without detriment or inconvenience.

The committee therefore recommend, that all proposals for any change or amendment in the charter be, for the present, limited to the one proposed in the said resolution of the central committee.

The committee are not aware of any specific provision necessary to be made beyond the existing provisions of the charter, for a lateral canal to Baltimore; but have entire confidence that all which good faith and justice require to be done, in order to give effect to the existing provisions of the

charter in favor of such canal, will, when the occasion shall arrive, be done by the proper legislative authority.

Mr. Foster accompanied the report by some observations, in which he stated briefly the reasons which had induced the committee to come to the conclusion they had stated in relation to the lateral canal to Baltimore.

Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, then offered a resolution to amend the report, by striking out so much as related to that subject, with a view to insert the following substitute:

Resolved, That Congress be requested to enact a law expressly securing to the State of Maryland, and to any company to be incorporated by the said State, the right to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal through the Territory of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the said State, in any direction it may think proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatever granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by the act of incorporation, in case it should be determined by Congress that such connexion can be made without impediment or injury to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

This motion gave rise to an able and interesting legal discussion on the interpretation of an act of Congress, confirming the charter of the canal company; in which Messrs. Howard, of Baltimore, Nelson, of Fredericktown, Mercer, of Virginia, Jones of Washington city, Pigman, of Maryland, Foster, of Pennsylvania, Clay, Maxey, of Maryland, and Powell, of Virginia, took part; which resulted in the rejection of Mr. Howard's proposition to strike out, by a large majority.

Mr. Reed, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then moved that the report be amended, by adding thereto the following clause:

"But while the convention makes this candid expression of opinion in reference to the necessity of any change in the laws of the United States securing to Maryland the right of constructing a canal through the Territory of Columbia, yet, from a respect which is due to doubts entertained in the State of Maryland, with regard to the want of precision in the terms of the act of Congress in relation to the guarantee, the central committee, or other committee of this convention, to which may be committed the duty of presenting any memorial to Congress on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, is instructed to insert a clause in such memorial, respectfully requesting of Congress to pass a declaratory act, expressly securing the right claimed by Maryland, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the second section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, confirming the acts of the Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania."

After some remarks and explanations by Mr. Mason, of Georgetown, and Mr. Lee, of Montgomery, in relation to the last law of Maryland, above referred to, the amendment offered by Mr. Reed was unanimously agreed to, and the report adopted.

Mr. Reed then brought forward the leading feature of his *contre-projet*, on the mode of carrying the canal into effect, under the following propositions:

Resolved, That this convention contemplates the construction of a canal from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, and then to Lake Erie, as a great national work, which requires the interposition of the General Government to secure its completion.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, urging them to take the measure under their peculiar care, and to adopt such plan as will secure its speedy commencement and completion.

But, the question having been put by the chair whether the convention would take them into consideration, it passed by a large majority in the negative.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the extension of the canal to Lake Erie, or to intersect the Ohio canal at such suitable point as shall conduce most to the interest of the country, is within the views and contemplation of this convention.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to incorporate companies for the further extension of the canal, as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, the surveys of the routes heretofore examined between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, to be completed, if, in his opinion, from the reports of the engineers, the same are practicable.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, under the act aforesaid, be, and he hereby is, requested to cause a route to be surveyed, commencing at the Portage Summit, and terminating at some point on the route surveyed by Major Kearney.

Mr. Foster moved to lay them on the table till to-morrow, and that three hundred copies be printed for the use of the members.

The proposition was negatived.

Mr. Foster now moved an adjournment; but the motion was negatived.

Mr. Wise, of Pennsylvania, moved a postponement of the further consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Whittlesey.

Mr. Whittlesey having expressed his assent to the postponement, the consideration of his resolutions was postponed till to-morrow.

And then the convention adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9—*last day.*

The convention met at 11 o'clock.

The journal having been read, General Mason, of Georgetown, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature of the State of Maryland be instructed to invite the attention of that Legislature to the inefficacy of the clauses in the act of the 8th of March, 1826, providing for a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so far as it is made to depend on a law of the United States that may authorize a subscription for a certain number of shares "of the capital stock of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal," and so far as it is made to depend on the sum estimated by the United States board of engineers, to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section of the said canal, and respectfully to request such alteration in the conditions of the said act as may produce a practical result.

After some explanations by Mr. Mason, Mr. Kennedy moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The question was put on Mr. Kennedy's motion to postpone the resolution indefinitely, and negatived.

Mr. Herbert proposed the following, as a substitute:

Resolved, That the committee which may be appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, asking for an additional subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, be instructed to invite the said Legislature so to revise her legislation in relation to said canal, as to remove the difficulties to the payment of the said company of the sum heretofore authorized by law of that State to be subscribed to the stock of said company.

Mr. Mason accepting this as a modification, the resolution, in this form, was agreed to by the convention.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, now called up the resolutions he offered yesterday, and which are as follows:

Resolved, That the extension of the canal to Lake Erie, or to intersect the Ohio canal at such suitable point as shall conduce most to the interest of the country, is within the views and contemplation of this convention.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio to incorporate companies for the further extension of the canal, as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, the surveys of the routes heretofore examined between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, to be completed, if, in his opinion, from the reports of the engineers, the same are practicable.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, under the act aforesaid, be, and he hereby is, requested to cause a route to be surveyed, commencing at the Portage Summit, and terminating at some point on the route surveyed by Major Kearney.

Mr. Breden moved to amend the first of these resolutions by striking out the words "or to intersect the Ohio canal at such point as may most promote the interests of the country;" and, also, to strike out the second resolution.

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone the original resolution and the proposed amendment, and offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That this convention contemplates the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, by such route as may hereafter be determined, as a measure of great national utility, and that the committee to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania be instructed to incorporate the expression of this sentiment in their memorial.

Mr. Brackenridge, of Pittsburg, proposed a resolution as a substitute to Mr. Whittlesey's first resolution, and another for his third and fourth resolutions.

Mr. Key, of Georgetown, moved its *indefinite postponement*. He, however, withdrew the motion; when

Mr. Whittlesey accepted the proposition of Mr. Brackenridge, as a modification of his first resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Lake Erie, at such points and by such route, either in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shall be considered most advantageous to the country, or to intersect the Ohio canal, if deemed more expedient, is within the views and contemplation of the friends of internal improvement, and, therefore, entitled to the favorable consideration of this convention.

It was adopted unanimously, and, his second resolution having been withdrawn,

Mr. Brackenridge offered the following, instead of Mr. Whittlesey's third and fourth resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, surveys and estimates to be made on the several routes embraced within the foregoing resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr, Breden then offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a survey to be made from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river to the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, by way of the Allegany river and French creek, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a canal between these points.

The resolution having been amended by Mr. Sloane, as follows, viz:

To add the words "and also a route from Ohio river, at the mouth of Big Beaver, by the way of Little Beaver, to intersect the Ohio canal near the mouth of Sandy,"

Was agreed to.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee of Estimates, presented the report of that committee.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention have full confidence in the accuracy of the facts recited in the report of the committee, and recommit the said report, with authority to revise and complete the same, and, upon the completion thereof, to cause it to be printed.

The remaining resolutions recommended by the central committee, were taken up; and the following being under consideration:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to obtain such an amendment of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as shall authorize the company to terminate, if they deem proper, the eastern section of the said canal, at or near the town of Cumberland; and to extend, by any route therefrom, the western section of the said canal across the Allegany to Pittsburg, or to substitute therefor a railway. And, in the event that such a change shall be deemed expedient in the route now prescribed by the charter, to defer the extension of a canal along the Potomac, from Cumberland to the mouth of Savage, and to reduce the dimensions thereof to a breadth less than that now required.

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out the words "*or to substitute therefor a railway.*"

Mr. Key moved to add, "or such other mode of transportation as they may find expedient."

Mr. Kennedy's motion was negatived.

The resolution was adopted by adding to the first resolution of the central committee, after the word "railway"—"or turnpike road on that portion of the route, or any part thereof, designated in the report of the board of internal improvement, of the 23d October, 1826, as the middle section, or on that part of the route by Savage, which corresponds therewith."

The second resolution of the central committee, in the following words, was taken up:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to address a memorial to the Congress of the United States, requesting a subscription to the stock of the said canal; and a like memorial to the Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, and

Pennsylvania; and that an application be made to the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, to aid, by a similar subscription, the stock of the said company.

On motion of Mr. Etting, the word "Baltimore" was added, after the word "Alexandria," in the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Burch proposed to amend it by adding the Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Stewart proposed to strike out the words, "it will be expedient," and to add the following instead, viz: "That a committee be appointed"—(to memorialize, &c.)

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

The following committee was appointed for the purpose of the foregoing resolution:

C. F. Mercer,
W. Jones,
John C. Herbert,
Andrew Stewart,
Elisha Whittlesey,
John McLean,
Walter Smith.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, it was

Resolved, That, in order to enable the members of this convention to keep up a regular correspondence with each other, the several delegations shall furnish the Secretary with a list of the names of their members, and the names of the post offices nearest to their residences—to be published with the proceedings of this convention.

Resolved, That the members of this convention pledge themselves to use their best endeavors to have canal societies formed in the several counties and cities where they reside.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the central committee be requested to examine David Townsend's improved plan of a canal lock, and, after examination and investigation of its principles, they publish their opinion of its merits among the proceedings of this convention.

On motion of Mr. S. H. Smith, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five members, residing on the line of the canal be appointed, to ascertain, with as much precision as may be attainable, the quantity and quality of the coal near the line of the canal, its distance from it, properties for fuel and other purposes, compared with other descriptions of coal, with the expense of digging it, transporting it to the canal, and thence on the canal to tide water, exclusive of the tolls that will be payable therefor.

Resolved, That a committee of five members, residing in the vicinity of the canal, be also appointed, to ascertain, with the same precision, the quantities and values of the other principal articles which will probably be transported on the eastern section of the canal, as far as the same shall be constructed.

That these committees make their reports as soon as may be, to the central committee.

That the central committee, from the information they shall receive, in this or in any other authentic mode, make a statement of the leading benefits that will flow from the canal, and cause the same to be published and extensively diffused.

The following committees were appointed under the

1st Resolution.	*2d Resolution.*
S. H. Smith,	S. H. Smith,
B. S. Pigman,	Michael Sprigg,
John Hoye,	Chauncey Forward,
Samuel Trevor,	Upton Bruce,
Abraham Morrison.	Marmaduke W. Boyd.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, of Westmoreland, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed, to collect and arrange, for publication, the materials for a journal of the proceedings of this convention, at its former and present meetings—and to cause the same to be published. And that one copy thereof be forwarded by mail, under the direction of the central committee, to each person who has been chosen or admitted a member of this convention.

The following committee was appointed:

Walter Jones, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Burch.

On motion of Mr. Maxey, it was

Resolved, That the central committee be continued, and clothed with the powers with which they were invested at the last convention.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the central committee was enlarged, by the addition of four members; and the chairman of the convention was authorized to fill all vacancies which had occurred, or might occur, therein.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

From Pennsylvania.	*From Ohio.*
James S. Stevenson,	Elisha Whittlesey,
Andrew Stewart.	John Sloane.

Also, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Fenwick—Samuel Sprigg.

Mr. Mercer then moved the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, for the propriety and dignity with which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to General Walter Jones and James S. Craft, Esq., secretary and assistant secretary of this convention, for the attention and ability with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The question being put by Mr. Mercer, on these resolutions, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Trevor, of Fayette county, then offered the following, which was carried in like manner:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are justly due to the central committee, for the great interest manifested by them in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and for the attention which they have given to that important work.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the committee appointed to prepare and submit to the convention an estimate of the cost of the canal, for the laborious investigation which they have bestowed upon the subject, and for the able report made by them.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Report of the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland.

At a meeting at the city of Annapolis, on the 22d day of Decembe 1784, of the commissioners appointed by the commonwealth of Virgin to confer with persons authorized on the part of the State of Maryla upon the subject of opening and improving the navigation of the riv Potomac, and concerting a plan for opening a proper road between t waters of the Potomac and the most convenient western waters, and committee appointed by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryla to meet the commissioners of Virginia for the purpose aforesaid, we present—

General Washington and General Gates, from Virginia;

The Hon. Thomas Stone, Samuel Hughes, and Charles Carrol of Carrollton, Esquires, of the Senate; and

John Cadwallader, Samuel Chase, John Debutts, George Digges, Philip Key, Gustavus Scott, and Joseph Dashiell, Esquires, of the House of Delegates.

General Washington in the chair; Randolph B. Latimer appointed clerk.

The conference proceeded to take the subject-matters to them referred into their consideration, and, thereupon, came to the following resolutions:

That it is the opinion of this conference that the removing the obstructions in the river Potomac, and the making the same capable of navigation from tide-water as far up the north branch of the said river as may be convenient and practicable, will increase the commerce of the commonwealth of Virginia and State of Maryland, and greatly promote the political interests of the United States, by forming a free and easy communication and connexion with the people settled on the western waters, already very considerable in their numbers, and rapidly increasing from the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil.

That it is the opinion of the conference that the proposal to establish a company for opening the river Potomac, merits the approbation of, and deserves to be patronised by, Virginia and Maryland, and that a similar law ought to be passed by the Legislature of the two Governments to promote and encourage so laudable an undertaking.

That it is the opinion of this conference that it would be proper for Virginia and Maryland each to become subscribers to the amount of fifty shares, and that such subscription would evince to the public the opinion of the Legislatures of the practicability and great utility of the plan, and that the example would encourage individuals to embark in the measure, give vigor and security to so important an undertaking, and be a substantial proof to our brethren of the western Territory of our disposition to connect ourselves with them by the strongest bonds of friendship and mutual interest.

That it is the opinion of this conference that an act of Assembly of Virginia "for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac from Fort Cumberland to tide-water," ought to be repealed.

That it is the opinion of this conference, from the best information they have obtained, that a road to begin about the mouth of Stony river may be carried in about twenty or twenty-two miles to the Dunker bottom, on Cheat river; whence this conference are of opinion that batteau navigation may be made, though, perhaps, at considerable expense. That

if such navigation cannot be effected by continuing the road about twenty miles farther, it would intersect the Monongahela, where the navigation is good and has been long practised.

That a road from Fort Cumberland to Turkey-foot would be about thirty-three miles, whence an improvement of the Youghiogeny river would be necessary, though probably it might be done at less expense than the navigation of the Cheat river could be rendered convenient from the Dunker bottom.

That it is a general opinion that the navigation on Potomac may be extended to the most convenient point below, or even above, the mouth of Stony river, whence to set off a road to Cheat river; and this conference is satisfied that that road, from the nature of the country through which it may pass, wholly through Virginia and Maryland, will be much better than a road can be made at any reasonable expense from Fort Cumberland to the Youghiogeny, which must be carried partly through Pennsylvania.

That it is the opinion of this conference that, if the navigation on Potomac should be carried to about the mouth of the Stony river, a communication with the western waters, through a road thence, extended even to Monongalia, would be preferable in most points of view to that by a road from Fort Cumberland to Turkey-foot, the only other way practicable and in any great degree useful; that the communication by a road from Fort Cumberland to the present navigable parts of the Youghiogeny, and thence through that river, though in the opinion of this conference a second object only, would facilitate the intercourse with a very respectable number of the western settlers, contribute much to their convenience and accommodation, and that the benefits resulting therefrom to these States would compensate the expense of improving that road.

The conference therefore recommended that the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland appoint skilful persons to view and accurately examine and survey Potomac, from Fort Cumberland to the mouth of Stony river and the river Cheat, from about the Dunker bottom to the present navigable part thereof, and if they judge the navigation can be extended to a convenient distance above Fort Cumberland, that they may thence survey, lay off, and mark, a road to the Cheat river, or continue the same to the navigation, as they may think will most effectually establish the communication between the said eastern and western waters. And that the said road be cut and cleared not less than eighty feet, and properly improved and maintained in repair, not less than forty nor more than fifty feet wide, at the joint expense of both States; and your conferees beg leave to recommend that each State appropriate three thousand three hundred and thirty-three and one-third dollars for the purpose; and this conference are farther of opinion that the States of Virginia and Maryland request permission of the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and improve a road through such part of that State as may be necessary, in the best and most proper direction from Fort Cumberland to the navigable part of the Youghiogeny; and, on such permission being obtained, that proper persons be appointed to survey, mark, clear, and improve, such road, at the equal expense of Virginia and Maryland.

Which are submitted to the consideration of the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland.

By order: R. B. LATIMER, *Clerk.*

Acts of the State of Virginia in relation to the Potomac Company.

AN ACT for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river.—[Passed October, 1784.]

1. Whereas, the extension of the navigation of Potomac river, from tide-water to the highest place practicable on the north branch, will be of great public utility, and many persons are willing to subscribe large sums of money to effect so laudable and beneficial a work; and it is just and proper that they, their heirs, and assigns, should be empowered to receive reasonable tolls for ever, in satisfaction for the money advanced by them in carrying the work into execution, and the risk they run: And whereas, it may be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river, and the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, impressed with the importance of the object, are desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That it shall and may be lawful to open books in the city of Richmond, towns of Alexandria and Winchester, in this State, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, under the management of Jaqueline Ambler, and John Beckley at the city of Richmond, of John Fitzgerald, and William Hartshorne, at the town of Alexandria, and of Joseph Holmes, and Edward Smith, at the town of Winchester, and under the management of such persons, and at such places in Maryland, as have been appointed by the State of Maryland, which subscriptions shall be made personally or by power of attorney, and shall be paid in Spanish milled dollars, but may be paid in in foreign silver or gold coin of the value; and that the said books shall be opened for receiving subscriptions on the 8th day of February next, and continue open for this purpose until the 10th day of May next, inclusive; and on the 17th day of the said month of May, there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of Alexandria, of which meeting notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Virginia and Maryland gazettes, at least one month next before the said meeting; and such meeting shall, and may be continued, from day to day, until the business is finished; and the acting managers, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the said subscriptions; and, if one-half the capital sum hereinafter mentioned, should, upon examination, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said managers at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said managers, or any four or more of them, under their hands, into the general court of each State, to be there recorded; and in case more than two hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two ninths of a dollar, shall be subscribed, then the same shall be reduced to that sum by the said managers, or a majority of them, by beginning at, and striking off a share from the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest, and above one share, until the sum is reduced to the capital of two hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two ninths of a dollar, or until a share is taken from

all subscriptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between the subscribers of equal sums, to determine the numbers in which such subscribers shall stand, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceeds the capital aforesaid, then to strike off by the same rule until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions are reduced to one share: and if there still be an excess, then lots to be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, to reduce the subscriptions to the capital aforesaid, which striking off shall be certified in the list aforesaid, and the said capital sum shall be reckoned and divided into five hundred shares, of four hundred and forty-four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar each, of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, and not otherwise: *Provided*, That, unless one-half of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act, shall be void, and in case one-half and less than the whole of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the president and directors are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made np, a certificate of which additional subscriptions shall be made under the hands of the president and directors, or a majority of them for the time being, and returned to and recorded in the general courts, aforesaid.

3. *And be it enacted*, That in case one half of the said capital, or a greater sum, shall be subscribed as aforesaid, the said subscribers, and their heirs and assigns, from the time of the said first meeting, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Potomac Company," and may sue and be sued as such; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and four directors, for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit. And in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share, as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten, by him or her held, at the time, in the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of said company, to cut such canals, and erect such locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary for opening, improving, and extending, the navigation of the said river, above tide-water, to the highest part of the north branch to which navigation can be extended, and carrying on the same from place to place, and from time to time, and upon such terms, and in such manner, as they shall think fit; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and the tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges: and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll-gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass and sign their accounts;

and also to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all the other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a satisfaction for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the subscribers, be determined: *Provided always*, That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the allowance to be made to him for his services shall not exceed three pounds in the hundred, for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the said company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing of his own account.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time, and in what proportion, the proprietors shall advance and pay off the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least one month in the Virginia and Maryland gazettes; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive of the several proprietors, from time to time, the sums of money so ordered to be advanced for carrying on and executing, or repairing and keeping in order the said works, until the sums subscribed shall be fully paid, and to order the said sums to be deposited into the hands of the treasurer, to be by him disbursed and paid out as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall order and direct. And if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions, within one month after the same so ordered and advertised, as aforesaid, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may sell at auction, and convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting payment, giving at least one month's notice of the sale in the Virginia and Maryland gazettes; and after retaining the sum due, and charges of sale, out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner; and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforesaid, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance by action of debt, or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor. And, to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and to keep up the same number—

6. *Be it enacted*, That, from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term, for which the said president and directors were appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or shall choose others in their stead; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the president, or any of the said directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him, or them, so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president, or any of the directors, and appoint others, for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence of proprietors, having one hundred shares at the least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting; and that there be a general meeting of proprietors on the first Monday of August, in every year, at such convenient town as shall from time to time be appointed by the said general meeting; but if a sufficient number should not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn such meeting, from day to day, till a general meeting of proprietors shall be had, which may be continued from day to day, until the business of the company is finished, to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the said company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits, arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered, and made to and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares; and, upon any emergency in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That, for and in consideration of the expenses the said proprietors will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks, and other works, for opening the different falls of the said river, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be for ever exempt from payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment whatsoever; and it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times for ever hereafter, to demand and receive, at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the South branch, and at or near Payne's falls, and at or above the Great falls of the river Potomac, and every of these places separately, for all commodities transported through either of them, respectively, tolls, according to the following table and rates, to wit:

TOLLS.

	At the mouth of the South Branch.			At Payne's Falls.			At the Great Falls		
	Sterling.			Sterling.			Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Every pipe or hogshead of wine, containing more than 65 gallons -	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	3	
Every hogshead of rum or other spirits - - - - -	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	
Every hogshead of tobacco - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Every cask between 65 and 35 gallons, one-half of a pipe or hogshead, barrels one-fourth part, and smaller casks or kegs in proportion, according to the quality and quantity of their contents of wine or spirits - - - - -									
For casks of linseed oil, the same as spirits - - - - -									
Every bushel of wheat, pease, beans, or flaxseed - - -	0	0	0½	0	0	0½	0	0	1
Every bushel of Indian corn, or other grain, or salt - - -	0	0	0¼	0	0	0¼	0	0	0
Every barrel of pork - -	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	1	0
Every barrel of beef - -	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8
Every barrel of flour - -	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6
Every ton of hemp, flax, potash, bar or manufactured iron - -	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	5	
Every ton of pig iron, or castings -	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore - -	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	
Every ton of stone or iron ore -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
Every hundred bushels of lime -	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	3	
Every chaldron of coals - -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
Every hundred pipe staves - -	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	
Every hundred hogshead staves or pipe or hogshead heading -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	
Every hundred barrel staves, or barrel heading - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or scantling - - - -	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber - - - - -	0	0	5½	0	0	5½	0	0	
Every gross hundred weight of all other commodities and packages -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	
And every empty boat or vessel which has not commodities or board to yield so much, except an empty									

TABLE OF RATES—Continued.

TOLLS.

	At the mouth of the South Branch.	At Payne's Falls.	At the Great Falls.
	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
boat or vessel returning, whose load has already paid at the respective places the sums fixed at each, in which case she is to repass toll free - - - - -	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 0

Which tolls are rated in sterling money, and may be discharged in foreign gold or silver coin of the present fineness, at the following rates, to wit:

Spanish milled piece of eight, or dollar - - -	£0 4 6
Other coined silver, of equal fineness, per ounce - -	0 5 1¼
English milled crowns - - - - -	0 5 0
French silver crowns - - - - -	0 5 0
Johannes, weighing eighteen pennyweights - - -	3 12 0
Half Johannes, weighing nine pennyweights - -	1 16 0
Moidores, weighing six pennyweights, eighteen grains -	1 7 0
English guineas, weighing five pennyweights, six grains -	1 1 0
French guineas, weighing five pennyweights, five grains -	1 0 10
Doubloons, weighing seventeen pennyweights - -	3 6 0
Spanish pistoles, weighing four pennyweights, six grains -	0 16 6
French milled pistoles, weighing four pennyweights and four grains - - - - - - - - -	0 16 4
Arabian chequins, weighing two pennyweights, three grains -	0 8 6
Other gold coin (German excepted), by the pennyweight -	0 4 0

But if any of the coins aforesaid, should hereafter be rendered less valuable than they are at present, either by lessening their weight, or therewith adding a greater quantity of alloy than is in them respectively, at present, then so much of any of the said coins, the value of which is so reduced, to be received for the tolls aforesaid, as is equal in value to the said coins in their present state of fineness and weight, shall be payable for the said tolls at their reduced value only. And in case of refusal or neglect to pay the tolls at the time of offering to pass through any of the said places, and previous to the vessel's passing through the same, the collectors of the said tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such vessels; and if any vessel shall pass without paying the said toll, then the said collectors may seize such vessel, wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward paying the said toll, and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid

to the owner, and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by sale of such vessel, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding, at least, three hundred shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said tolls or any of them; or to determine that any article may pass free of toll.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall, at any time hereafter, be imposed, by both or either of the said States, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Legislatures of the said States may concur in, to prevent the importation of prohibited goods, or to prevent fraud in evading the payment of duties imposed in both or either of the said States, on goods imported into either of them. And whereas, it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose:

11. *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land, through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, *non compos*, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county, in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four inhabitants of his county, of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, nor less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, provided that not less than twelve do appear, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman that shall appear: "That he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of one hundred and forty feet) and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by the cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that in such valuation, he will not spare any person through favor or affection, nor any person grieve through malice, hatred, or ill-will." And the inquisition thereupon taken, shall be signed by the sheriff, and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded: and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors, to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed by the owner to them, and their successors, by legal conveyance: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any farther damage shall arise to any proprietor of land, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new

damage shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors. But nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills, forges, or other waterworks or improvements, which shall be begun or erected by such proprietor, after such first valuation, unless the said damage is wilfully or maliciously done by the said president and directors, or some person by their authority.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietors for the purchase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at or near each of the said places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings; and in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such land may be valued, condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid; and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said land, be seized thereof, in fee simple, as aforesaid. And whereas, some of the places through which it may be necessary to conduct the said canals may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, and other waterworks, and the persons possessors of such situation may design to improve the same, and it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private property, but for the purpose of improving and perfecting the said navigation:

13. *Be it enacted*, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed through any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used for any purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors of the land through which the same shall be led, be first had; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed, if it can be conveniently done, to answer both the purposes of navigation and waterworks aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements with the proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the expenses of making large canals or cuts, capable of carrying such quantities of water as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also for any such waterworks as aforesaid.

14. *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for every of the said proprietors to transfer his share or shares, by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered after proof of the execution thereof, in the said company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls: *Provided*, That no transfer whatsoever shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for part of such shares, and that no share shall at any time be sold, conveyed, transferred, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors or proprietors of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer, concerning any such trust, but that every such person appearing as aforesaid, to be proprietor, shall, as to the others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued. And whereas, it hath been represented to this General Assembly, that sundry persons are willing and desirous, on account of the

great public advantages and improvement their estates may receive thereby, to promote and contribute toward so useful an undertaking, and to subscribe sums of money to be paid on condition the said works are really completed and carried into execution, but do not care to run any risk, or desire to have any property therein:

15. *Be it therefore enacted*, That the said president and directors shall be, and are hereby, empowered to receive and take in subscriptions upon the said condition, and upon the said works being completed and carried into execution according to the true intent and meaning of this act; that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, in case of refusal or neglect of payment, in the name of the company as aforesaid, to sue for and recover of the said subscribers, their heirs, executors or administrators, the sums by them respectively subscribed, by action of debt, or upon the case, in any court of record within this State.

16. *And be it enacted*, That, if the said capital and other aids already granted by this act shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital by the addition of so many more whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least three hundred shares, present at any general meeting of the said company. And the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least one month's notice thereof in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, to open books at the beforementioned places for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions; in which, the proprietors of the said company for the time being, shall, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose. And the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscribers, with the sums by them respectively subscribed, into the general courts aforesaid, to be there recorded; and all proprietors of such additional sums shall, and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

17. *And it is hereby declared and enacted*, That the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the South Branch, are granted and shall be paid on condition only that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the place on the north branch at which a road shall set off to the Cheat river, agreeably to the determination of the Assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, to and through the place which may be fixed on below the mouth of the south branch, for the receipt of the tolls aforesaid; but if the said river is only made navigable, as aforesaid, from Fort Cumberland to and through the said place below the mouth of the south branch, then only two-thirds of the said tolls shall be there received. That the tolls hereinbefore allowed, to be demanded and received at or near Payne's falls, are granted and shall be payable on condition only that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the said place of collection near the mouth of the South Branch to and through Payne's falls as aforesaid. That

the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the Great falls, are granted and shall be payable on condition only that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated in dry seasons, from Payne's falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and from the Great falls to tide-water, and shall, at or near the Great falls, make a cut or canal, twenty-five feet wide and four feet deep, with sufficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in breadth, and capable of conveying vessels or rafts drawing four feet water at the least, and shall make, at or near the Little falls, such canal and locks, if necessary, as will be sufficient and proper to let vessels and rafts aforesaid into tide-water, or render the said river navigable in the natural course.

18. *And it is hereby provided and enacted*, That, in case the said company shall not begin the said work within one year after the company shall be formed, or if the navigation shall not be made and improved between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within three years after the said company shall be formed, that then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege, or advantage, under this act. And in case the said company shall not complete the navigation through and from the Great falls to tide-water, as aforesaid, within ten years after the said company shall be formed, then shall all interest of the said company, and all preference in their favor, as to the navigation and tolls, at, through, and from, the Great Falls to tide-water, be forfeited and cease.

19. *And be it enacted*, That all commodities of the produce of either of the said States, or of the western country, which may be carried or transported through the said locks, canals, and river, may be landed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, free from any other duties, impositions, regulations, or restrictions, of any kind, than the like commodities of the produce of the State in which the same may happen to be so landed, sold, shipped, or disposed of.

20. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of this Commonwealth shall be authorized and directed to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares in behalf of the same; and the money necessary in consequence of such subscription shall be paid as the same shall be required. And the treasurer for the time being shall have a right to vote according to such shares, in person, or by proxy appointed by him, and shall receive the proportion of the tolls aforesaid which shall from time to time become due to this State for the shares aforesaid.

21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of every act and acts within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

AN ACT for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac and James rivers.—[Passed October, 1784.]

1. Whereas, it is the desire of the Representatives of this commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esq., toward his country; and it is their wish, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in

establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments, also, of the gratitude of his country:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the Treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakers for opening the navigations of Potomac and James rivers, to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares to the former, and a hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like manner with the subscriptions abovementioned; and that the shares so subscribed, be, and the same are hereby vested in George Washington, Esq., his heirs and assigns, for ever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or by his attorney.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Potomac rivers."—[Passed October, 1785.]

1. Whereas, by an act, entitled "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Potomac rivers," and reciting that, "whereas, it is the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esq., toward his country; and it is their wish, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments, also, of the gratitude of his country;" it is enacted, "that the Treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakings for opening the navigations of Potomac and James rivers, to subscribe, to the amount of fifty shares to the former, and one hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like manner with the subscriptions above mentioned; and that the shares so subscribed be, and the same are hereby, vested in George Washington, Esq., his heirs and assigns, for ever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or his attorney:" And whereas, the said George Washington, Esq., in his letter addressed to the Governor, which has been laid before the General Assembly, hath expressed his sentiments thereupon, in the words following, to wit:—"Your excellency having been pleased to transmit me a copy of the act appropriating to my benefit certain shares in the companies for opening the navigation of James and Potomac rivers, I take the liberty of returning to the General Assembly, through your hands, the profound and grateful acknowledgements, inspired by so signal a mark of their beneficent intentions toward me. I beg you, sir, to assure them, that I am filled on this occasion with every sentiment which can flow from a heart warm with love for my country; sensible to every token of its approbation and affection; and solicitous to testify, in every instance, a respectful submission to its wishes: With these sentiments in my bosom, I need not dwell on the anxiety I feel, in being obliged, in this instance, to decline a favor, which is rendered no less flattering by the manner in which it is conveyed, than it is affectionate in itself. In explaining this obligation, I pass over a comparison of my en-

deavors in the public service with the many honorable testimonies of approbation which have already so far over-rated and over-paid them; reciting one consideration only, which supersedes the necessity of recurring to every other. When I was first called to the station with which I was honored during the late conflict for our liberties—to the diffidence which I had so many reasons to feel in accepting it, I thought it my duty to join to a firm resolution to shut my hand against every pecuniary recompense; to this resolution I have invariably adhered—from this resolution (if I had the inclination) I do not consider myself at liberty to depart. While I repeat, therefore, my fervent acknowledgments to the legislature for their very kind sentiments and intentions in my favor, and at the same time beg them to be persuaded, that a remembrance of this singular proof of their goodness toward me, will never cease to cherish returns of the warmest affection and gratitude, I must pray that their act, so far as it has for its object my personal emolument, may not have its effect: But if it should please the General Assembly to permit me to turn the destination of the fund vested in me, from my private emoluments, to objects of a public nature, it will be my study, in selecting these, to prove the sincerity of my gratitude for the honor conferred on me, by preferring such as may appear most subservient to the enlightened and patriotic views of the Legislature:" And whereas, the desire of the General Assembly to mark, by the provision above mentioned, their sense of the illustrious merits of the said George Washington, Esq., at the same time that it is strengthened by this fresh and endearing proof of his title to the gratitude of his country, is superseded by their respect for his disinterested wishes and patriotic views:

2. *Be it enacted*, That the said recited act, so far as it vests in George Washington, Esq., and his heirs, the shares therein directed to be subscribed in his name, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said shares, with the tolls and profits hereafter accruing therefrom, shall stand appropriated to such objects of a public nature, in such manner, and under such distributions, as the said George Washington, Esq., by deed during his life, or by his last will and testament, shall direct and appoint.

AN ACT giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac and James River Companies.—[Passed December 1, 1787.]

Whereas, it hath been represented to the General Assembly that the opening of the navigation in Potomac and James rivers, hath been retarded by the failure of many of the members of the companies instituted for the purpose of effecting the same, to pay their respective subscriptions; and whereas, the mode of recovery now established by law, hath been found wholly inadequate thereto; and works of such general utility, to which the commonwealth hath already advanced several sums of money, from time to time, as the same have been called for, ought not to be frustrated by the delinquency of individuals:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That, if any subscriber to the Potomac or James River Company now is, or hereafter shall be, in arrear for any sum or sums of money called for in pursuance of either of the two acts of General Assembly, the one entitled "An act

sume to pay, and whether he hath paid. But the said directors shall be required to prove that he did so assume, until he shall first be made oath that he did not so assume. And it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered upon the verdict rendered, with costs; and execution shall issue thereupon, returnable to any of the said sessions of the General Court, which the said court shall direct. So much of the said recited acts of Assembly, as comes within the purview of this act, is hereby repealed: *Provided, always*, That so much of the same as relates to the Potomac Company, shall be suspended until the Legislature of the State of Maryland shall pass a law to the same effect.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river."—[Passed December 16, 1790.]

Whereas, it has been represented to the present General Assembly, by the president and directors of the Potomac Company, that the time allowed by law for making and improving the navigation of the Potomac river, between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner therein mentioned, is found not sufficient to perform the work:

SEC. 2. *Be it therefore enacted*, That the further time of three years shall be allowed the said company for making and improving the navigation of the said river above the Great falls.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the shares not already subscribed for, be hereafter taken up, but on first paying the amount of the previous calls, and interest from the time the calls ought to have been complied with, and that delinquent subscribers shall pay interest from the time the money called for ought to have been paid, with the actual expense of notice, and that the same shall be recovered with, and in like manner, as the principal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the place of collection of tolls shall be at or near Hook's falls, instead of being at or near Payne's falls, that one-fourth of the tolls made payable at Payne's falls shall hereafter

non-subscribed shares of the said Potomac Company: *Provided*, That the persons so purchasing shall not thereby become citizens of this commonwealth.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river.'"—[Passed November 21, 1791.]

Whereas, on application of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, an act was passed during the last session of the General Assembly, which, among other things, did grant to the said company the right to open, extend, and improve, the navigation of the branches of the Potomac river, above Seneca, which grant was made from an expectation that the said company would forthwith proceed in improving the navigation of the said branches:

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly*, That the said grant shall be forfeited, unless the company aforesaid proceed, within twelve months from the date hereof, in the opening and improving the navigation of the said branches.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for persons not citizens of this Commonwealth to purchase and hold the subscribed, as well as the non-subscribed shares of the Potomac Company: *Provided*, That the persons, so purchasing, shall not thereby become citizens of this Commonwealth.

General Assembly, begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793.

1. *Be it enacted*, That so much of the act of General Assembly, passed in the year 1787, entitled "An act giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac and James River Companies," as relates to the Potomac Company, shall be, and is hereby, repealed; and so much of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river," as directed the sale of the shares of delinquent subscribers, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for the completing the navigation of Potomac river, between the Great falls and the head, shall be, and is hereby, extended, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and that no privilege or advantage granted by law shall be forfeited or lost, in case the navigation aforesaid shall be finished within the time hereby limited, any thing in any act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several tolls made payable by the act of General Assembly, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river at Payne's falls," shall, instead thereof, be payable at Hook's falls; and the tolls by said act made payable at the Great falls shall be payable at the Great falls and at Watts's branch, in such proportion as shall be directed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; and that the tolls by the said act made payable at the mouth of the South branch shall be, and are hereby, made payable at

some convenient place between the mouths of Great Cacapon and Conococheague, to be appointed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; any thing in any former act or acts of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, always*, That this act, and every part thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby, suspended, until the Legislature of the State of Maryland shall pass a law or laws to the like effect.

Passed November 23, 1793.

AN ACT for regulating inland navigation on Potomac river, above tide-water.—[Passed December, 1793.]

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That every person or persons keeping a boat for the purpose of transporting for hire, upon the parts of the river Potomac above tide-water, from one place to another, tobacco, wheat, flour, corn, or any other article produced from the earth, or goods, wares, merchandise, or manufactures of any kind, shall apply to the court of the county, in which he or they reside, for a license to do so; and the said court is hereby authorized to grant the same, describing therein the names of the owner or owners thereof, and the place of their residence and its number, and taking bond from him or them, with approved security, in the penalty of one hundred dollars, for the keeping the said boat in the manner and condition represented by law, at all times, when it shall be employed, as aforesaid, for hire, in transporting any of the articles as aforesaid.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, or suffer to be carried, with his privity, for money or other valuable consideration, in any boat wholly or partly belonging to him, from one place to another, upon the river aforesaid, or any branch thereof, above tide-water, any tobacco, flour, wheat, corn, or any other article produced from the earth, or any goods, wares, merchandise, or manufactures, without having a license for the said boat, according to law; and whoever shall act contrary hereto, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by action of debt, on information in any court of record, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the use of the commonwealth; and, moreover, shall be liable to an action in the case by any person injured thereby.

3. Every boat intended to be employed as aforesaid, shall be well ceiled with strong plank, and sufficiently high to prevent the water in the bottom from damaging any part of the cargo, and shall be furnished with a tarpawling cover, stretched over hoops in the manner of wagon-covers, sufficient for defending the weather, and also with a hand-pump, and shall have a plank footway upon each side of the boat, either on the outer or inside thereof, as the owner shall find most convenient, and shall be numbered; and no license shall be granted in any case, unless it shall be proven to the court that the boat is ceiled, fitted, furnished, and numbered, as is hereinbefore directed.

4. Whenever a boat, licensed as aforesaid, shall be sold or transferred, the license shall be returned within two months thereafter to the court whence it issued; and the same shall be cancelled, and a new license granted to the purchaser or transferee, in the manner and upon the terms hereinbefore directed.

5. The clerk shall and may demand and receive, for every license, a fee of one dollar.

6. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of July next.

[By act of Virginia, concerning the General Court of the State, jurisdiction is granted to the General Court to hear and determine motions against delinquent subscribers to Potomac Company. December 18, 1819, act of Virginia relating to the powers of the superior court of the State, grants to circuit courts, jurisdiction to hear and determine motions against sheriffs and other law officers for refusing to pay moneys due to them and the Potomac Company and others.]

AN ACT to prevent obstructions to the navigation of Potomac river, above the falls.—[Passed January 7, 1800.]

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly that the water carriage above the falls, in the river Potomac, and also in a branch of the said river, commonly called the south branch, as high up the said branch as to Moorfield, in Hardy county, is greatly obstructed by erecting fish-dams and other obstructions therein: for remedy thereof,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That all fish-dams and other devices for catching fish, and all other obstructions already made, or hereafter to be made, in the river Potomac, between the Little Falls and Savage creek, or in the branch of the said Potomac, commonly called the south branch, shall be, and they are hereby, deemed and declared nuisances, and may be pulled down, abated, and destroyed, as such, by any person or persons whatsoever. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, upon information given to him on oath of the existence of any such nuisance, to issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff, or any constable of his county, requiring such officer to remove the said nuisance without delay, who shall, thereupon, execute and effect the same; and, if necessary, he may summons sufficient aid for that purpose. No person or persons, whatsoever, shall, hereafter, put, place, or erect, any fish-dam or other obstruction, or place or make any heap of stones within the said parts of either of the said rivers, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in any court of record within this commonwealth, with costs, by action of debt or information (wherein but one imparlance shall be allowed), one-half to the use of the informer or the party prosecuting, and the other half thereof to the justices of the county where the said prosecution may take place, and applied toward clearing and improving the navigation of the said river.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall obstruct or hinder the pulling down, destroying, or abating any such nuisance as aforesaid, or shall assault, beat, or wound, any person, for having pulled down, destroyed, or abated any such nuisance as aforesaid, or for attempting so to do, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, by action as aforesaid, and applied in like manner; and, moreover, be subject to the action of the party injured for damages.

SEC. 3. In every action or suit commenced for the recovery of any of the penalties imposed by this act, and, also, in every action for an assault and battery, for any thing [done], or attempted to be done, in pursuance of this act, on an affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, to the court in which the suit is depending, that there is just cause for bringing the same, the defendant shall and may be compelled to give sufficient bail.

SEC. 4. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any legal right now possessed by Robert Walker to keep up a mill upon the south branch of the said river Potomac, under the regulations and conditions by law established.

SEC. 5. This act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river.—[Passed January 13, 1802.]

1. Whereas, the extension of the navigation of the river Shenandoah will be of public utility, for which purpose it may be necessary to cut lands and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river; and the Legislature of Virginia being impressed with the importance of the object, and desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking; and whereas, it is in proof before the legislature that the endeavors to form a company for that purpose, under the act of legislature, passed January 23, 1798, have been ineffectual; and the Potomac Company having, by their board of directors, communicated to the present legislature their willingness to undertake that important work:

2. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly*, That, for and in consideration of the expenses the said company will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks, and other works, for opening the falls of the said river, and the north and south branches, to wit, the north branch, up to the mouth of Smith's creek, in the county of Shenandoah, and the south branch to a place called Carthraes, in the county of Rockingham, where the said south branch forks, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the stockholders of the Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be for ever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment, whatever; and the said president and directors shall be entitled to demand and receive at such place or places on the said river as they shall think proper, the same tolls which were allowed the Shenandoah Company under the act of General Assembly, passed the 23d day of January, 1798, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Shenandoah river," but which tolls shall be subject to a reasonable deduction by the legislature after the end of seven years from the completion of the said navigation; and they shall demand the said tolls immediately after they have rendered the mouth of the said river Shenandoah navigable, which tolls may be discharged in dollars and cents, and other coin made current by law.

3. And, in case of refusal or neglect to pay the tolls at the time of offering to pass through the place aforesaid, and previous to raft or vessel passing through the same, the collector of these tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such raft or vessel; and if any vessel or raft of timber shall pass without paying the said tolls, then the said collectors may seize such vessel or raft of timber wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward paying the said tolls, and

all expenses of seizure and sale; and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owners: *Provided, always*, That any person having the direction of such vessel or raft of timber shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by the sale of such timber or vessel, as aforesaid; and that the said company, or a majority thereof, holding at least four hundred shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said olls, or any of them, or to determine that any vessel may pass free of duty.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall, at any time hereafter, be imposed by the General Assembly of Virginia.

5. And whereas, it is necessary, for making the said canals, locks, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose: *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which a canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four freeholders of his county not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, on a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the jury; and, when met, provided that not less than twelve do appear, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of one hundred and forty feet), and all damages the owners thereof shall sustain, by cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person through fear or affection, nor any person grieve through malice, hatred, or ill-will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded; and, upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed to them and their successors by legal conveyance: *Provided, nevertheless*, That, if any further damages shall arise to any proprietor of lands, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as such new damage shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors; but nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills,

forges, or other water works, or improvements, which shall be begun or erected by such proprietor after such first valuation, unless the said damage is wilfully and maliciously done by the said president and directors, or some person by their authority.

6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietor for the purchase of any quantity of land not exceeding one acre, at or near the place where any lock or set of locks connected with each other must be constructed for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings; and in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such land may be valued, condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said land, be seized thereof in fee simple as aforesaid.

7. And whereas some of the places through which it is necessary to conduct the said canals, may be convenient for erecting forges, mills, and other water-works, and the persons, possessors of such situation, may design to improve the same; and it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private property, but for the purpose of perfecting and improving the said navigation: *Be it enacted*, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed through any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used for any other purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors of the land through which the same shall be led, be first had; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby directed and empowered, if it can conveniently be done, to answer both purposes of navigation and water-works as aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements with the proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the expenses of making large canals or cuts capable of carrying such quantities of water as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also for any such water-works as aforesaid.

8. *And be it hereby declared and enacted*, That the tolls hereinbefore allowed, to be demanded and received at the place to be fixed as aforesaid, are granted, and shall be paid on condition only that the said Potomac Company shall make the river Shenandoah well capable of being navigated, in the common dry seasons of the year, by vessels drawing one foot water on the highest navigable places in the north and south branches of the said river to the junction thereof with the river Potomac.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the navigation of the said river shall not be made and improved in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within five years from the passing of this act, that then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege, or advantage, under this act.

10. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company may, during the time they shall be engaged in rendering the said river navigable, in the manner hereby directed, employ slaves for that purpose, from the State of Maryland or any other State in the Union; and that the slaves so employed shall not be entitled to freedom or any other advantages which they might derive from or under any of the acts of the Legislature of Virginia for preventing the importation of slaves into the State.

11. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said president and directors shall deem it necessary to increase the capital of the said company for the purpose of completing and carrying on the said works, it shall and may

be lawful for them to open books, and receive subscriptions therein of one hundred shares, in addition to the shares now held by the present Potomac Company; and such subscribers, on the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-five pounds sterling each, to the said president and directors or their treasurer, in such proportion and times as they, the said president and directors, shall appoint, shall thenceforth be deemed and considered as members of the said company, and entitled to receive their full dividends and proportions of the tolls herein mentioned.

12. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT to repeal a part of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river."—[Passed January 4, 1803.]

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That so much of the act passed at the last session entitled "An act authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river," as reserves to the Legislature the right of reducing, after the expiration of seven years from the completion of the navigation of said river, the tolls by the said act allowed, shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

2. And the tolls hereby granted by the said act are hereby secured to the stockholders of the Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in the same manner that the tolls on the Potomac have been heretofore secured by the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of five years, allowed by the beforerecited act, for completing the navigation of the Shenandoah river, shall be computed from the time of passing this act.

4. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 27, 1803.]

1. Whereas, it appears, by a memorial from the directors of the Potomac Company, that the locks erected at the Great falls are only twelve feet in breadth, instead of fourteen feet, as the law directs:

2. *Be it enacted and declared*, That the said locks which have been already erected and completed, shall be deemed and taken as sufficient and effectual, as if the same had been constructed and erected of the breadth of fourteen feet: *Provided, always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the erecting in future any lock or locks for the improvement of the navigation of the said river, of any dimensions less than eighty feet in length and twelve feet in breadth: *Provided, also*, That every lock which shall hereafter be repaired or erected, shall be repaired or erected of stone, or such materials as a general meeting of the proprietors shall deem most conducive to the public interest and convenience.

3. And whereas, it appears by the said memorial, that doubts have arisen relative to the true construction of the seventeenth section of the act entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river," in the specification therein mentioned and expressed of the seasons

in which the said river shall be made well capable of being navigated: *Be it therefore enacted and declared*, That, by the words "dry seasons," as used in the said section, were, and are to be intended and understood, all seasons, so far as relates to the navigation of the said river from Fort Cumberland to tide-water.

4. *And be it enacted*, That Tobias Lear, Stevens Thompson Mason, Lawrence A. Washington, Hugh Holmes, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Osborne Sprigg, and Edward McCarty, shall and are hereby appointed commissioners to explore and review the said river at any time before the 1st day of November, when the water is in such a state as to enable them to judge most accurately of the work which has been done by said company; and they shall report to the next General Assembly the manner in which the said work is done, the depth of water in the shallowest places where boats generally pass, and all other necessary information that can be procured relative to the subject, together with their own opinions thereon.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Potomac Company are hereby authorized and empowered to employ from the State of Maryland slaves, for the purpose of further improving the navigation of the said river, and that the slaves so employed shall not be entitled to their freedom in consequence of such removal from Maryland, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. *Be it enacted*, That the further time of three years, to be computed from the expiration of the term already given, shall be, and is hereby, allowed the Potomac Company, to complete the navigation of the said river.

7. *Provided*, That a majority of the said commissioners shall be sufficient to execute the duties assigned them by this act, who shall be paid for their services by the Potomac Company.

8. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 5, 1808.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the president and directors of the Potomac Company shall be, and they are hereby, allowed the further term of three years, from the expiration of the time heretofore allowed by law, to complete the navigation of the Shenandoah river.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 11, 1811.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the further term of three years, to be computed from the expiration of the term heretofore granted, snall be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Virginia.

Extracts from "AN ACT incorporating a new company, to open and extend the navigation of Shenandoah river and its branches, and for other purposes."—[Passed February 3, 1814.]

"Whereas, the extension of the navigation of Shenandoah river will be of public utility, and the Potomac Company, which has failed to complete the said navigation within the time limited by their charter, has, on certain conditions, agreed to relinquish any further claim thereto: and whereas, it may be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river; and the General Assembly, impressed with the importance of the object, and desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking:"

"19. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company shall pay and reimburse to the Potomac Company the value of the locks and other works done and erected in the Shenandoah river and its branches by the said company; to be ascertained and fixed by two or more reputable and disinterested persons, to be appointed by the directors of the respective companies; which valuation shall be paid in ten equal annual instalments, with legal interest, commencing from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *Provided, however*, That if the tolls herein allowed shall not, in any year, amount to the instalment payable in that year, the balance shall not be required to be paid in that year, but the payment thereof shall be postponed until it can be paid out of subsequent tolls."

"21. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said company shall not be formed on or before the first day of December next, or the work commenced within eighteen months from and after the formation of the said company; or if the navigation shall not be made and improved as aforesaid, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within five years after the said company shall be established, that then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege, or advantage, under this act; and the right of the Commonwealth to extend to the Potomac Company, upon just and equitable conditions, a further time to open and improve the navigation of said river, or otherwise to dispose of the subject, in such manner as to them may seem wise and just, shall thereupon revest and be complete."

Act of the State of Virginia.

AN ACT extending the time of completing subscriptions, and organizing the New Shenandoah Company, and for other purposes.—[Passed November 9, 1814.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the period of six months, to be computed from the termination of the present war between the United States and Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the New Shenandoah Company, to complete the subscriptions and organize the said company, instead of the time prescribed by the act incorporating the same. And all the interest arising under any contract or contracts between the said company and the Potomac Company, shall cease to accrue until the said Shenandoah Company shall be organized and established.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of five years, commencing from the time the said company shall be organized and established, be, and is hereby, allowed them, to open and extend the navigation of the Shenandoah river and its branches.

3. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

[By act of the State of Virginia, 2d January, 1824, the New Shenandoah Company are allowed five years, to be computed from 1st August, 1824, to comply with the conditions of the act incorporating said company.]

Memorandum of an agreement made between the president and directors of the New Shenandoah Company on the one part, and the Potomac Company, by Jonah Thompson, their agent, on the other part, witnesseth:

That, for and in consideration of the conveyance of the canals cut, the locks erected, and all and every of the rights, claims, and interests, of the Potomac Company heretofore cut, erected, and claimed, by the said Potomac Company, on the Shenandoah river, hereby conveyed and ceded to the New Shenandoah Company by the said Potomac Company, the said New Shenandoah Company do agree to pay to the said Potomac Company the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be taken in shares of fifty dollars each, of the stock of the New Shenandoah Company, to be redeemable by the last said company, agreeably to a resolution of the Potomac Company, passed in August last. And further, that the Potomac Company do bind themselves to secure, by indisputable title, their rights to the said canals, locks, &c., clear of the adverse claims of the United States and individuals, to the New Shenandoah Company, especially of the United States armory, Wilson's, Grove's, and Craighill's mills.

It is understood that the foregoing agreement is subject to the ratification of the several companies at their general meeting. The New Shenandoah Company being about to have their general meeting on the fifteenth proximo, and the Potomac Company to be called into general meeting as soon as possible; unless the president and directors of the Potomac Company shall take upon themselves the responsibility of the said ratification.

Given this 24th day of October, 1815.

CHAS. STUART,
President of New Shenandoah Company.
DAVID GOLLADAY,
GEO. HUSTON,
CHAS. LEWIS.
JONAH THOMPSON,
For the Potomac Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company on the 5th of August, 1816, the following resolution was entered into:

Resolved, That this meeting do ratify the agreement entered into with the New Shenandoah Company by Jonah Thompson, in behalf of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, on the 24th of October, 1815. It being, however, expressly understood, that the Potomac Company will, in no way, be bound to guaranty against the adverse claims of the United

States to any canals or locks, or other matters; and that they will merely convey their rights to such canals, locks, &c., and place the Shenandoah Company as to those in their shoes; and further, that the president and directors of the Potomac Company have drawn, by some competent person, an instrument of writing fully expressing the intention of the parties, and have the same legally executed and recorded.

AN ACT allowing further time to the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac.—[Passed 18th of February, 1817.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the further time of three years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be allowed the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the river Potomac.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

RESOLUTION concerning the upper navigation of the Potomac, and a communication between the Ohio, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers.—[Agreed to by both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia, January 8, 1820.]

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the board of public works be, and they are hereby, requested to inquire into the expediency of directing their principal engineer to examine the waters of the Potomac above the upper line of the District of Columbia, with a view to ascertain and report upon the most effectual means of improving the navigation of the same; and to explore the country between the Potomac and the Ohio on the one side, and the Potomac and the Rappahannock on the other, with a view to ascertain and report upon the practicability of effecting a communication by canals between the three rivers.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 29, 1821.]

Whereas, it is represented to the General Assembly that the Potomac Company have failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the acts of the Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland incorporating the said company, for the purpose of opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac and its branches: and whereas, it is the interest of this commonwealth that such measures should be conjointly adopted by the Legislatures of the said States as shall insure to the people thereof the attainment of the important objects for which the charter of the said company was granted:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That, so soon as the Legislature of Maryland shall pass an act corresponding with this act in its provisions, the Governor of this commonwealth, by and with the advice of the Council of State, shall appoint two commissioners, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the State of Maryland, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of the

said river and its branches, and whether the same has been perfected and completed according to the terms and conditions of the acts of incorporation aforesaid. And the said commissioners so to be appointed on the part of this State are further directed to inquire into and (so far as they shall be enabled to ascertain the same) report the situation and condition of the affairs of the said company; the amount and character of their debts, and of their receipts and expenditures; and whether the present resources of the company afford a reasonable expectation of their effecting, in a short time, the objects of their incorporation: and if it shall appear to the said commissioners that the terms and conditions of the acts of incorporation aforesaid have not been complied with, or that the funds and resources of the said company are so far exhausted as to afford no reasonable prospect of attaining in a short time the objects of the said incorporation, then it shall be the duty of the said commissioners on the part of this State to advise and consult with the commissioners on the part of the State of Maryland as to the measures most advisable to be recommended to, and conjointly adopted by, the said States, either for giving aid to the said company in the further prosecution of the said work, or for the institution of a prosecution against the president and directors of the said company, for the purpose of annulling and vacating the charter of the said corporation.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid shall report their proceedings under this act, to the Governor of this commonwealth, as soon as practicable, after they shall have executed the duties prescribed to them by this act.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That, if the said commissioners shall deem it necessary to have the aid of the civil engineer, he shall attend the said commissioners in the execution of the duties prescribed by this act, and shall give to them his advice and assistance as the civil engineer of the State, and assist them in their report.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of this commonwealth communicate the passage of this act, as soon as possible, to the Governor of Maryland, with a request that it may be laid before the legislative body of that State as soon as practicable.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required, to notify, within convenient time, to each commissioner, the fact of his appointment; and it shall be the duty of the board of public works to notify to their civil engineer the duties hereby imposed on him, to the intent that they may be severally and strictly performed.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That each commissioner appointed under this act, on the part of this State, shall receive four dollars per day for the time he shall be necessarily employed in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act, to be certified by the said commissioners; and that their chain-carriers, and others to be employed by them, shall be entitled to receive such compensation as the commissioners shall certify to be just and reasonable; and the cost and charges hereby authorized, shall be paid out of the fund for internal improvement, under the superintendency of the board of public works. And the said commissioners are hereby empowered to obtain, in such manner as they may think best, boats, if necessary, for the purpose of more effectually carrying this act into operation; to be paid for as before directed.

Acts of the State of Maryland, relative to the Potomac Company.

An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November Session, 1784.]

Whereas, the extension of navigation of Potomac river, from tide-water to the highest place practicable on the north branch, will be of great public utility, and many persons are willing to subscribe large sums of money to effect so laudable and beneficial a work, and it is just and proper that they, their heirs, and assigns, should be empowered to receive reasonable tolls for ever, in satisfaction for the money advanced by them in carrying the work into execution, and the risk they run: And whereas, it may be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river, and the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, impressed with the importance of the object, are desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful to open books in the city of Annapolis, Georgetown, and Fredericktown, in this State, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, under the management of Christopher Richmond and John Davison, merchant, or either of them, at the city of Annapolis; William Deakins and Benjamin Stoddert, or either of them, at Georgetown; and Joseph Sim and Abraham Faw, or either of them, at Fredericktown; and under the management of such persons, and at such places, in Virginia, as shall be appointed by act of Assembly of that Government, which subscriptions shall be made personally, or by power of attorney, and shall be made in Spanish milled dollars, but may be paid in foreign silver or gold coin of the value; that the said books shall be opened for receiving subscriptions on the eighth day of February next, and continue open for this purpose until the tenth day of May next, inclusive; and on the seventeenth day of the said month of May, there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of Alexandria, of which meeting notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, at least one month next before the said meeting: *Provided*, That if the same time of receiving subscriptions, and of meeting, should not be appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, then there shall be a meeting of the subscribers at the time by them appointed at the place aforesaid, notice whereof to be given as aforesaid, and the subscriptions made at the times and places appointed by Virginia shall be then received, and such meeting shall and may be continued from day to day until the business is finished; and the acting managers, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the said subscriptions; and if one-half the capital sum aforesaid should, upon examination, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said managers, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sums subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said managers, or any four or more of them, under their hands, into the general court of each State, to be there recorded; and in case more than two hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two-ninths of a dollar shall be subscribed, then the same shall be re-

duced to that sum by the said managers, or a majority of them, by beginning at, and striking off a share from, the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest and above one share, until the sum is reduced to the capital of two hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two ninths of a dollar, or until a share is taken from all subscriptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the numbers in which such subscribers shall stand, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceeds the capital aforesaid, then to strike off by the same rule until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions are reduced to one share; and if there still be an excess, then lots to be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded to reduce the subscriptions to the capital aforesaid, which striking off shall be certified in the list aforesaid; and the said capital sum shall be reckoned and divided into five hundred shares of four hundred and forty-four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar each, of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, and not otherwise: *Provided*, That, unless one-half of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act shall be void; and in case one-half, and less than the whole of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the president and directors are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered, in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; a certificate of which additional subscription shall be made under the hands of the president and directors, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned to, and recorded in, the general courts as aforesaid.

3. *And be it enacted*, That in case one-half of the said capital, or a greater sum, shall be subscribed as aforesaid, the said subscribers, and their heirs and assigns, from the time of the said first meeting, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the Potomac Company, and may sue and be sued as such; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and four directors, for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and, in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten, by him or her held at the time in the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her at any general meeting.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of the said company, to cut such canals, and erect such locks, and perform such other works, as they shall judge necessary, for opening, improving, and extending, the navigation of the said river above tide-water, to the highest part of the north branch to which navigation can be extended, and carrying on the same from place to place, and from time to time, and upon such terms and in such manner as they shall think fit, and out of the money

arising from the subscriptions and the tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges; and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass, and sign, their accounts; and also to make and establish rules of proceedings, and to transact all the other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a satisfaction for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall, by a general meeting of the subscribers, be determined: *Provided always*, That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty and with such security as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the allowance to be made to him for his services shall not exceed thre pounds in the hundred for the disbursements by him made, and that no officer in the said company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing his own account.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time, and in what proportion, the proprietors shall advance and pay off the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least one month in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive of the several proprietors, from time to time, the sums of money so ordered to be advanced, for carrying on and executing, or repairing and keeping in order, the said works, until the sums subscribed shall be fully paid; and to order the said sums to be deposited into the hands of the treasurer, to be by him disbursed and paid out, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall order and direct; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the same so ordered and advertised aforesaid, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may sell at auction, and convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting payment, giving at least one month's notice of the sale in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes; and, after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner; and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforesaid, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may, in the name of the company, sue for, and recover the balance, by action of debt on the case: and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if the said sale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor.

6. *And* (to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and to keep up the same number) *be it enacted*, That, from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity, of the president, or any of the said directors, may,

and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him, or them, so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president, or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence of proprietors, having one hundred shares at the least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting, and that there be a general meeting of proprietors on the first Monday of August in every year, at such convenient town as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meeting; but if a sufficient number should not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn such meeting from day to day till a general meeting of proprietors shall be had, which may be continued from day to day until the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the said company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares; and upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of the expenses the said proprietors will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks and other works for opening the different falls of the said river, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be for ever exempt from payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment whatsoever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times for ever hereafter, to demand and receive, at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the south branch, and at or near Payne's falls, and at or above the Great falls of the river Potomac, and every of those places separately, for all commodities transported through either of them, respectively, tolls, according to the following table and rates, to wit:

	At the mouth of the South Branch.			At Payne's Falls.			At the Great Falls.		
	STERLING.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Every pipe or hogshead of wine containing more than sixty-five galls.	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	3	0
Every hhd. of rum, or other spirits	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	6
Every hogshead of tobacco - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Every cask between sixty-five and thirty-five gallons, one-half of a pipe, or hogshead; barrels, one-fourth part; and smaller casks or kegs in proportion, according to the quality and quantity of their contents of wine or spirits.									
For casks of linseed oil, the same as spirits.									
Every bushel of wheat, peas, beans, or flaxseed - - -	0	0	0½	0	0	0½	0	0	1
Every bushel of Indian corn, or other grain, or salt - -	0	0	0¼	0	0	0¼	0	0	0½
Every barrel of pork - -	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	1	0
Every barrel of beef - -	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8
Every barrel of flour - -	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6
Every ton of hemp, flax, potash, bar or manufactured iron - -	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	5	0
Every ton of pig-iron or castings -	1	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	8
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore - -	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Every ton of stone, or iron ore -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10
Every hundred bushels of lime -	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	6
Every chaldron of coals - -	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10
Every hundred of pipe staves -	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	4½
Every hundred hogshead-staves, or pipe, or hogshead-heading -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	3
Every hundred barrel-staves, or barrel-heading - - -	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or scantling - - -	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	8
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber - - - - -	0	0	5½	0	0	5½	0	0	11
Every gross hundred weight of all other commodities or packages -	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	3
And every empty boat or vessel which has not commodities on board to yield so much, except an empty boat or vessel returning, whose load has already paid, at the respective places, the sums fixed at each, in which case, she is to pass toll-free - -	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	5	0

Which tolls are rated in sterling money, and may be discharged in foreign gold or silver coin of the present fineness, at the following rates, to wit:

	£	s.	d.
Spanish milled piece of eight, or dollar	0	4	6
Other coined Spanish silver of equal fineness, per ounce	0	5	1¼
English milled crowns	0	5	0
French silver crowns	0	5	0
Johannes, weighing eighteen pennyweights	3	12	0
Half-Johannes, weighing nine pennyweights	1	16	0
Moidores, weighing six pennyweights, eighteen grains	1	7	0
English guineas, weighing five pennyweights, six grains	1	1	0
French guineas, weighing five pennyweights, five grains	1	0	10
Doubloons, weighing seventeen pennyweights	3	6	0
Spanish pistoles, weighing four pennyweights, six grains	0	16	6
French milled pistoles, weighing four pennyweights and four grains	0	16	4
Arabian chequins, weighing two pennyweights, three grains	0	8	6
Other gold coin (German excepted), by the pennyweight	0	4	0

But if any of the coin aforesaid should hereafter be rendered less valuable than they are at present, either by lessening their weight or therewith adding a greater quantity of alloy than is in them respectively at present, then so much of any of the said coins, the value of which is so reduced, to be received by the tolls aforesaid, as is equal in value to the said coins in their present state of fineness and weight, shall be payable for the said tolls at their reduced value only; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the toll at the time of offering to pass through any of the said places, and previous to the vessel's passing through the same, the collectors of the said tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such vessel; and if any vessel shall pass without paying the said toll, then the said collectors may seize such vessel, wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward the paying the said toll and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance (if any) shall be paid to the owner, and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by sale of such vessel as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least three hundred shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said tolls, or any of them, or to determine that any article may pass free of toll.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon, in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed by both or either of the said States, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Legislatures of the said States may concur in, to prevent the importation of prohibited goods, or to prevent fraud in evading the payment of duties imposed in both or either of the said States, on goods imported into either of them.

11. And whereas, it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose: *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four inhabitants of his county, of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury; and, when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman that shall appear, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of two hundred feet) and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain, by the cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for hatred, malice, or ill-will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed by the owner to them and their successors by legal conveyance; *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any further damage shall arise to any proprietor of land in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new damage shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors; but nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the proprietors of any such lands to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills, forges, or other works or improvements which shall be begun or erected by such proprietor after such first valuation, unless the same damage is wilfully or maliciously done by the said president and directors, or some person by their authority.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietor for the purchase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at or near such of the said places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings; and, in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such land may be valued, condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid; and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said land, be seized thereof in fee simple, as aforesaid.

13. And whereas, some of the places through which it may be necessary to conduct the said canals, may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, or

other waterworks, and the persons, possessors of such situation, may design to improve the same; and it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private property, but for the purpose of improving and perfecting the said navigation: *Be it enacted*, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed through any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used for any purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors of the land through which the same shall be led be first had; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed, if it can be conveniently done, to answer both the purposes of navigation and waterworks aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements with the proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the expenses of making large canals or cuts capable of carrying such quantities of water as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also for any such waterworks, as aforesaid.

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for every of the said proprietors to transfer his share or shares by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered, after proof of the execution thereof, in the said company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls: *Provided*, That no transfer whatsoever shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, and not for part of such shares; and that no share shall, at any time, be sold, conveyed, transferred, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or proprietors of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing, as aforesaid, to be a proprietor, shall, as to the others of the company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

15. And whereas, it hath been represented to this General Assembly that sundry persons are willing and desirous, on account of the great public advantages, and the improvement their estates may receive thereby, to promote and contribute toward so useful an undertaking, and to subscribe sums of money, to be paid on condition the said works are really completed and carried into execution, but do not care to run any risk, or desire to have any property therein: therefore, *Be it enacted*, That the said president and directors shall be, and are hereby, empowered to receive and take in subscriptions upon the said condition; and, upon the said works being completed and carried into execution according to the true intent and meaning of this act, that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, in case of refusal or neglect of payment, in the name of the company, as aforesaid, to sue for and recover of the said subscribers, their heirs, executors, or administrators, the sums by them respectively subscribed, by action or debt, or upon the case, in any court of record within this State.

16. *And be it enacted*, That if the said capital, and the other aids already granted by this act, shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many more whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least three hundred shares, present at any general meeting of the said company; and

the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least one month's previous notice thereof, in the Maryland.and Virginia gazettes, to open books in the beforementioned places for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions, in which the proprietors of the said company, for the time being, shall, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others, for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscribers, with the sums by them respectively subscribed in the general courts as aforesaid, to be there recorded; and all proprietors of such additional shares, shall, and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

17. *And it is hereby declared and enacted*, That the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the south branch, are granted, and shall be paid, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the place on the north branch, at which a road shall set off to the Cheat river, agreeably to the determination of the Assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, to and through the place which may be fixed on below the mouth of the south branch for receipt of the tolls aforesaid; but, if the said river is only made navigable, as aforesaid, from Fort Cumberland to and through the said place below the mouth of the south branch, then only two-thirds of the said tolls shall be there received; that the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at or near Payne's falls are granted, and shall be payable, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the said place of collection, near the mouth of the south branch, to and through Payne's falls, aforesaid; that the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the Great falls are granted, and shall be payable, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, from Payne's falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and from the Great falls to tide-water; and shall, at or near the Great falls, make a cut or canal, twenty-five feet wide, and four feet deep, with sufficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in breadth, and capable of conveying vessels, or rafts, drawing four feet water at the least; and shall make, at or near the Little falls, such canal, and locks, if necessary, as will be sufficient and proper to let vessels and rafts, aforesaid, into tide-water, or render the said river navigable in the natural course.

18. *And it is hereby provided and enacted*, That, in case the said company shall not begin the said work within one year after the company shall be formed, or if the navigation shall not be made and improved between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within three years after the said company shall be formed, hat then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege,

or advantage, under this act; and in case the said company shall not complete the navigation through and from the Great falls to tide-water, as aforesaid, within ten years after the said company shall be formed, then shall all the interest of said company, and all preference in their favor, as to the navigation and tolls at, through, and from, the Great falls to tide-water, be forfeited and cease.

19. *And be it enacted*, That all commodities of the produce of either of the said States, or of the western country, which may be carried or transported through the said locks, canals, and river, may be landed, sold or otherwise disposed of, free from any other duties, impositions, regulations, or restrictions, of any kind, than the like commodities of the produce of the State in which the same may happen to be so landed, sold, shipped, or disposed of.

20. *And* (to encourage and promote the said undertaking) *be it enacted*, That if the State of Virginia shall subscribe fifty shares, in such case the treasurer of the Western Shore be authorized and directed to subscribe, in behalf of this State, a like number of shares, and the money necessary to be paid in consequence of such subscription, shall be paid by this State; and the treasurer of the Western Shore, for the time being, shall have a right to vote according to such shares, in person, or by proxy appointed by him; and the said treasurer shall receive the proportion of the tolls aforesaid, which shall, from time to time, be due to the State for the shares aforesaid.

21. This act, and every part thereof, to be of no effect, unless an act shall be passed by the Legislature of Virginia upon similar principles.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac."—[Passed at November session, 1785.]

Whereas, the president and directors of the Potomac Company, by their humble petition to this General Assembly, and the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, on behalf of the said company, have set forth that, in pursuance of the acts of Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia and this State, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," they purpose to make a canal on one level, to be supplied by the current of the river from a little above the Great falls of Potomac to a convenient place below those falls, where they design to effect a communication with the bed of the river by connected locks; and that they are under the strongest impressions, if any canal and locks should be found necessary or useful at the Little falls of the said river, that another such cut, on one level, and a waste of the whole fall, by a set of locks at tide-water, will be preferable there on every account; and that, as the depth of water in such canals will be increased on the rise of the water in the river, so as to permit an easy passage for all such boats and rafts as can pass in the river, even less than two feet depth of water in the said canals, in dry seasons, with the certain necessary increase on the rise of the river, will be fully sufficient, instead of the four feet required by the said acts, to answer all useful purposes; and that cutting the said canals four feet below the level of the water in dry seasons, will very greatly and uselessly enhance the expense of the canals,

occasion considerable delay in the work, and render it, in a degree, less secure: and have therefore prayed that acts of both Assemblies may pass, making it necessary that such canals contain two only, instead of the four feet required by the said acts; or that, if the level should be broke by locks placed apart from each other, that the first level may necessarily contain only two feet depth, and the other, or rest, four: all which suggestions appearing to this General Assembly to be true, and the prayer of the said petition to be reasonable,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any canal which shall be cut or made on one level bythe Potomac Company, at the Great or Little falls of Potomac river, supplied by the current of that river, containing two feet depth of water, at the least, in dry seasons, and communicating again with the river, by locks, if necessary, the spaces between the locks, if they should be placed distant from each other, containing four feet depth of water, shall be equally available, to every intent and purpose; and the said company shall be entitled to the same tolls, and shall have all the rights whatsoever, as if the whole of such canals had been made to contain four feet depth of water, agreeably to the directions of the said acts: any thing in the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. This act to take place as soon as a similar law shall be passed by the Legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia.

A second supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November session, 1786.]

1. Whereas, the last two summers have been so unfavorable to the work of making and improving the navigation above the Great falls in the Potomac river, that the same cannot probably be perfected within the three years limited and allowed by the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the said Potomac company shall have, and be allowed, until the 17th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for making and improving the navigation between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland; and that, on the same being done, in the manner prescribed by the said act, before the said seventeenth day of November, the said company shall be entitled to all tolls, profits, and advantages, as if the same were done within the three years allowed by the said act, any thing contained in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. This act to take place as soon a similar law shall be passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

AN ACT giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac Company.—[Passed November session, 1787.]

Whereas, it hath been represented to this General Assembly that the opening of the navigation of the Potomac river hath been retarded by the failure of many of the members of the company, instituted for the purpose

of effecting the same, to pay their respective subscriptions; and whereas, the mode of recovery now established by law hath been found wholly inadequate thereto, and a work of such general utility, to which the State hath already advanced several sums of money, from time to time, ought not to be frustrated by the delinquency of individuals:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if any subscriber to the Potomac Company now is, or hereafter shall be, in arrear for any sum or sums of money called for in pursuance of an act entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors of the Potomac Company, or a majority of them, in the name of the said company, to recover any such sum or sums of money from such subscriber, in the general court, or in the county court of the county in which he shall reside, at any additional or other session of such respective court, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court: *Provided*, The person against whom such motion may be made hath ten days' previous notice thereof: *Provided, also*, That if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empannelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately charged, to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid: but the said president and directors shall not be required to prove that he did so assume until he shall first have made oath that he did not so assume; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered, with cost, and execution shall issue thereupon, returnable to any day of the session of the same court which the said court shall direct.

A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November session, 1790.]

Whereas, the president and directors of the Potomac Company, by their humble petition to this General Assembly, and the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, on behalf of the said company, for the facts and reasons therein set forth, have prayed that acts of the said assemblies may pass, lengthening the time for making and improving the navigation above the Great falls of the said river; that none of the forty-six shares not already subscribed for be taken up but on first paying the full amount of the previous calls, and interest from the time the calls ought to have been complied with; compelling delinquent subscribers to pay interest from time the money ought to have been paid, with the actual expense of notice, and that the same may be recovered with, and in like manner, as the principal; enabling foreigners to purchase, subscribe for, and hold shares; changing the place of collection of tolls at or near Hook's falls, instead of at or near Payne's falls; allowing one-third, or such other proportion as the said assemblies might think reasonable, of the tolls payable at the Great falls, on the navigation being completed at and through the falls, and thence to tide-water, to be henceforth demandable and received at the Great falls, and also at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, on goods, commodities, or produce, landed at the Great falls, or at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, respectively; and empowering the president and directors

to apply any part of the capital of the said company, and also the tolls as they may arise, in opening, improving, and extending the navigation on the branches of the said river above Seneca; which being thought reasonable—

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the said Potomac Company have, and be allowed, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, for making and improving the navigation between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland; and, on the same being done in the manner prescribed by the original act, shall be entitled to all tolls, profits, and advantages, as if the same was done within the three years allowed by the same act.

3. *And be it enacted*, That no share in the said company, not already subscribed for, shall be taken up or filled, but on first paying the full amount of all previous calls, with interest from the time the calls ought to have been complied with; and that delinquent subscribers and holders of shares shall pay interest from the time the money ought to have paid by them respectively, on any calls made, or to be made, together with the actual expense incurred by the company on serving notice on which to ground a motion for judgment against any such delinquent; and that the interest shall be recovered with, and in the same manner, as the principal; and the expense of notice shall be taxed with the other costs.

4. *And be it enacted*, That foreigners shall be, and are hereby, enabled to subscribe for, purchase, and hold shares in the said company.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the tolls which were granted to be demanded and received at or near Payne's falls may be demanded, collected, and received, at or near Hook's falls, in the same manner as they might have been collected and received at or near Payne's falls aforesaid, and in the stead thereof; and that one-third part of such tolls as would be payable at the Great falls on the navigation being completed at and through those falls, and thence to tide-water, may henceforth, until the whole shall become payable, be demanded, collected, and received, at the Great falls, and, also, at some convenient place at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, on all goods, commodities, and produce landed at the Great falls, or at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, respectively; and the same mode may be pursued for compelling payment thereof, as may be lawfully used to compel payment of other tolls to the said company.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company, for the time being, may, from time to time, apply any part of the capital stock of the said company, and, also, the tolls, as they may arise, in opening, improving, and extending the navigation of the branches of the said river above Seneca: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made until the main river, from tide-water, is cleared to Fort Cumberland.

7. This act to take place and be in force on a similar act thereto being passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, and not otherwise.

AN ACT to repeal part of an act entitled "A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac."—[Passed April session, 1792.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the proviso at the end of the sixth section of the said act, in the following words: "*Provided*, That no such application shall be made, until the main river, from tide water, is cleared to Fort Cumberland," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

AN ACT in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November session, 1792.]

Whereas, the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the commissioners of the Federal buildings, by their petition to this General Assembly, setting forth that the labor of the Potomac Company is best performed by negro-slaves; that it is highly expedient that the laborers should be frequently removed from one side of the river to the other, as the work cannot, with convenience, be effected by distinct sets of laborers for each side of the river, and that a great deal of labor will be necessary in the city of Washington; and that the masters of slaves in each State, as well as the public, may reap considerable benefit from the privilege of taking them from either State; and that it is but just that the citizens of both States shall share in the advantages, as they have united in liberality, toward the said city; and have prayed that a law might be made, permitting negro-slaves to be employed by the public on either side of the river Potomac, either in the works of the Potomac Company, or of the city of Washington; and it appearing to this General Assembly that the prayer of the said petition ought to be granted:

2. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be lawful for the said Potomac Company, and for the said commissioners, to employ any male slaves of the State of Virginia, or of the State of Maryland, in any part of the public works committed to their respective charge, on either side of the river Potomac, and to remove them as often as may be necessary to and from either of the said States; and that the slaves so employed shall not acquire any right to freedom in consequence thereof: *Provided, always*, That every slave brought from Virginia to Maryland by virtue of this act, shall be carried back to Virginia within twelve calendar months from the final completion of the public works, either of the said city of Washington, or of the said river Potomac, respectively, in which the said slaves shall be employed; and that every slave not carried back, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to freedom at the expiration of twelve months, as aforesaid: *And provided, also*, That this act shall have no effect until a law, on similar principles, shall have been passed by the commonwealth of Virginia.

AN ACT relating to the Potomac Company, and the navigation of the Potomac river.—[Passed at November session, 1794.]

Whereas, a variety of unforeseen difficulties have occurred in the opening of the Potomac river, and have unavoidably delayed the same being rendered navigable; and whereas, it is but reasonable and just that those who have advanced such large sums of money in the prosecution of a work of great public and national importance, and have so nearly effected the same, should have a further reasonable time for the completion thereof: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That so much of an act of the General Assembly, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac Company," shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and so much of the act of Assembly, entitled

"An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," as directed the sale of the shares of delinquent subscribers, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the navigation of the Potomac river be, and is hereby, further extended until the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety eight; and that no privilege or advantage granted by law, shall be forfeited or lost, in case the navigation aforesaid shall be finished within the time hereby limited; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several tolls made payable by the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," at Payne's Falls, shall, instead thereof, be payable at Hook's Falls; and the tolls by said act made payable at the Great Falls, shall be made payable at the Great Falls and at Watts's branch, in such proportion as shall be directed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; and that the tolls by said act made payable at the mouth of the south branch, shall be, and are hereby, made payable at some convenient place between the mouths of Great Cacapon and Conococheague, to be appointed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; any thing in any former act or acts of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November session, 1794.]

Whereas, the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the commissioners of the Federal buildings, heretofore, by their petition to this General Assembly, set forth, that the labor of the Potomac Company is best performed by negro-slaves; that it is highly expedient that the laborers should be frequently removed from one side of the river to the other, as the work cannot, with convenience, be effected by distinct sets of laborers for each side of the river, and that a great deal of labor will be necessary in the city of Washington; and the masters of slaves in each State, as well as the public, may reap considerable benefit from the privilege of taking them from either State; and that it is but just that the citizens of both States should share in the advantages, as they have united in liberality toward the said city; and have prayed that a law might be made, permitting negro-slaves to be employed by the public on either side of the river Potomac, either in the works of the Potomac Company, or of the city of Washington; and it appearing to this General Assembly, that the prayer of the said petition ought to be granted in part: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be lawful for the said Potomac Company, and for the said commissioners, to employ any male slaves of the State of Virginia in any part of the public works committed to their respective charge, and not otherwise, on either side of the river Potomac, and to remove them as often as may be necessary to and from either of the said States; and that the slaves so employed shall not acquire any right to freedom in consequence thereof: *Provided, always*, That every slave brought from Virginia to Maryland, by virtue of this act, shall be carried back to Virginia within twelve calendar months from the final completion of the public works, either of the said city of Washington,

or of the said river Potomac, respectively, in which the said slave shall be employed; and that every slave not carried back, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to freedom at the expiration of twelve months, as aforesaid.

3. *And be it enacted*, That an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the commissioners of the Federal buildings," shall be, and it is hereby, repealed.

AN ACT for enlarging the capital of this State in the Potomac Company.—[Passed November Session, 1795.]

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore of this State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in behalf of this State, forty shares in the augmented capital of the Potomac Company, and to pay the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents on each of said shares; and the said Treasurer shall receive the proportion of tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the State for the said shares; and the said Treasurer shall have a right to vote for said shares in person, or by proxy appointed by him.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer shall not subscribe for any share in the said company until the president thereof shall notify to him, in writing, that the whole of the residue of the said shares are subscribed for; and the payment of the shares subscribed for by the Treasurer, shall be made at the times, and in the proportion, required of the individual stockholders in the said augmented capital.

A supplement to the act for enlarging the capital of this State in the Potomac Company.—[Passed November Session, 1795.]

Whereas, by an act entitled "An act for enlarging the capital of this State in the Potomac Company," passed at this present session of Assembly, the president and directors of the company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac, have augmented the capital of said company to one hundred shares more, and the Treasurer of this State is authorized and directed, upon the terms and conditions therein expressed, to subscribe, in behalf of the State, for forty shares in the said augmented capital:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That unless the president and directors aforesaid, shall dispose of sixty shares of the said augmented capital for the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds sterling each share, they shall have no authority to call for, or receive from, the Treasurer of this State, any subscription for any part of the said augmented capital, which, by the said act, he is authorized to subscribe, nor for any payment of the said subscription, but in the same proportion as the other subscribers to the said augmented capital shall, from time to time, pay and advance to the said president and directors the amount of their respective subsciptions, nor until the said president and directors shall certify to the said Treasurer, under their hands, that the preceding instalments have been paid on every share of said augmented capital.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the president and directors of the Potomac Company to contract the breadth of the locks at the Great Falls of Potomac.—[Passed November Session, 1796.]

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly, passed November session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac, it is, among other things, provided, that the tolls therein established shall be payable only on condition the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated in dry seasons, from Payne's falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and from the Great falls to tide-water, and shall, at or near the Great falls, make a cut or canal twenty-five feet wide, and four feet deep, with sufficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in breadth, and capable of conveying vessels or rafts drawing four feet water at least: and whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, by the president and directors of the Potomac Company, that the breadth of the locks, as above directed, is unnecessarily great, and that the contraction of the same to the breadth of fourteen feet, would render the said locks more complete, and considerably lessen the expense of finishing the same:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the president and directors of the said Potomac Company, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, to contract the locks at the Great falls of Potomac to any breadth they may think proper, provided the same be not of less breadth than fourteen feet; and, that when the said locks are completed of the breadth hereby authorized, the said company be entitled to all the tolls, benefits, and advantages therefrom, which by law they would be, provided, the said locks had been completed of the breadth of sixteen feet, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT to authorize the Potomac Company to receive tolls on produce carried through the canal at the Great Falls, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—[Passed November session, 1797.]

Whereas, the Potomac Company have by their petition set forth to this General Assembly, that they have at a great expense removed most of the obstructions in the Potomac river, from Savage river to tide-water, except those at the Great falls; that considerable quantities of produce are now brought down by boats to Williams Port, Watts's branch, and the Great falls, by which much time, labor, and expense, are saved to the owners of such produce; that many articles are now transported through the locks at the Little falls without paying any toll whatever; that the company to facilitate the transportation of produce down said river, have constructed an inclined plane from the lower end of the canal to the surface of the river below the Great falls, by means of which machine all articles can be let down, and those not of great bulk or weight taken up, with security and despatch; that a warehouse is also provided, for storing such articles when found necessary, or when boats are not ready for transporting said produce down the said river; that those now navigating the said river receive great benefit from the improvement of the navigation by the labor and expenditures of said company; they conceive it to be just and

reasonable that they should make some compensation for the benefits received; all which appears to be reasonable: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Potomac Company be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to receive, at or near the mouth of Conococheague, the tolls payable at that place on articles transported thither; also, the tolls payable at Watts's branch and the Great falls, upon all articles brought down to those places, or either of them, in the same manner as if the locks at the Great falls were now complete; and also, to receive the tolls upon such articles as are brought up the river to the Great falls: *Provided*, That the said company, at their own expense, carry all produce brought to the said inclined plane down or up the same, as the case may be, and if required, store the said produce, or deliver it alongside the said boats in which it is intended to be carried down the river, at their own risk and cost.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the said Potomac Company be authorized and empowered, and are hereby, authorized and empowered, to receive on all articles transported through the locks finished and completed at the Little falls, the same rates and tolls payable on said articles at Hook's falls, and at or near the mouth of Conococheague; *Provided*, Such articles have not before paid any tolls at any other place in said river above the said Little falls.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the time for completing the navigation of the Potomac river be, and is hereby, further extended, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, and that no privilege or advantage granted by law, shall be forfeited or lost, in case the navigation aforesaid shall be finished within the time hereby limited, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed November session, 1802.]

Whereas, the object contemplated by the act of Assembly for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac, has been accomplished:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the proprietors of shares in the said Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, shall, and may demand, take, and receive, tolls, at the several and respective places heretofore fixed by law, for the payment and receipt thereof, to wit: at or near the mouth of Conococheague, Hook's falls, the Great falls, and the Little falls, according to the rates heretofore established; and all and every of the rights, interests, privileges, and immunities, heretofore granted to, or vested in, the said proprietors and Potomac Company, are hereby confirmed and established to them, their heirs, assigns, and successors.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That the locks erected at the Great falls of the breadth of twelve feet, shall be as available in law, and shall be deemed and taken of the same force and virtue, as if the same were of the breadth of fourteen feet; and hereafter, when new locks are erected, or old ones repaired, they shall be erected and repaired of such breadth and length, and of such material, as a general meeting of the proprietors shall deem most conducive to the public interest and convenience: *Provided*, That no lock shall be less than eighty feet in length, and twelve feet in breadth.

A supplement to the act, entitled "An act in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November session, 1804.]

Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that certain owners of slaves in the State of Maryland are in the habit of hiring ablebodied male slaves to the Potomac Company, to be by them employed as laborers upon the public works of the said company on the Shenandoah, and elsewhere in the State of Virginia, and doubts having arisen whether the said slaves can, under the existing laws of this State, be brought back to this State, after a year's residence in the State of Virginia, without being entitled to freedom: and whereas, it appears both reasonable and proper that citizens of this State should be allowed the privilige of hiring their slaves to the best advantage, when no injury to the State can result therefrom, and that every facility should be given to works of public utility: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Potomac Company to hire any male slave or slaves, the property of any citizen of this State, and to employ every such slave on any part of the works of which they may have the superintendence and direction within the State of Virginia; and that no slave now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by the Potomac Company as aforesaid, shall in any manner be entitled to his freedom when brought back to the State of Maryland: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in case any slave or slaves thus employed and hired shall not be brought back to this State within the term of twelve months after the completion of such works, this act shall in no manner affect the rights of such slave to freedom.

AN ACT allowing further time to the Potomac Company for completing the navigation of the Potomac river, and for other purposes.—[Passed November session, 1809.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the further time of ten years, to be computed from the expiration of the term already granted, shall be, and is hereby, allowed the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac river.

2. *And be it enacted*, That whensoever, any person or persons shall seal and deliver an instrument of writing, purporting to be a conveyance of any share or shares in the said company or of any interest in such share or shares, the said instrument of writing shall be sufficient for transferring such share or shares, or interest therein, if the same be acknowledged by the party or parties making such conveyance, or proved by three witnesses of the sealing and delivery of the instrument in writing, before any court of law, or two justices of the peace, or the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation, certified by such court, justices of the peace, mayor, or chief magistrate, in such manner such acts are usually authenticated by them, and entered, registered, or recorded, in the books of the said company, within the time now allowed by law for making such entry, register, or record, as aforesaid; and where a *feme-covert* shall be a party making any conveyance as aforesaid, her acknowledgment thereof may be taken without the formality of a commission to be issued for that purpose, but shall be made by such *feme*-

covert privately and apart from her husband, as heretofore, in presence of the court or persons herein authorized to certify the same, before the said writing shall be considered as effectual for conveying the right or interest of such *feme-covert.*

AN ACT to authorize the president and managers of the Potomac Company to raise a sum of money by lottery or lotteries, for the purposes therein mentioned.—[Passed November session, 1809.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of the Potomac Company, to propose a scheme of a lottery or lotteries for raising a sum of money, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the tributary streams thereof, and to sell and dispose of the tickets thereof in any part of the State of Maryland, provided the said president and managers, before they shall undertake to act under this law, shall, before the sale or disposal of any ticket or tickets in said lottery or lotteries, give their bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of six hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that they will well and truly apply so much of the money arising therefrom within six months after the drawing of said lottery or lotteries shall commence, as will satisfy the fortunate adventurers for prizes drawn by them, and after deducting the necessary expenses incurred in said lottery or lotteries, shall, within twelve months from the time the drawing of said lottery or lotteries shall commence, apply the money raised by such lottery or lotteries for improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the tributary streams thereof.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said president and managers, before they act as such, to lodge the bond made and entered into as aforesaid in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, there to be recorded, and upon such bond, or any office copy thereof, suit or suits may be instituted against the obligors therein, or any of them, or their legal representatives, for any breach or non-compliance with the condition of the same.

AN ACT further supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac." [Passed November session, 1811.]

Whereas, doubts have arisen whether the act of assembly, entitled "A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," passed at November session, seventeen hundred aud ninety, authorizes the president and directors of the said company to condemn lands on the branches of the Potomac river, for the purpose of making canals and locks, in improving the navigation of such branches, and to make agreements with the proprietors of lands whereby the water may be used for navigation:

Be it enacted, That the president and directors shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to exercise the same powers, and to pursue the same measures, for acquiring and condemning lands for the purpose aforesaid on the branches of said river, and under the same re-

strictions as are given and directed by the fourth, eleventh and thirteenth sections of the act of assembly, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty four, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," relative to the acquiring and condemning lands for erecting locks and making canals on that river; and moreover, that the president and directors of the said company shall have, on the said branches, power to agree with the proprietors of the adjacent lands as to the manner of erecting dams and conducting the water, so as to answer the purposes of navigation in such places as in the opinion of the said president and directors it may be conveniently done: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the privileges and power by this act conferred shall be construed to extend only to the principal branches or streams emptying into the Potomac, to wit: The Monocacy, Antietam, and Conocogig, leaving the others and smaller ones free and unoperated upon or bound by this act.

And whereas, persons owning land on the said branches, may be desirous to improve the same for the purposes of manufacture, the said president and directors are hereby fully authorized and empowered to grant to the said persons the privilege of using the surplus water for said purposes from time to time as they may be required so to do.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of this State, shall appoint two commissioners, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the State of Virginia, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of the Potomac river and its branches, and to inquire into and report the situation and condition of the affairs of the Potomac Company, the amount and character of its receipts and expenditures, and to advise and consult with the commissioners on the part of the State of Virginia, as to the measures most advisable to be recommended to, and conjointly adopted by, the said States, either for giving aid to the said company in the further prosecution of the said work, or for the more effectual improvement of the navigation of the said river, by such other means as may be deemed most expedient.

Be it further resolved, That the commissioners aforesaid shall report their proceedings, under these resolutions, to the Governor of the State, as soon as practicable, after they shall have executed the duties prescribed to them by these resolutions.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of the State communicate the passage of these resolutions, as soon as possible, to the Governor of Virginia, with a request that it may be laid before the General Assembly of that State, as soon as practicable.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to notify, within convenient time, each commissioner of his appointment.

Be it further resolved, That each commissioner, appointed under these resolutions, on the part of this State, shall receive four dollars per day, for the time he shall be necessarily employed in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act, to be certified by the said commissioners, and that

their chain carriers, and others to be employed by them, shall be entitled to receive such compensation as the commissioners shall certify to be just and reasonable; and the cost and charges hereby authorized, shall be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, under the direction of the Governor and Council of this State; and the said commissioners are hereby empowered to obtain, in such manner as they may think best, boats, if necessary, for the purpose of more effectually carrying the provisions of these resolutions into operation, to be paid for as before directed.

By-laws and regulations adopted at a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, convened pursuant to public notice, at the City Hall, in the City of Washington, on the 20th day of June, and continued by adjournment on the 21st and 23d days of June, and on the 3d and 10th days of July, 1828.

SECTION I.

All general meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, unless otherwise specially ordered in conformity with the terms of the charter of the company, shall be held in the city of Washington.

SECTION II.

There shall be an annual election of the president and directors of the company, to be held at the stated general meeting in June, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SECTION III.

The president, or the director who may preside in his absence at the meetings of the board of president and directors, shall cause faithful minutes to be kept of all resolutions, orders, or other proceedings thereof; and it shall be their duty to cause such minutes to be laid before the stockholders, at their annual stated meeting, and whenever required by a resolution of a majority of the stockholders present at any other general meeting.

SECTION IV.

Neither the president nor any director shall be present during the deliberations or decision of the board, on any question wherein his private interest is involved.

SECTION V.

All funds belonging to the company shall be deposited in some bank or banks of the District of Columbia, to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

SECTION VI.

No money shall be drawn from the funds of the company but in consequence of some prior resolution or order of the board authorizing the same, nor shall the treasurer of the company pay any order therefor but upon the requisition of the president, or two directors of the board, countersigned by the clerk, upon the face of which requisition the treasurer shall draw his check upon any bank in which the funds of the company are deposited: *Provided*, That the president and directors may, at any time, by a resolution of the board, authorize a requisition for any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the treasurer, for the payment of such contingent expenses as may be required to be expended under the direction of the board, and to be renewed, from time to time, as may be necessary, and after each sum previously deposited shall have been regularly accounted for to the satisfaction of the board. Each requisition shall express the purpose for which it is drawn. The clerk shall keep a register of all such requisitions, noting their number and date, as well as the names of the persons in whose favor they are drawn.

SECTION VII.

In case of the death, inability, or absence, of the president, from any meeting of the board of directors, a majority of the directors may appoint one of their body to perform the duties of president *ad interim*.

SECTION VIII.

The president and directors of the company shall designate the banks within the District of Columbia within which the funds of the company shall be deposited; and whenever any money shall be payable to the company, in pursuance of any call upon the stockholders, or on any other account, the person from whom the same is due shall make payment to the cashier, or other proper officer, of any one of the banks so designated. The certificate of payment by such cashier or officer delivered to the treasurer, shall be received by him as evidence of payment, and authorize him to pass his receipt.

SECTION IX.

In opening new subscriptions, and in all calls upon the stockholders for instalments of their stock, public notice shall be given by the president and directors, of the names of the banks designated as above: *Provided*, That where payments are to be made by subscribers residing without the District of Columbia, such other banks may be designated for the receipt thereof as the president and directors may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the commissioners, originally appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, are, in the opinion of this meeting, authorized to continue to receive additional subscriptions, until the whole amount of subscription shall amount to the sum of six millions of dollars.

Resolved, That, as soon as the sum of six millions shall have been subscribed to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, according to the provisions of the charter of the company, the president and directors of the company may, and they are hereby instructed to cause books to be opened, at such times and places as they may deem expedient, for the reception of such further and additional subscriptions, not exceeding forty thousand shares, to the stock of the canal, as they shall find necessary to complete the same as far as Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved unanimously, That a general meeting of stockholders, in addition to the general meetings prescribed by law, may, at any time, be called by any number of stockholders holding not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock, upon giving at least one month's notice in at least four of the newspapers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; at which said meetings, as well as the annual meetings, the board shall make a report, and render a distinct account of all its proceedings during the interval that shall have passed between that and the last preceding general meeting.

WASHINGTON, *July* 10, 1828.

Rules of proceeding adopted by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

1. The stated meetings of the board shall be held at the office of the company, on the Saturday, of every week, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

2. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the clerk, on the order of the president or any two directors.

3. No transfer of stock shall be made on the transfer-book, until the certificate of the treasurer be produced to the clerk, showing that the instalments called for on the stock proposed to be transferred have been paid.

4. No officer, engineer, or other person, engaged in the service of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any contract for the execution of any work on the canal; or the purchase or supply of any materials therefor, on any other account than for the benefit of the company, pursuant to an order or request of the president and directors.

5. For designing the plan of the canal, and its execution, under the authority of the president and directors, there shall be created a board of engineers, to consist of a chief engineer and two members, to be appointed by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. To these shall be added, from time to time, as required, such resident and assistant engineers, rod-men, and axe-men, as this board may deem expedient, to be selected and appointed by the president of the company, and to be in like manner discontinued or dismissed from service.

6. There shall be appointed a superintendent of stonework, and a superintendent of woodwork, to each division of the canal which is placed under the care of a member of the board of engineers, to be appointed, compensated, and continued in office, in the same manner as the officers of the corps of engineers, under the grade of a member of the board of engineers.

7. Volunteer rod-men may be admitted into the corps of engineers without compensation—to be appointed and dismissed by the president of the company.

8. The cashier of each bank, which may be authorized to receive instalments on the stock of this company, is required to transmit to the treasurer of the company, within five days after any instalment may become due, a return of all payments which he may have received since the time of making his last return.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

1. He shall attend at the meetings of the board, and preserve a record of their proceedings, which record shall be signed by the president, or other presiding officer of the board.

2. He shall keep his office open every day in the week, except Sunday, new-year's day, the fourth day of July, and Christmas day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., the residue of the year.

3. He shall, immediately after every meeting of the board, transmit to the treasurer a copy of all resolutions or orders which may have been passed, warranting any disbursement from the contingent fund.

4. He shall keep a record of all conveyances made to the company; a list of all the stockholders, with their respective amounts of stock; and he shall keep the letter-book of the president; and perform such other duties as the president, or the president and directors, may require of him.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

1. He shall keep an exact and regular account with all the different banks wherein may be deposited the funds of the company by order of the board: of these he shall exhibit a monthly abstract to the board, showing the funds of the company and where deposited, and shall, at intermediate periods, when required by the board, make similar exhibits for their information.

2. He shall deposite to his name, as "treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," in such bank as shall be deemed by him most convenient for the operations of the company, the "contingent fund," for current expenses, and shall render to the board, monthly, or oftener if required, an abstract of the same, together with his vouchers, for settlement.

3. He shall keep an account with the stockholders, at all times accurately made up; which account shall be exhibited to the board whenever required, and shall be accessible to each stockholder for a view of his own account.

4. In the event of delinquencies of payment by the stockholders, or any of them, of the several instalments which may be required, he shall duly notify such of them as may thus prove delinquent, and require prompt compliance or payment. All failures, in this particular, he shall, without delay, notify to the board of president and directors.

5. For the disposition of the funds deposited in bank to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, he shall account by the requisitions drawn by the president or two directors, and countersigned by the clerk, as prescribed by the by-laws of the stockholders.

6. For the contingent fund he shall account by reference to such drafts as may be made upon him therefor, pursuant to the by-laws of the stockholders, and the rules of proceeding of the president and directors of the company. He shall disburse no part of the contingent fund, but in pursuance of an order of the board, certified by the clerk, or the order of some officer or agent of the company authorized to draw upon him by the board.

7. In all drafts which the treasurer may make upon the banks in which the funds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall be deposited, he shall have reference to the relative extent of the funds of the company deposited therein, and the time which the same may have been deposited, as far as the same may be practicable.

8. He shall perform all such other duties as shall hereafter be directed by the board.

Officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, November 15, 1828.

Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, *President.*
Phineas Janney, of Alexandria, *Director.*
Joseph Kent, of Maryland, *do.*
Peter Lenox, of Washington, *do.*
Frederick May, do. *do.*
Walter Smith, of Georgetown, *do.*
Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, *do.*
Clement Smith, of Georgetown, *Treasurer.*
John P. Ingle, of Washington, *Clerk.*
Robert Barnard, of Georgetown, *Assistant clerk.*

Corps of Engineers.

Benjamin Wright, of New York, *Engineer-in-chief,*
Nathan S. Roberts, do. *Member,*
John Martineau, do. *Member,*
} *Board of engineers.*
Robert Leckie, of Scotland, *Inspector of Masonry.*
Philibert Rodier, of France, *Draughtsman.*

Residents.

Thomas F. Purcell, of Virginia,
Daniel Van Slyke, of New York,
Erastus Hurd, of Massachusetts,
Wilson M. C. Fairfax, of Virginia,
Alfred Cruger, of New York.

Assistants and Rod-Men.

Herman Boye, of Denmark,
Charles D. Ward, of Maryland,
Charles B. Fisk, of Connecticut,

Charles Ellet, jr., of Pennsylvania,
James Mears, jr., of New York,
Lanadar G. Davis, of Vermont,
Peter Schmidt, of Russia,
R. G. Bowie, of Maryland.

Volunteer Rod-Men.

Thomas D. Hewitt, of Pennsylvania,
Randolph Coyle, of Washington.

Twelfth annual report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the stockholders, made June 2, 1840.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company convene under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing. One great cause of anxiety to all connected with, or interested in, the proceedings of the company fortunately no longer exists. The enormous debt which pressed like an incubus on all its affairs has been liquidated; to do this, the pecuniary resources of the company were nearly exhausted. The residue is not more than adequate to meet existing engagements. The whole work in progress must, therefore, be immediately abandoned, unless measures are now devised to prevent that catastrophe. Knowing that the losses to all concerned must be very large, if this great work is now suspended, the board of directors have reason to rejoice that an opportunity offers to refer to the stockholders the decision of every question connected therewith. To assist in the execution of this interesting trust, we propose, in accordance with the requirements of the charter of the canal company, to lay before the stockholders a detailed statement of the proceedings of the board of directors within the last twelve months. With that view we invite attention to the communications to the Governor of Maryland from the president of the canal company appended to this report. These communications were submitted to the Legislature of Maryland by the Governor; and it is gratifying to be authorized to remark that no report of a committee or resolution from an individual member was ever offered in either branch of the Legislature condemnatory of the measures therein explained. These facts give pleasure to those who have had to manage the affairs of the canal company under circumstances most trying, and they are creditable to the sense of justice of those persons by whom that management has been reviewed. As the communications to Governor Grason contain the proceedings of the board from the first of June to the first of January last, touching the progress of the canal and the management of its finances, a very brief report is now needed to put the stockholders in possession of full information as to the present condition of the canal company.

We propose to treat first of the work in progress.

On the first of January, the work to be done to complete the canal to Cumberland is estimated at $2,410,222; since then the work ascertained to be done by the first of May, and believed to be done in that month, amounts to $257,866. On the first of June, then, the sum of $2,152,356 is required to open a canal communication between Cumberland and tide-water.

For a detailed statement of the nature and extent of this work, reference is respectfully made to a report from the chief engineer in the Appendix.

The revised estimate for the 50 miles of December 28, 1839, which was submitted to the Legislature of Maryland at its December session, 1839, is the guide by which the amount required to complete this division of the canal is ascertained. This estimate was made out when prices of labor and provisions were high. At this time prices are low, and it is not to be expected that they will be materially increased for some time to come, unless public works in several of the States now suspended should be resumed. We feel safe, therefore, in saying that the sum required for that part of the canal referred to, will, in no event, exceed the sum named. It is highly probable, indeed, that the work to be done will cost much less than that allowed in the estimates. The materials are ample to institute comparisons as to the cost of public works made in Europe and in the United States, at different periods of time, showing the effect of prices of labor alone on their cost. It is not thought to be necessary to present more than two cases for that purpose:

While the first 107½ miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was being constructed, the average price of labor was less than ninety cents per day, and the total cost of that whole work, extending from the basin at Georgetown to dam No. 5, was - - - - - $4,776,118

The canal company have already expended, since prices appreciated, on the 76½ miles west of dam No. 5 - - - - -	$4,162,000	
And would have had to expend but for the depreciation of labor and produce to complete the same - - - - -	2,152,663	
		6,314,663
Making a difference of - - - - -		1,538,545

in the cost of 76½ over and above the cost 107½ miles of canal.

It may be stated upon the authority of the last report of the canal commissioners to the Legislature of New York, made on the 28th of January, 1840, that the old five double-combined locks at Lockport on the Erie canal, built in 1823, 1824 and 1825, cost, exclusive of excavation, $123,309, but that the locks to take the place of the old ones that were put under contract in October, 1838, will have cost, when finished, exclusive of excavation, $460,259; making a difference of $336,950.

It also appears from the same report that the new Rochester aqueduct on the Erie canal, now nearly finished, will have cost when completed, for the aqueduct itself, exclusive of the foundation and excavation, about $330,000; while upon the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Monocacy aqueduct, built when prices were low, cost $125,000; being a difference of $205,000. The Rochester aqueduct has seven arches of fifty-two feet span each. The Monocacy aqueduct has seven arches of fifty-four feet span each.

These instances are relied upon as sufficient to illustrate the effect on the cost of public works of that great change in the prices of labor and produce which occurred within a few years. The lastmentioned improvements, when examined in detail, and compared as they have been, also show distinctly that in the enlargement of the Erie canal, a plan and character of work has been adopted in every respect more costly than that on he Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

We assume, then, that in no event will more than $2,152,000 be required to complete all that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which it is thought ought for the present to be undertaken by the stockholders; indeed the board believe that for that object $1,700,000 will be sufficient, if present prices should not appreciate, and if Kyanized wood instead of stone is used, as it may properly be in the construction of one of the aqueducts, and twelve of the locks yet to be built.

Looking to the small amount of money required for the canal, and to the very large losses which must be incurred if the work is now suspended, it is to be earnestly hoped that the stockholders will devise some measure to guard against such a disastrous occurrence. In inquiring very briefly into the probable extent of these losses, we will first advert to those to which the stockholders are liable, and then to the amount of injury to be done to a large and meritorious class of citizens.

First, as to the stockholders.

On this subject we invite particular attention to the following extract from the report of Mr. Fisk, chief engineer, made to the board of directors on the 30th of March last:

"Upon the six-sevenths of the canal that has been constructed, there has been expended, including interest on loans, &c., a little more than $10,000,000.

"It thus appears that the six sevenths of the finished canal, costing $10,000,000, must continue valueless and unproductive to the stockholders until the remaining one-seventh shall have been constructed; and, further, that the deferring of the completion of the canal, for any length of time, does, in effect, add to its cost the interest for the same period on $10,000,000 already expended.

"To enter more into detail—

"1st. The total suspension of operations upon the canal that must follow the recent failure to obtain a further subscription from the State of Maryland renders it certain, even if there should be every thing done by that State next year that can then be asked for by the company, that the canal will not be completed to Cumberland in less than four years from this time. It might easily have been finished in two years with a rate of progress through 1840, and until completion no greater than in 1838 and 1839.

"I repeat, the gradual lessening of operations for a few months past, and the total suspension of work for one year, for want of means, will add two years to the time required for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, even if Maryland, a year hence, should do all that the friends of the canal can then desire.

"There is evidence that cannot be questioned to sustain the assertion just made. It will be recollected that, five years since, when the canal was finished up to dam No. 5, there was a total suspension of work for upward of a year. During which time the company was in debt, and in very bad credit, and could scarcely raise the means to pay the laborers engaged upon repairs. In the spring of 1835 money was obtained for the further prosecution of the canal; but, with every effort that could be made—sending abroad for laborers, and paying high wages—there was less than $220,000 of work done within the first year after the resumption of operations (including the time required for a letting of the work), and less than $600,000 in the second year, and it was not until the third year that the amount a

little exceeded $1,000,000 per annum; since which time the rate per year has been rather more than $1,100,000.

Apply the above facts to the present case, upon the supposition that a sufficient appropriation will be made next year, and we have:

Work done first year - - - - - -	
second year - - - - - -	$220,000
third year - - - - - -	600,000
fourth year - - - - - -	1,000,000
and in the next five months, say - -	480,000
Making the amount that was to do on the 1st of this month -	2,300,000

"Instead of the four years and five months that would appear from this calculation to be required to complete the canal to Cumberland, we have named only four years, to be rather within the time, and we are confident that we are so, even allowing that circumstances may be somewhat more favorable for a resumption of work a year hence than they were five years ago.

"Having referred to past experience in support of the assertion that a total suspension of work for one year is equivalent to deferring the completion of the canal to Cumberland for four years, I will add, that, in my opinion, no other result could reasonably be anticipated. It is with public works as with individuals: those that pay promptly and give regular employment to their laborers can do work at considerable less cost than those who pay badly, and whose hands are much of their time idle. In this respect our canal has suffered greatly. The frequent embarrassments of the company and inability to pay promptly its contractors have, of late years, prevented many responsible contractors from a distance from entering into competition for work at our public lettings; and, owing to the same causes, mechanics and laboring men prefer employment elsewhere.

"Let contractors, mechanics, and laborers be again driven in a body from the line, and forced to seek employment on other works, as must be the case upon suspending operations, and they will not easily be induced to come back, and only at high prices. This it was, in the instances referred to, five years since, after a suspension for want of means, and when the company had been for a long time in very bad credit; and so, I am confident, will it ever be under like circumstances.

2d. The suspension of operations at this time, is to be regretted in another point of view. The present is a remarkably favorable period for doing work economically. Labor is now but 87½ cents per day, in place of $1 25, the price paid a year since. Let one year be lost, or rather two years (for that, in effect, will be the time lost), and the canal company may again be forced to carry on its work at high prices. But, even if wages throughout the country should remain as at present, such will be the demand for labor upon the canal when resuming work, and such will be the difficulties to be encountered in bringing labor back to the line, in consequence of past difficulties and a want of confidence in the company, that the completion of the canal will cost at least 15 per cent. upon the estimates of the work to be done, more than it would were operations not to be suspended at this time. This 15 per cent. amounts to $345,000.

"I will now sum up the consequences that, in my opinion, will result to the State of Maryland from suspending operations upon the canal for one year:

1st. Two years' interest on the $7,000,000 already paid by the State toward the construction of the canal so far as finished, partly at 5 per cent., and partly at 6 per cent., say - -	$800,000
2d. Additional cost of work, in consequence of high prices to be paid upon the resumption of work, beyond what would otherwise be required, as above explained - - -	345,000
3d. Additional expense of officers, &c., for four years in place of two years, not less than - - - - -	50,000
4th. There should be added, for interest on the sum required to finish the canal, beyond what would otherwise be paid previous to completion, in consequence of three years being required to do the work instead of two years, say - -	70,000
Total - -	1,265,000

"This sum of $1,265,000 may be regarded as the loss to the State of Maryland, caused by one year's suspension of operations upon the canal. Add two years' interest on the $3,000,000 of stock not owned by the State of Maryland, viz: $360,000, and we have $1,625,000 for the loss to the whole body of stockholders from the suspension of work—equal to upward of $2,200 per day for each day of the two years that the completion of the canal will be deferred thereby.

"The above are not speculative calculations—they may be regarded as of a certain and positive character, and in nowise contingent, as time will prove."

Here we have set forth, it is confidently believed, the consequences of a suspension of the work on the canal to the stockholders. Let us now look to the effect of such a measure on the contractors and laborers in the employment of the company. Many of them are highly meritorious citizens, and all of them have rights in this matter entitled to the most tender consideration.

There were, on the first of May instant, on the line of the canal in progress, 1,902 laborers, accompanied in many instances by their families. Arrest the work now, and this mass of human beings are turned loose upon society without employment, and without means of support.

The contractors and laborers on the line, have in use numerous drags, wagons, and carts, three hundred and thirty horses, have a very large amount of store goods and provisions on hand, and have built for the accommodation of themselves and families 300 houses; these articles of property may be safely valued, in the aggregate, at $150,000. Arrest the work in progress, and the whole of it must be forced into a market where there can be but little demand, and it will not command one-half its value. A loss of more than $75,000 would be inevitable. This sum may not seem large enough to attract particular attention in a report treating of millions instead of hundreds. But it is enormous to men whose means are very limited. It is large enough to make many of them bankrupts and beggars. In fact, the sudden destruction by fire of one of our most populous villages could not be more productive of human suffering than the threatened abandonment of the canal. It is difficult to believe that any man or set of men, would deliberately plan and execute measures intended to produce such a contingency. Their fame could not but be of the same ignoble character of the

fame of him who applied the torch to one of the most beautiful temples of antiquity that posterity might know that he had existed.

Beside those referred to, there are other private citizens having highly important interests involved in this subject.

With a view of increasing the trade on the canal and developing the mineral resources of the Alleganies, the Legislature of Maryland has incorporated several large companies.

We know of the George's creek Coal and Iron Company; the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company; the Maryland Mining Company; the Boston and New York Coal Company; the Allegany Mining Company; the Clifton Company, and the Union Company. The aggregate capital of these corporations is now $5,000,000, and may be increased, according to their several charters, to $8,000,000. Nearly $1,000,000 of these capitals has been paid in, and a considerable portion of that sum has been expended in preparations for the coal and iron trade. A profitable commencement of all the operations they have in view requires an expenditure of upward of $2,000,000. These companies calculate on being able, ultimately, to send annually down the canal more than two millions of tons of coal. In the first year after the canal is in operation they confidently expect to send to market on that channel 200,000 tons of coal, and that amount will be added to largely every year afterward. One of the companies has already three miles of drift under ground in coal and iron ore banks, and has constructed a furnace that can turn out per week, from 70 to 92 tons of iron. But their operations have been partially suspended, in consequence of the uncertainty of the time when the canal will be completed. Another company has commenced the construction of furnaces for iron, &c. And all the companies, having invested largely in coal lands, are waiting anxiously for some indication as to the time when the canal will certainly be finished to Cumberland, that they may commence operations on a large scale.

If the canal be now abandoned, all these corporations must be seriously embarrassed; the losses to their stockholders in annual interest on the capital, would be considerable. And there is good cause to apprehend that many of the enterprising citizens who now stand ready to second the canal company in their efforts to develop the riches of the Alleganies, will be compelled to abandon this commendable undertaking.

Having presented these things to the consideration of the stockholders, in reference to the threatened suspension of the canal, we leave to them the decision of that question, in the confident belief that it will be justly, wisely, and rightly disposed of.

The repairs during the last year on the 134 miles of canal which is completed, were very small. But little of that sum was expended on the 27½ miles between dams Nos. 5 and 6, which is evidence that that division of the canal is constructed in superior style. Although it was filled with water for the first time in April, 1839, there was not one day's interruption to the navigation, from breaches or other causes, during the last year.

On this division an improvement is now in progress that must arrest the trade on the canal west of dam No. 5, until it can be completed. It was anticipated when the water was let into this portion of the canal, that this improvement would be necessary to guard against the effect of lime-sinks, near Prather's neck, and to secure a weak point in the canal four miles below Hancock. This work is indispensable, and could never be done with

less inconvenience to the public than at this time, when the trade on the canal is not very active. It will be finished by the 15th of July next. The toll on the canal may now be estimated at $45,000 per annum; of that sum, $30,000 will be required to keep the canal in good navigable order, and to pay the salaries of all the officers, exclusive of engineers and other officers engaged on the line beyond the point to which the canal is completed. And we shall have at least $15,000 to pay the interest, annually, on any scrip or other evidences of debt which the stockholders may direct to be issued, supposing that Maryland would consent to such an application of a part of the tolls, in the event of there being made no further subscription to the stock of the Canal Company.

The survey ordered to be made west of Cumberland, with a view to the extension, at some future day, of the canal to the Ohio, was suspended last fall. The reduction of the engineer corps in December last, and the consequent active employment of the engineers on other duties, has prevented a presentation to the board of a full report of this survey. A report on the subject is now being prepared with that care and accuracy which its importance demands. It will suffice now to say, in the language of the chief engineer, "that the facts disclosed by the survey, place beyond a doubt the sufficiency of water on the Allegany summit for a continuous canal from the city of Washington to the Ohio river."

Since the date of the communication to Governor Grason of the 10th of February last, no sales to any considerable amount have been made of the Maryland five per cent. sterling bonds held by the canal company, either in this country or in Europe. Mr. Peabody has handed over to our present London agents, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., all the bonds belonging to the canal company which he had not disposed of, amounting to £133,000 of Maryland 5 per cents sterling, and £51,000 of 5 per cent. Pennsylvania certificates. And we learn from Messrs. B. B. & Co., and Mr. Peabody, that no sales can, for the present, be effected for either of those classes of securities; the prices at which they are quoted being nominal. It is stated "that the financial difficulties of the States, as represented by the respective Governors in their messages," and the omission on the part of Pennsylvania to provide for her dividends due on the 1st January," aided by other causes, "has put a stop to all negotiations."

All this, and other matters, showing fully and clearly the condition of the finances of the canal company, will be found set forth in the statements from the chief clerk and treasurer, appended; to which reference is most respectfully made.

Understanding that there are persons who still speculate upon the propriety of substituting a slack water navigation for the independent canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, we have a few remarks to make on that subject. In a report made to the board of directors on the 21st of April, 1837, the chief engineer estimates that this proposed slack-water navigation, to be permanent, would cost $2.709,450; which exceeds the whole sum now needed to finish the independent canal. This we suppose ought to dissipate all doubts as to the propriety of changing the character of the improvement. Besides, the location of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is just above high-water mark on that part of the Potomac where it is proposed the dams for creating the slack-water navigation are to be built; and, consequently, if they were built, every freshet would flood the whole of that great work, to its most serious injury. These considerations, we pre-

sume, will be conclusive in favor of the policy of persevering in the mode of improvement which has been determined upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order and in behalf of the president and directors.

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President of the Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June* 2, 1840.

Statement of the debts and credits of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, June 1, 1840.

Notes in circulation, issued by the company, viz:					
Under the denomination of $5 - - -		$8,463 50			
Of $5, $10, and $20, not bearing interest -		4,695 00			
Of $5, $10, $20, bearing interest, viz:					
Issue of 1837 - - -	$575 00				
Issue of 1839 - - -	300,000 00				
	300,575 00				
Interest on same, six months -	9,017 25				
		309,592 26			
			$322,750 75		
Acceptances in favor of contractors and others - -			218,107 58		
Final estimates unpaid - - - - - -			40,954 77		
Retained on contracts partly executed - - - -			140,892 34		
Work done in May, estimated at - - - -			45,000 00		
Due for lands condemned - - - - -			41,000 00		
Interest due to the State of Maryland, on loan of $2,000,000 to June 1 - - - - - - -			105,000 00		
Other outstanding claims, estimated at - - - -			50,000 00		
			963,705 44		
Five per cent. Maryland State bonds in the hands of trustees, to secure the redemption of scrip or notes in circulation £92,535 sterling, estimated at 87 per cent. of its par value - - - - - - - - -					$357,764 00
Advances made to the commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland to negotiate loans - - -					8,000 00
Due by stockholders - - - -		$157,096 72			
Deduct for bad debts - - - -		100,000 00			
					57,096 72
Cash in banks - - - - - - -					26,608 04
No account has been received from the agent of the company in London, by which it can be known what amount of the State bonds sent to him have been sold; but it is presumed, from the last advices, that, after deducting all bills of exchange drawn upon him before the 1st of June, the balance of means in his hands will be equivalent to - - - - - - - -					300,000 00
Balance - - - - - - - -					214,236 68
					963,705 44

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY,
Washington, June 1, 1840.

JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk C. & O. C. C.*

Statement by the Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, of the funds received and requisitions paid by him in the year ending May 31, 1840; showing, also, the aggregate receipt and expenditures of the company to the same period.

The aggregate amount which has passed into the treasury of the company to this date (May 31, 1840) -	$9,765,013 48	
The same to May 31, 1839 - - - -	8,904,370 42	
Amount in the year ending this date -		$860,643 06
Which arose from the following sources, viz:		
Capital stock - - - - - -	1,443 92	
Profit and loss - - - - - -	358 09	
Interest - - - - - -	2,941 96	
Law expenses - - - - - -	18 57	
Tolls - - - - - -	34,443 70	
Post notes, 1839 - - - -	300,000 00	
George Peabody - - - -	1,210,868 10	
Exchange on drafts on ditto - - -	86,042 99	
Bonds discounted (including renewals) -	1,166,000 00	
Maryland 5 per cent. bonds - - -	634,645 45	
Maryland 6 per cent. certificates - -	31,500 00	
		3,468,262 78
Out of which were redeemed:		
Bonds (including renewals) - - -	2,176,000 00	
Post notes, 1837 - - - -	1,985 00	
Notes reissuable under $5 - - -	33,000 00	
Do. $5 and upward - -	45,365 00	
Loans - - - - - -	199,058 84	
George Peabody, remitted him - -	147,206 13	
Exchange on ditto - - - -	5,000 00	
Profit and loss - - - - -	64 75	
		2,607,619 72
The funds of the company on the 1st of June, 1838, were:		860,643 06
Balances in banks to credit of C. & O. Canal Co.	33,040 73	
With the State of Maryland - - -	120,000 00	
		153,040 73
		1,013,683 70

The aggregate amount of requisitions issued upon and paid by the treasurer to this date (May, 31, 1840) -		$9,618,405 44
The same to May 31, 1839 - - - -		8,751,329 69
Amount issued and paid in the year ending this date -		867,075 75
The funds of the company at this date, are:		
Balances in banks to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company - -	$26,608 04	
With the State of Maryland - -	120,000 00	
		146,608 04
		1,013,683 70

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your order, I respectfully submit the following report upon the present condition of the work along the line of canal, and the operations thereon during the past year.

The 27½ miles of new canal between dams Nos. 5 and 6, was filled with water for the first time in April, 1839, and from the day it was filled until the water was drawn off at the close of the season, early in December, there was not one day's interruption to the navigation from any cause whatever. The success attending the opening of this portion of the canal, apart from the usual apprehensions in such cases, was the more unexpected in the present instance, as much trouble had been feared from limesinks in the limestone district near to Prather's neck. But even as it was, though the navigation was uninterrupted throughout the season, there was evidence obtained from close observation, that this limestone part of the canal, and also another point four miles below Hancock, could not be regarded as permanent, and would never be secure against destructive breaches until some extensive and costly precautions should be taken in the way of security. Accordingly, therefore, without waiting until breaches should occur, it was recommended and approved of by the board, to take in hand at once the repairs and improvements now in progress on the 27½ miles. The work would sooner or later be required, and could never be done with less inconvenience than with the present comparatively small amount of trade. It was supposed also, that the work would be finished by the usual time for the opening of the spring navigation or soon thereafter.

These 27½ miles sustained comparatively but little injury from the unusually severe ice freshet of last winter, not enough at any point to have suspended the navigation for one moment, had the water been in the canal, either during or subsequent to the freshet. The principal damage to the works of the company was along the unfinished parts of the 50 miles of canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland. The total damage from this freshet over the whole line of canal from Georgetown to Cumberland, sustained by the company and by the contractors for the works in progress, has been approximately established at $40,000, at least four-fifths of which was sustained by the unfinished works. It may here be remarked that the unfinished canal will be more or less subject to injury of this kind from high-water until completion; though precautions have been taken by temporary guard banks and otherwise to protect the works as far as practicable while suspended.

The amount of work that had been done on the 50 miles between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, previous to May 1, 1839, was	$1,414,860
Since which time, viz: from May 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840, there has been done	828,085
Making the total of work done on the 50 miles to the first of the present month (May)	2,242,945

The work within the year preceding the first of the present month viz: the $828,085, was done as follows—

In May, 1839 - - - - - - -	$96,320
In June, July, and August, 1839, an average per month of - - - - - - - -	88,491
In September, October, and November, 1839, an average per month of - - - - - -	84,522
In December, 1839, and January and February, 1840, an average per month of - - - - -	40,817
In March and April, 1840, an average per month of	45,138
The work done on the 50 miles previous to the first of the present month, as already stated, amounted to -	2,242,945
Assume for the amount of work in the present month, May, 1840, the average of the two preceding months -	45,138
And we have - - - - - - -	$2,288,083

for the amount of work that will have been done on the 50 miles between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, previous to June 1, 1840; which deduct from $4,440,657, the total estimated cost of the 50 miles as per revised estimate of December 28, 1839, and there is left $2,152,574, for the amount to do to finish the canal to Cumberland on the day named.

The revised estimate for the 50 miles, of December 28, 1839, just referred to, is precisely the same in amount ($4,440,657) as that of the year preceding, and which was submitted to the Legislature of Maryland at its December session, 1838. Within the last year there have been thirty contracts finished and finally settled up, which in the earlier of the two estimates referred to, were estimated at a little upward of $625,000, but which cost something less than $600,000; thus affording evidence so far as the work has been finished, of the estimate made out eighteen months ago, and which was revised last December, being sufficient for all the necessary purposes of construction.

I have heard complaint made that the engineer's estimates heretofore have not embraced interest and other charges of like nature. The communications that have hitherto accompanied the estimates submitted to the Legislature of Maryland, have some, if not all of them, stated explicitly that interest was not included in the engineer's estimate. At all events, the estimates that have been put in possession of the committee of the Legislature for several years past, have shown in the fullest detail every item going to make up the aggregates; the number of cubic yards of excavation on each section has been given, the price per yard, &c., &c. The engineer's late estimate, like all that have preceded it, does not embrace interest and like charges. Engineers are never called upon to take such matters into consideration in the making out of their estimates. It may not, however, be amiss to remark here, in this connexion, as an evidence of the fearful rapidity of the accumulation of a debt at compound interest, that it requires only 35 years for a debt of seven millions of dollars at six per cent. compound interest to become $53,800,000.

A tabular statement prepared by me, and under my direction on the 30th of January last, shows fully the condition of the various works of the canal on the first of that month, and the time required for their completion, respectively, upon the supposition that the then recent abandonment of contracts had not taken place. Since that statement was made there has

been so little done upon the canal as not to require in addition, at this time, more than a few general remarks to show the present condition of the line.

I will speak of the works upon the fifty miles as divided into sections, masonry, and the tunnel.

1st. The sections, generally, are very much in advance of the masonry. Some of the heaviest sections are finished, and but four or five of them are much backward and require to be pressed forward to keep pace with the general progress. Some few of the light sections have been completed, but the greater part of them have never been commenced.

There are 99 sections in all. Twenty-nine of these sections (or fourteen and a half miles in length), have been been completed and finally settled for, all to the embankment over and around the masonry yet to be built upon them. Eighteen sections are now under contract, and the work in progress upon them, or, as in some instances, nearly or quite finished and waiting for a final settlement. Seventeen sections have been under contract and a large amount of work has been done upon them, but are no longer under contract, owing to abandonments or other causes. The remaining 35 sections have never been under contract.

2d. The masonry. This class of works, generally, is very much behind the sections. It consists of 22 lift-locks of 182 feet total lift; 4 aqueducts of one arch each, averaging 60 feet span; 30 culverts of the aggregate span of 248 feet; one dam and guard-lock, beside bridges, wastes, waste-weirs, &c.

Of the twenty-two locks, five are finished, or nearly so. The materials have been mostly prepared for five others, but the remaining twelve locks may be regarded as not having been commenced.

Of the thirty culverts, five are finished, six others have been commenced, the remaining nineteen may be considered as not having been begun.

Of the four aqueducts, one is very nearly finished, another can be completed in a short time, the materials for the third have been, to a considerable extent, prepared, but the fourth can scarcely be said to have been commenced.

The dam and guard-lock at Cumberland are more than half done.

Speaking in reference to the whole of the masonry, there are at this time, not under contract, twelve locks and nineteen culverts that have never been commenced, and five locks, six culverts, and two aqueducts, that have been commenced, beside all the bridges, wastes, and waste-weirs.

The masonry done is mostly upon the ten miles next above dam No. 6, and upon the ten miles next below Cumberland. Along the intermediate thirty miles there has been very little masonry, indeed, built. This has been owing in a great degree to the difficulty along the thirty miles in obtaining, at reasonable cost, stone suitable for building purposes. I am still of the opinion given in former communications to the board, that structures of Kyanized wood may be resorted to as a temporary, if not permanent substitute for some of the works of masonry where this scarcity of stone exists. The adoption of wood to the extent spoken of, and the use of brick in the culvert arches laid in pure cement, as has also been advised by me on a former occasion, would lessen somewhat the time otherwise requisite for the completion of the canal.

3d. The tunnel is now well, but not so far advanced as it would have been, had there been a sufficiency of means. The entire length of the tunnel will be 3,118 feet. On the first of the present month, May, there were

only 94 feet lineal of the tunnel-heading remaining to be driven; and, as in April there were 93 feet driven, it is almost certain that early in June the heading will be open from end to end of the tunnel. As the heading is the full size of the upper half of the tunnel, and as the lower half of the excavation, or bottoming, as it is called, is done for 1,000 feet, a tolerably good idea can be had of the relative amount of work done and of that to be done to complete the tunnel.

Having been requested to do so, I will now briefly refer to a substitution of slack-water navigation for the independent canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, that is occasionally spoken of. I repeat what I have said in a recent report, that a permanent slack-water navigation from dam No. 6 to Cumberland would cost more than the completion of the canal. This assertion is founded upon an accurate comparison of the relative cost of the two, based upon the estimate of the cost of a slack-water navigation presented to the board, April 21, 1837, and upon the cost of the completion of the canal as given in the recent revised estimate of December 28, 1839. I respectfully refer to my report of April 21, 1837, upon slack-water navigation, which has been printed, for the reasons then given against the adoption of slack-water navigation. The stockholders at that time almost unanimously decided against substituting slack-water navigation for the independent canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, when only $60,000 had been expended upon the canal. There should be strong reasons, therefore, it appears to me, *now* to induce a change from that determination, *after having more than half completed the canal* over the ground in question; especially when *nineteen-twentieths of this work upon the canal would be utterly useless and lost as regards the slack-water improvement.*

While I can imagine and have heard of no new argument that can be brought forward in favor of, I will state a very strong one against, the slack-water scheme, that I do not recollect to have heretofore met with.

Measurements within the last four years have now rendered it certain that there will be occasionally a scarcity of water for an active navigation in dry seasons above the north branch, and that in consequence, before many years, reservoirs will have to be resorted to during such seasons for feeding the canal from Cumberland downward. With a view to this, what might otherwise be regarded as an enormous expenditure has been incurred in the foundation of the dam at Cumberland to render it perfectly water-tight. A heavy wall of masonry, laid in water cement, has been raised from the solid rock, which is twelve to fifteen feet below the bed of the river, and will be continued up to the full height of the dam. There will thus be obtained a water-tight dam of imperishable material, which will lessen to a very considerable extent the deficiency of water that would exist with a dam of ordinary construction. Besides, this dam has a fall of only four feet.

Now, suppose a slack-water navigation, with the high dams that would be required to overcome the 182 feet fall between Cumberland and dam No. 6, constructed, as they would necessarily be, of wood, and the leakage from them in a dry season would be so great as to almost totally suspend the navigation between the mouth of the south branch and Cumberland, for at least two months of the year, even with the aid of reservoirs. Another consequence would be, that, in the dry season of every year, a large part of the wood work of the dam would be just in that exposed state most favorable to decay.

But it appears to me unnecessary to say more upon this subject.. It is hardly worth while to speak of a certain plan that I have seen proposed in the newspapers, as the plan, if carried out, would destroy almost every acre of bottom land from dam No. 6 to Cumberland, and nearly all the farm-houses, and would place the Baltimore and Ohio railroad several feet under water; wrong information in regard to the river, &c., could alone have given rise to such a proposition. And even any plan of *permanent* slack-water navigation that might have been advisable before the location of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, cannot now be adopted without destruction to that work upon its present location.

In place of the substitution of a *permanent* slack-water navigation over the whole *fifty miles*, a *temporary* one of *tow-dams* for the *thirty miles* next above dam No. 6 has been spoken of. A temporary improvement of the kind could certainly be constructed for less money than the completion of the canal, that might answer the purpose for five years, but which might not stand for one year.

A remark or two upon the operations of the western survey that was suspended last fall, will close this report. The reduction of the engineer corps, and those retained in service being mostly engaged in other duty, have prevented, as yet, the presenting of the results of this survey to the board. In drawing up a report upon the subject, I desire to give to it the time and care that its importance demands. I will merely say at this time, that the facts disclosed by the survey place beyond a doubt the sufficiency of water on the Allegany summit for a continuous canal from the city of Washington to the Ohio river.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES B. FISK,
Chief Engineer.

To the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS
of the Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

No. 2.

CANAL OFFICE, *Washington, November* 9, 1839.

SIR: In accordance with the request of the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, I have the honor to communicate to you the enclosed resolutions, this day adopted by the board:

"*Resolved*, That the President inform the Governor of Maryland, that in consequence of the unexpected and unexampled depreciation in the value of the bonds of the State of Maryland, issued for the benefit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, this board cannot command the means to pay the interest on the bonds of the State, which the canal company contracted to do; to pay the debts of the canal company, amounting, as they did, on the 3d day of June last, to a sum not less than $2,880,000, and at the same time comply with the engagements of the late board of directors for the further construction of the canal now in progress, which contracts require not less than $85,000 per month for their fulfilment, and cannot be abandoned by this board without the consent of the other parties thereto, previous to the 15th of December. The present board of directors have contracted no debts, have entered into no

engagements, except those which were indispensably necessary to comply with obligations, legally and morally binding the canal company, and entered into by their predecessors, which the present board could not abandon.

"*Resolved*, That the board of directors will endeavor to make provision for the payment of the interest due on the 1st of January, on all the bonds issued by the State of Maryland for the benefit of the canal company, which may have been sold by that period, and believe that legislative action is needed to extricate the canal company from its present embarrassments, and enable the directors to progress with the highly important work they have in charge.

"*Resolved*, That the President communicate to the Governor of Maryland, as early as possible, a full and accurate statement of the condition of the finances of the company, arising out of the present state of the money-market, and the failure of our agent in London to effect sales of stock, of which he has notified us."

As soon as reports and statements required from other officers of the canal company are received, I will prepare and make to you, as directed in these resolutions, a distinct and full explanation of the condition of our finances, and endeavor to trace out clearly the causes which have made the pecuniary embarrassments experienced by the whole country, fall most heavily on the interests of the canal, and have rendered ineffectual every measure devised to preserve the credit of the company unimpaired.

In anticipation of such an exposé, a few words of explanation may not be amiss.

It will appear that the debts of the canal company, in this country and in Europe, on the day whon the present board of directors qualified, amounted to $2,880,000; of this large sum $1,250,000 in Europe, and $1,110,000 in the United States, have, since that period, become due; and in each instance the creditor held 6 per cent. currency bonds of the State of Maryland in pledge to secure the punctual payment of each several loan. This furnished the banks and bankers from whom the money was obtained, with the means to *prescribe* and *enforce* the time of payment or terms of further indulgence, and took away from the new board of directors all opportunity to exercise skill or prudence in the management of the moneyed affairs of the company, so far as these debts are concerned.

In addition to these unfortunate engagements, contracts were entered into, obligating the canal company to pay monthly estimates, varying in amount from $85,000 to $100,000. In the execution of these contracts more than 2,000 men were congregated on the line of the canal. They had built houses for their own accommodation, purchased personal property, and in other modes contracted a large amount of debt with citizens of the neighborhood, relying solely for the means of payment on the money stipulated for with the directors of the canal company. This state of things imposed obligations absolute, almost, on the new board of directors. They were not at liberty to withhold the money due to parties thus circumstanced, simply because sacrifices were necessary to procure it. It is the debtor and not the creditor class who are to encounter the losses unavoidable in times of pecuniary pressure. The new board of directors had, therefore, no right to exercise discretion in the matter. The con-

tractors were entitled to stipulated sums of money to be paid on terms which they fulfilled; and in the peculiarity of their condition was to be found inducements quite as strong for punctuality on the part of the board as could be created by an apprehension that bonds in pledge might be forfeited and sold.

With contracts of this character, and debts to the amount, as stated, of nearly three millions of dollars, the old board of directors gave place on the 3d of June to their successors. The present board received from their predecessors nothing to meet these various engagements, but the right to the bonds of the State of Maryland, authorized to be issued at the last session of the Legislature, amounting to $4,575,000. Immediately after they qualified, these bonds were prepared, and a very large amount of them were sent to the agent of the canal company, in London, for sale, and last advices from Mr. Peabody, the agent, received recently, announce finally that no sale of the bonds can be effected for our purposes, and that no money can be had through this means in Europe.

Being entrusted with the interest connected with a very highly important public work, in which Maryland is very deeply interested, and seeing that the bonds of that State, hypothecated for the debts of the canal company, may be sold at a very great sacrifice at the present crisis, the board of directors, through the means of the resolutions I have communicated, have thought proper to make known these things to you, sir, the Chief Magistrate of the State; being assured that you will do all which in your judgment the occasion requires of you, and the constitution of Maryland authorizes.

Although the board of directors cannot command the money required, the work in progress on the canal will not, for the present, be abandoned. The notes of the canal company will be issued to their creditors, bearing an interest of six per cent., and payable six months after date, to be redeemed by sales hereafter to be effected of the bonds of the State.

With high respect, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

His Excellency WM. GRASON,
Governor of Maryland.

No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CO.,
Washington, February 10, 1840.

SIR: When my letter, dated the 9th of November last, was addressed to you, I supposed that you might possibly think proper to convene the Legislature of Maryland before the day fixed for its meeting by the constitution. In that event, I had proposed forthwith to make that communication which I am required to submit to your consideration, in the resolution of the board of directors of the canal company, which I have the honor to enclose to you. Learning that an extra session would not be called, I have, with the approbation of the board, postponed until now preparing a report of the condition and prospects of the canal company for your information, and that of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. It is made more espe-

cially for the Legislature of Maryland, because the experience of some years past justifies the apprehension that to that State alone can we look, with any hope of success, for the means indispensable to realize any of the advantages anticipated by the completion of the canal to the mineral regions of the Alleganies.

This report, if made at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, must have had a most injurious influence on the interests of the canal. At that time, the debts of the company were very large in amount. The bonds of the State, issued for the payment of the debts, were then unsold, and there was reason to believe that a further disclosure of the extent of the liabilities of the company, and of the sacrifices of its means, which the general pecuniary condition of the country had made udavoidable, would so far have depreciated the bonds in this country and in Europe, that utter bankruptcy would have been certain.

The arrival, too, of the 15th day of December, when the board of directors were legally authorized to suspend further operations on a large proportion of the work put under contract by their predecessors, afforded an opportunity to get rid of most embarrassing engagements. And it was thought advisable to postpone the communication until supernumerary officers could be discharged, settlements could be made with numerous contractors, and time afforded to the officers of the company to prepare estimates and statements to be laid before the president and directors, that a plan of future operations might be designed and submitted in detail to the Legislature, that the proceedings of that honorable body may be adopted with a clear view of the nature and extent of the engagements which they are called upon to sanction. These estimates and statements are in the appendix to this report. The estimates have been carefully and skilfully prepared, and authorize me to state that the fifty miles of canal to be constructed between dam No. 6 and Cumberland will have cost when completed - - - - - - - $4,440,350
Of this were expended January 1, 1840 - - - 2,030,128

Leaving to complete the work - - - - 2,410,222

The resources of the canal company, on the 1st day of January, estimating £318,175 of Maryland 5 per cent. bonds at par, were - $1,489,571
Its liabilities were on the same day - - - 1,244,555

Leaving a balance for accruing debts, of - - - 245,016

The estimates of the probable cost of the canal are made out most carefully. To insure accuracy, the chief engineer has been requested to revise them again and again. The board believe they may be fully confided in. Experience thus far justifies the opinion. The cost of the work done does not exceed the estimates. The work to be done can proceed under such auspices as to make it morally certain that it will be finished for a sum less than $2,410,222. Prices of labor and provisions are now, and will for some time continue to be, moderate. The company is extricated, although at great sacrifices, from its most onerous and unfortunate pecuniary embarrassments; and the present board of directors will enter into no engagements without being well prepared to fulfil them with promptness and punctuality.

With this intention, and with a determination to practise economy in small as well as in large matters, every branch of the business of the company will be reformed. Every officer and agent whose services are not believed to be indispensable, has already been discharged. Instead of one hundred and eighteen officers and agents in appointment on the 10th of June, at a compensation of $70,635 75 per annum, the company have now in their employ seventy-eight persons, to receive annually $43,911. Each and all the works in progress on the line of the canal have been particularly inspected by the chief engineer, and the result of his investigations were laid before the board. The facts adduced by these examinations produced a conviction, that an entire change in the plan of operations on our works in progress might be adopted with a certainty of economizing the funds of the company, without postponing the time when the whole line of canal from Georgetown to Cumberland may be ready to receive the valuable minerals of the mountains destined to be borne upon its bosom.

It is not proposed at present to construct a feeder for the canal at any point between the Great Cacapon and Cumberland. The board are satisfied that there are between these two points works to be constructed (the tunnel and tunnel deep cuts, the aqueduct over Town creek, and several others), which cannot with certainty be completed before the first day of January, 1842. It will be perceived, therefore, that a further expenditure at this time on works less difficult than those, would be unwise and improvident. The money expended upon them would be an investment that could yield no income until the whole of fifty miles were finished, that the waters of the Potomac, to be conducted into the canal by a dam at Cumberland, could pass without being obstructed, to the present western termination of the canal at the mouth of the Cacapon. Too little importance seems to have been attached to these considerations. More than one million of dollars of the debts, to pay which State bonds have been recently sold at a considerable sacrifice, were contracted to pay for work done which might have been commenced now and finished in due season. Other sections were in progress, involving a still further expenditure upon the same, as we believe, erroneous principles. They have been abandoned, and the board proposes to divide the work to be done into four classes, so as to complete the work almost simultaneously in the winter of 1842, in time for the spring trade of that year.

The first class should be prosecuted without delay or interruption, at a monthly cost of $30,000, it being impossible, from the nature of these works, to expend upon them more than that sum.

The second class ought to be commenced on the first of April next, making the monthly estimate $50,000.

The third class ought to be commenced on the first of October, 1840, making from that time, the monthly estimate $100,000.

The fourth class ought to be commenced on the first of April, 1841, making the monthly estimates not less than $145,000.

From these monthly estimates, according to the contracts as usually entered into, the board of directors have authority to deduct one fifth from each payment due, to be retained as a guarantee that the several contractors will execute their agreement, and to be paid on the completion of each undertaking. Deducting then from the gross amounts to become due within the several periods above named this one-fifth, and the canal company will require—

Within the 1st and 2d periods, terminating Oct 1, 1840 -	$288,000
Within the 3d period, terminating April, 1841 -	480,000
Within the 4th period, terminating January 1, 1842 -	1,160,000
And the company will, on the first of January, 1842, having finished the canal to the town of Cumberland, stand indebted to contractors for retained money - - - -	482,000
Making an aggregate of - - - - -	2,410,000

With this brief exhibition of the means under their control, and of their proposed operations, the president and directors come before the Legislature and ask, respectfully, for a further appropriation. They regret that they are compelled to make this application to the State of Maryland. That State having already exerted its credit with such munificent liberality for the benefit of the canal company, it is painful to ask for further assistance. But to what other source can the board of directors apply with any prospect of success? All the other parties who were united originally with Maryland in this great undertaking, and who have, if they would exercise it, the ability to afford relief, appear to have abandoned the canal to its fate. The district cities after having contracted debts to a considerable amount to pay their respective subscriptions, have been compelled to surrender their stock to the United States, on condition that they would pay the money borrowed by the several cities in Europe. The State of Virginia, notwithstanding the canal is calculated to enhance the value of a vast extent of territory within her boundaries, and to enrich a large number of the population under her jurisdiction, has refused, and it is presumed will continue to refuse, to add to the very small amount of money she has contributed. The United States, it is well known, has already contributed $2,500,000 to the objects of the canal company, and as no similar assistance can be offered from the general treasury to other great improvements, full as much entitled to the fostering care of the General Government as the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, unless that, which we hope is the settled policy of the country, be abandoned, we cannot expect further contributions from that source. It is hoped, however, that Congress seeing that the stock held by the United States is now valueless, and must continue to be so until the canal is finished to the mineral regions, will not refuse to surrender it to the company or to the State of Maryland, as a means of extricating the other stockholders from deep embarrassments in which they would never have been involved, but for the expectations encouraged by the proceedings of Congress itself, when the canal was originally commenced, and the powerful co-operation of the United States would not be withdrawn until the canal had reached its original destination.

Beside the considerations to be gathered from the determination of these parties to abandon the canal, there are others justifying the appeal now made to the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland.

Maryland has already invested in the canal $7,197,000. This large amount of money must be for ever unproductive dead capital if the canal be not completed to Cumberland. The tolls to be expected on the transportation of the agricultural products of the country through which the canal passes, cannot be sufficient to yield a dividend to the stockholders. The transportation of coal and other minerals abounding in the Alleganies, can alone make the canal stock valuable. These minerals are gen-

erally deposited west of Cumberland. The present termination of the canal is at the mouth of the Great Cacapon river. Between that point and Cumberland, a distance of fifty miles, there are obstructions to the navigation of the Potomac river, making it impossible to carry on an extensive and profitable trade of any character by means of the river and the canal. All of the estimates that have been made showing that the stockholders may expect good dividends, are founded upon the supposition that there is to be an uninterrupted canal communication between tide-water and the coal fields. The coal is immense in quantity, and of a quality superior to any bituminous coal yet discovered in this country. The canal is most admirably constructed, and is of dimensions sufficient to bear to tide-water in the course of a year, coal enough, paying toll at the rate of one cent per ton per mile, to produce an annual income of more than $1,000,000. It is not probable, however, that the capacity of the canal will be fully tested in this respect, for several years after its completion; and as the board have no means of ascertaining with certainty what will be the demand for this coal, they cannot undertake to say that there will be within a short period of time, an income from the canal sufficient to make a good dividend upon the whole amount of its cost. That the tolls would afford the means to keep it in repair and to make an annual dividend of much more than 10 per cent. on the $2,410,000 now applied for, there can be no reasonable doubt. It is the province of the Legislature, and not of the board, to decide whether it is most politic and prudent for the State to abandon the canal in its present condition, and by doing so create a necessity of levying an annual tax on the property of the people to pay the interest on the $7,197,000 already invested; or to make the appropriation required, with a certainty that it will be a profitable investment, and that its expenditure may, and probably will make available and highly valuable the very large amount of stock already paid for.

The board of directors are deeply sensible that the prices at which the bonds of the State, issued for the benefit of the canal company, at the last session of the Legislature, have been disposed of, is well calculated to discourage a further exertion of the generous enterprise in the cause of internal improvements which has characterized the Legislature of Maryland. But when the circumstances under which these bonds were unfortunately forced upon the market are adverted to, it will be seen that the amounts for which they were severally sold are no test of the credit of the State, nor evidence of the price which bonds hereafter issued would readily command.

When the present board of directors entered upon the discharge of their duties, on the 10th day of June last, the debts of the company then due, and to become due in a very short period of time, were $2,968,948 08

In addition to this very large ascertained debt, there were in the employment of the company, contractors holding the promises of the old board to pay them for work to be done in monthly instalments (amounting generally to $100,000) the sum of - - - - - 1,917,288 00

Making the whole obligations of the canal company amount to - - - - - - - $4,886,236 08

To comply with these very large engagements, the present board re-

ceived from their predecessors in means immediately available, the inconsiderable sum of "cash in banks $33,040 73."

If the extent and nature of these engagement had been known to the board alone, the hope might have been cherished that by gaining indulgence from some of the creditors, and paying in part the claims of others, time would be afforded to make a judicious disposition of the bonds authorized to be issued for the relief of the canal company. But this was not the case. The report of the president and directors of the canal company made to the Legislature at its last session, showed the extent of these debts. And the investigation of the internal improvement committee of the House of Delegates disclosing fully the circumstances under which they were contracted, pointed out very accurately the perilous condition in which this company was placed by the very free exercise of its credit. Colonel Wootten, chairman of that committee, speaking of the fact, that Maryland bonds were pledged for the punctual payment of the largest portions of these debts, says: "Such contracts leave the company no alternative; they must sell, or subject themselves to risks which they are not warranted in incurring. A thousand unforeseen circumstances may depress the money-market. At such a moment it is not to be expected that the parties with whom they have contracted will forego the opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of the company, by causing an immediate sale of the bonds." "The short dates at which the loans (Mr. Peabody's) have been effected (many at 30, 60, and 90 days) present to the foreign capitalists the alluring prospect of future profit, and the almost certain means of obtaining it. The slightest pressure in the money-market, and those very bonds which cost the company 120 cents the dollar, may be sold at 80. The Legislature certainly never imagined at the moment of ratifying the ill-fated sale of the commissioners, that such a sacrifice could by possibility be made." "Had these hypothecations been made at longer dates it would have been infinitely better, by affording the company more time to make their arrangements for a renewal of their contracts, and left them less to apprehend from the fluctuations of the money-market."

Public attention having been thus directed to the extremely critical condition of the affairs of the company, each of its creditors became anxious to have his debt paid forthwith, from an apprehension, perhaps, that the funds of the company might be inadequate to pay all; while capitalists in this country and in Europe became indifferent about the purchase of bonds, which they could readily foresee, would inevitably be brought into market at no very distant day, under circumstances the most disadvantageous. Other circumstances connected with these debts increased very much the embarrassments of the new board, and lessened the chances of making even a tolerably good sale of the five per cent. sterling bonds. The money borrowed by the old board of directors was due in various amounts to different parties. To the Bank of the United States $200,000; to the Bank of America, $200,000; to A. Brown & Sons, $100,000; to the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, $150,000; to the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, $100,000; to the Bank of Washington, $115,000; to the Western Bank of Baltimore, $85,000; to the Bank of Potomac, $90,000; to the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, $40,000; to the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, $20,000. For each of these debts a portion of the six per cent. bonds of the State, issued under the law passed in 1836, were hypotheca-

ted, the holders having powers in nearly every case to sell them privately or publicly. A similar distribution of other debts of the company, and of other six per cent. bonds of the State, had been made by their agent, Mr. Peabody, in London. The laws of the last session of the Maryland Legislature, authorizing an issue of five per cent. sterling bonds of the State to the amount of $4,575,000, required that the six per cent. bonds should be redeemed and cancelled, by substituting for them the sterling bonds. This took away from the new board the authority to decide upon the time, terms, and manner in which a large proportion of the sterling bonds should go into the market. The Legislature had directed that they should be placed in the hands of different parties, and the board had no power, if they felt the disposition, to disregard this mandate. The board saw, however, the inevitable consequences which must ensue upon such a disposition of the sterling bonds at a time when the difficulties with which those who had to hold them were to struggle were almost without example.

The Bank of the United States, one of the institutions concerned, was making immense sacrifices, spasmodic efforts, to save its charter, and preserve its credit; and each and all of the other banks named, were struggling against one of those tides in the credit system which periodically sweep broad and wide over the land, and bury in irretrievable ruin hundreds and thousands of its victims. To have placed these sterling bonds in the hands of parties thus situated, on the terms upon which the six per cents. were held, must have eventuated in their sale at prices below even 50 cents in the 100. Lots of them would have been offered at public auction in the midst of the money crisis of August and September last, when money was worth from two to three per cent. per month, equivalent to 24 and 36 per cent. per annum; and it cannot be supposed that a large amount of them would have commanded even 50 in the 100, the price at which Indiana five per cents. were selling at the same period. That you and the Legislature may judge of the necessities of the banking institutions referred to at the time mentioned, letters from their officers, numbered from 1 to 18, are appended to this report. In these letters further indulgence is peremptorily refused to the canal company, and notice is given in some of them, that the six per cent. bonds which they then held, would be sold at public auction, unless the debts for which they had been hypothecated were promptly paid. To avoid, if possible, proceedings so disastrous, and to keep, if practicable, all the sterling bonds in the hands of but one party, the president determined, and this determination was sanctioned by the board, to forward a large amount of them to Mr. Peabody, in London, with instructions to dispose of them, if possible, without delay, that he might be prepared to honor bills of the company to be drawn upon him for the payment of these urgent demands. Letters of the president, containing these instructions, with Mr. Peabody's replies thereto, detailing the difficulties he has had to encounter, and the manner in which, at great sacrifices, a large amount of the bonds have been disposed of, and concluding with his resignation and the appointment of Baring Brothers & Co., as the agents of the canal company in his stead, are appended, numbered from 19 to 32.

At the time Mr. Peabody made sale of £500,000 of the bonds, he had bills drawn on him by the canal company, then to be provided for, to the amount only of £82,743 17*s.* 5*d.*, beside the loans for which he was responsible in Europe, and had received from the company bonds to the

amount of £184,000 in addition to the £360,000 sent to him by A. Brown & Sons, to substitute for sixes hypothecated in London, with a right to the bonds accompanying the bills to be provided for, amounting to £76,100. He wasalso in receipt of information from the president, assuring him that no more bills would be drawn upon him before May next. That he should be compelled, under such circumstances, to make such sacrifices as he did make, cannot readily be accounted for unless we suppose that the bonds of the State held by him were considerably depreciated, by a knowledge of the fact among the bankers and brokers of London that more than $4,000,000 of bonds of the same State, issued for the benefit of the Susquehannah and Tide-water Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, were in the hands of agents of those companies in London, to be sold whenever they can be beneficially disposed of. It cannot be denied that the credit of the State of Maryland has been most seriously injured by exerting it for the benefit of five expensive improvements, simultaneously, viz: the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Baltimore and Susquehannah railroad, the Eastern Shore railroad, and the Susquehannah tide-water canal, none of which can afford to pay dividends in their unfinished condition.

Having in this mode endeavored to keep the sterling bonds out of the hands of various parties, some of whom would have been impelled by necessity to sacrifice them, measures were next to be adopted to pay the $60,000 of interest due to the State on the 1st of July, and the monthly estimates to become due to the contractors. A sale of bonds for these purposes could not be effected without injuring, essentially, the very large amount of securities held by the company's agent in Europe. To Mr. Peabody were forwarded £610,000 ($2,711,111), to be disposed of in London. At that time, sales of similar securities in this country could not be made but at very low rates; it appeared, therefore, to be injudicious to sell a few bonds to pay the State $60,000, and then a few more to pay the monthly estimates when they should become severally due. Bonds thus sold would, through the agency of steam navigation, in a very short time, have found their way into the London market, for which they were particularly prepared, and if there sold again, the arrangements of Mr. Peabody must have been fatally interfered with in the fixing of a price without his agency, for the large amount of securities he held. Determining from that and other considerations, that it would be imprudent to sell for the purposes mentioned, application was made to several of the banks of Maryland and the District of Columbia, for a loan of the money which was indispensable. These applications proving fruitless, arrangements were made with Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, E. Riggs, and Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, and the North American Trust and Banking Company of New York, and the Frederick County Bank, in Maryland, to procure the money required.

For the terms of those arrangements, reference is respectfully made to papers in the appendix, numbered from 33 to 38. It will be perceived, that in each of these cases, sterling bonds were hypothecated. In vindication of that act, it must be borne in mind that the proceeding could not be considered voluntary. The credit of the canal company was such that no party would then loan money for its uses without holding collateral security. The propriety of paying the interest to the State was most obvious; and the justice and propriety of making prompt payment to the contract-

ors on the line was equally palpable. It may be very bad policy to hypothecate bonds to procure the means of fulfilling contracts afterward to be made; and yet it may be wise policy, as it is certainly nothing but strict honesty, to pledge bonds, or any other property, which a debtor may hold, to obtain the means to pay existing debts, when such debts cannot be paid in any way more judicious. At the time when these hypothecations were made to Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, and E. Riggs, Esq., and others, there were good reasons to believe, that sales could be effected in Europe, by the agent of the canal company in time to pay the debts when due in New York by bills on London. By referring to copies of the letters of Mr. Peabody, appended, marked 19 and 20, which were in possession of the president, when these contracts were made, it will be seen that we then had good reason to anticipate that sales could be effected in London on terms to which we were willing to submit.

After these loans and advances were negotiated, a letter was received from Mr. Peabody declining to accept any bills of the company, and announcing his inability to dispose of the bonds in Europe. This made a sale of the hypothecated bonds unavoidable; and they were disposed of on terms to be seen in the appendix, No. 39.

The terms of sale were very low indeed; and it is proper, therefore, to remark, in proof, that the prices were as good as the money-market would at that time justify, that eighty of those bonds were afterward offered by the purchaser from the company, at public auction, and were, according to the auctioneer's statement, "sold in twenty lots of four bonds each, as follows: 1 lot at 72, 1 lot at 65, 1 lot at 62, 1 lot at 61, 1 lot at 58, 1 lot at 57, and the balance at 60 per cent." In fact, only two lots, one for 72 and the other 61, actually changed owners. The others were bought in for want of purchasers. On the same day Illinois six per cents. were offered publicly, and a sale could be made of but one of $1,000, at 66 per cent. These facts are stated, in the hope that they may satisfy the Legislature that the sacrifices made were unavoidable, and do not serve to show that the credit of the State is such as to make a further issue of the bonds inexpedient.

After this most disastrous issue to exertions to meet the engagements of their predecessors, the board determined to pay no more interest to the State, nor money to the contractors, until a favorable change should take place in the condition of the money-market. Neither of these decisions ought, it is believed, to be condemned. The canal company never had an income sufficient to pay the officers in its employment, and keep the work in repair. When my predecessors entered into an obligation to pay the interest to the State, they knew it could only be done by a sale of the bonds of the State itself. The present board know that the Legislature has authorized the treasurer of the State to use the surplus revenue of the State, for the payment of this interest, in the event of a failure of the canal company to comply with its engagement. Could the present board be justified, under such circumstances, in selling the bonds of the State at less than 70 in the 100, to pay a debt to the State, when the treasurer could get for the same purpose their full nominal value for the bonds of banks held by the State, and bearing an interest of but 5 per cent. per annum? The board believed that such a proceeding would not be approved; and they have left the interest unpaid, considering that it will be their solemn duty to make payment of the whole amount due, as soon as it can be done without too much sacrifice of the State securities.

The board hope, too, that their determination at that time neither to sell nor hypothecate more bonds, for the purpose of fulfilling the agreement of their predecessors with the contractors, will be approved. The circumstances which imperiously forced a submission to the terms of sale abovementioned could not be foreseen. It was easy, however, to guard against a recurrence of any similar losses.

Having come to the conclusion last mentioned, the chief engineer was directed to proceed to the line of the canal to make arrangements to suspend, as far as practicable, the works in progress. His attempts to that end were unsuccessful. The contracts had been made when labor and provisions were high, and the contractors, who had in many instances made large purchases to prepare to comply, on their part, would not consent, without some equivalent, to surrender their interests. Without this consent, the board had no power to arrest many of them until the 15th day of December last, by which time they were to have been completed. The contractors addressed a communication to the board consenting to take the notes or duebills of the canal company for the work done. Scrip of that character to the amount of $300,000 has been issued, made payable in money six months after the date of such issue; no portion of which will become due before the 9th day of May, 1840. To provide for the redemption of this paper, a deed of trust has been executed, conveying to James Swan and John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, and William Gunton, of this city, State five per cent. sterling bonds to the amount of £92,995.

The board are sensible that the issue of paper, not redeemable in specie on demand, which must become a part, to some extent, of the currency, is a measure that ought, if possible, to have been avoided. But what policy could they have adopted less calculated to affect injuriously the community immediately interested? If the board could have suspended altogether, that would have been done; but that, unfortunately, could not be done without the consent of the contractors. If the monthly estimates were not paid in some form acceptable to them, the company were liable for damages; and these damages, with the costs of suit brought against them for their recovery, would, it is highly probable, have exceeded the whole amount of scrip put in circulation. A further sale of the bonds was out of the question. Besides, a very large portion of the people of the State were deeply interested, and urged the issue of the scrip. There were two thousand five hundred laborers on the line of the canal, who, with their families, depended for a support on the money to be paid to the contractors. The merchants of Baltimore, the merchants of Allegany, and the farmers and mechanics in the vicinity of the canal works, were also deeply interested. A failure to pay, in any form, on the part of the board, must, then, have ruined and made bankrupt many most worthy men, and have turned loose upon the people of Maryland and Virginia a suffering people, compelled almost, perhaps, to plunder for a sustenance. The board felt justified, under such circumstances, in issuing evidences of debt, to be used by their creditors to meet their own engagements. But they would not volutarily put in circulation a paper currency not redeemable on demand in specie. As soon as the contracts expired, much of the work was suspended in December last; and the Legislature may rest assured that the board will, in no event, increase the amount of scrip already in circulation. This assurance is due to you, sir, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, believed to be decidedly hostile to an irredeemable paper currency, and to ruinous expansions of the credit

system—a State to whose liberality the friends of the canal are so much indebted. It is due to the indicated wishes of the House of Delegates; it is due to the whole people of the State of Maryland, who have a right to expect that the managers of a corporation which owes all its present power to them, will not attempt even to exert that power in defiance of any public policy which the authorized representatives of the people may adopt. The assurance is given with much pleasure by the president and directors, who ought to do, and are disposed to do, nothing calculated to interfere with the designs of the Legislature of a State of which some of us are citizens, and to which all of us owe a debt of gratitude for the benefits the communities in which we severally reside are destined to derive from the noble efforts made by that State in behalf of the canal.

The board have studiously and purposely avoided all reply to the singular publications intended to affect injuriously the canal, which have emanated from the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. If we could show that the affairs of the railroad company are not judiciously managed; or that investments made in that highly important work will not be advantageous, we do not perceive how, by so doing, we should further the interests of the improvements we have in charge. Each undertaking must rely for public patronage on its own merits, and the good conduct of its directors, and not upon the actual or supposed demerits of the other. So believing, the board declines encouraging a public controversy between two companies, with the fortunes of each of which those of all the people of Maryland are too intimately connected.

With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

His Excellency Wm. Grason,
Governor of Maryland.

Statement of the debts and credits of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, June 1, 1839.

Due on bonds to banks and bankers in the United States for money borrowed on stocks hypothecated	$1,110,000 00			
Received from loans made in London on stocks hypothecated	1,258,925 08			
Notes in circulation under denomination of $5	41,463 50			
Notes in circulation of $5, $10, and $20 bearing interest	2,560 00			
Notes in circulation of $5, $10, and $20, not bearing interest	50,000 00			
Acceptance in favor of contractors	4,000 00			
Final estimates unpaid	20,000 00			
Retained on contracts partially executed	225,000 00			
Due for lands condemned or agreed for	57,000 00			
Other outstanding claims estimated at	50,000 00			
Interest to the State of Maryland on $2,000,000 loan, 5 months	50,000 00			
Balance applicable to construction of canal, and the payment of interest	2,468,050 44			
	4,936,999 02			
Sterling bonds of the State of Maryland, bearing 5 per cent. interest, estimated at the par of value, viz:				
In exchange for $3,000,000 six per cent. State bonds, £720,000 sterling		$3,200,000		
For the new subscription of the State £309,375 sterling		1,375,000		
For advances to the State for railroad companies, £27,000		120,000		
				$4,695,000 00
Advances made to commissioners appointed by the State to negotiate loans, to be refunded				8,000 00
Stocks of the District corporations, viz:				
Washington		105,007 07		
Georgetown		37,410 58		
				142,417 65
Due by stockholders		158,540 64		
Deduct for bad debts		100,000 00		
				58,540 64
Cash in banks				33,040,73
				4,936,999 02

This statement does not embrace the interest due by the State on the old six per cent. bonds, nor that on the advances made for the railroad companies. Nor does it embrace the interest and expenses on loans made in London.

CANAL OFFICE, *Washington, June* 8, 1839.

JOHN P. INGLE,
Clerk Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.

Liabilities of George Peabody, agent, London, after 1st of March next - - -	£104,760 stg.	$465,000	Five per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, remitted to Geo. Peabody, of London -	£777,000 stg.	
Due bills in circulation, viz:			Of which he has sold - - -	565,000	
Issued prior to June, 1839 - $23,673				211,500 par	$940,000
Issued since June, 1839 - 240,360					
	-	264,033	Same bonds conveyed to James Swan, J. S.		
Acceptances in favor of contractors - -	-	35,826	Gittings, and W. Gunton, trustees to secure		
Final estimates unpaid - - -	-	41,360	redemption of due bills - - -	100,925	
Money retained under contract - -	-	216,336	Less to be exchanged for $35,000 6 per cent.		
Work done in December, estimated at -	-	60,000	bonds - - - - -	7,930	
Due on lands condemned - - -		57,000		92,995	413,311
Interest due to the State of Maryland, on loan,					
$2,000,000 - - - - -	-	55,000	Same bonds in hands of canal company -	5,750	25,555
Other outstanding claims, estimated at -	-	50,000	Stocks of the district cities, viz:		
Balance - - - - -		945,016	Washington - - - $8,649		
			Georgetown - - - - 11,180		
			19,829	-	17,846
			Advanced to J. Buchanan and T. Emory,		
			State commissioners, to negotiate loan -	-	8,000
			Due by stockholders - - $157,141		
			Deduct for bad debts - - 100,000		
				-	57,141
			Cash in bank - - - -	-	27,718
		1,489,571			1,489,571

List of bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held by bank, &c., June 10, 1839.

No.	Amount.	Date.	Due.	By what bank held.	Where payable.	Collateral security given.
81	$100,000	Feb. 6, 1839	June 9	Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore	New York	$100,000 six per cent. State bonds.
82	100,000	8,	11	Merchants' Bank, Baltimore	New York	100,000 ditto.
85	20,000	March 1,	2	Bank of Potomac, Alexandria	New York	20,000 ditto.
86	50,000	2,	July 4	Merchants' Bank, Baltimore	New York	50,000 ditto.
90	15,000	29,	May 31	Bank of Potomac, Alexandria	New York	15,000 ditto.
91	25,000	29,	31	Bank of Potomac, Alexandria	Alexandria	25,000 ditto.
92	20,000	April 13,	June 15	Commercial and Farmers' B'k, Baltimore	New York	20,000 ditto.
93	40,000	20,	22	Western Bank, Baltimore	New York	40,000 ditto.
94	45,000	20,	22	Western Bank, Baltimore	New York	45,000 ditto.
95	30,000	18,	Aug. 21	Girard Bank, Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30,000 ditto.
96	200,000	26,	July 28	Bank of America	New York	210,000 ditto, and $30,000 Washington corporation stock.
97	100,000	27,	29	A. Brown & Sons	In sterling bills	40,000 ditto.
102	30,000	May 1,	June 3	Bank of Washington	Washington	33,500 Washington corporation stock.
103	35,000	1,	July 3	Bank of Washington	New York	35,000 six per cent. State bonds.
72	50,000	Jan. 9,	12	Bank of Washington	New York	50,000 ditto.
104	30,000	April 26,	June 28	Bank of Potomac, Alexandria	Alexandria	33,500 Washington corporation stock.
105	100,000	May 16,	July 18	Bank United States	New York	100,000 six per cent. State bonds.
106	100,000	16,	18	Bank United States	New York	100,000 ditto.
107	20,000	16,	18	Commercial and Farmers' B'k, Baltimore	New York	20,000 ditto.
	1,110,000					

List of the officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in service on the 1st day of February, 1840, with the rate of compensation paid to each.

Francis Thomas, President (compensation per annum)		$3,000
Jacob G. Davies, Robert P. Dunlop, Washington Duval, Phineas Janney, John W. Maury, Joseph White,	*Directors.*—$4 per day to each, during the time he shall be actually engaged in the duties of his office, provided the pay of each director shall not exceed $300 per annum.	
John P. Ingle, clerk		1,800
Robert Barnard, treasurer and accountant		1,400
Thomas Fillebrown, jr., clerk		1,000
George Costin, messenger		250
Maximum compensation if each director shall receive $300		9,250

John Y. Young,	superintendent	1st	division canal	$800 00
William S. Elgin,	do.	2d	do.	800 00
George W. Rogers,	do.	3d	do.	800 00
John G. Stone,	do.	4th	do.	800 00
James O. Reiley,	collector and keeper		locks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	1,200 00
P. McGaughan,	collector,		Point of Rocks	300 00
William Irwin,	collector,		Williamsport	400 00
Arthur Blackwell,	collector,		Hancock	400 00
John P. Hilton,	keeper of		tide-lock B	50 00
Thomas B. Offut,	keeper		lock No. 5, and guard-lock	250 00
James Dalzell,	do.	do.	No. 6	150 00
Michael Hart,	do.	do.	No. 7	150 00
Levi Barrett,	do.	do.	No. 8	150 00
John Y. Young,	do.	do.	Nos. 9 and 10	250 00
Western Burgess,	do.	do.	No. 11	150 00
Frederick Metts,	do.	do.	Nos. 12, 13, and 14	250 00
Hezekiah Metts,	do.	do.	Nos. 15 and 16	276 00
Joseph Caldwell,	do.	do.	Nos. 17 and 18	276 00
Daniel Collins,	do.	do.	Nos. 19 and 20	200 00
R. C. Fields,	do.	do.	No. 21	150 00
M. F. Harris,	do.	do.	No. 22	150 00
W. H. Hammondtree,	do.	do.	No. 23 and guard	200 00
Charles H. Shanks,	do.	do.	No. 24	150 00
Asa Aud,	do.	do.	No. 25 and outlet	250 00
James Fitch,	do.	do.	No. 26	150 00
Thomas Walter,	do.	do.	No. 27	150 00
James Davis,	do.	do.	No. 28	150 00
William Walter,	do.	do.	No. 29	175 00
William Kuhn,	do.	do.	No. 30	100 00
A. B. Ward,	do.	do.	No. 31, &c.	175 00
J. B. Sitope,	do.	do.	No. 32	175 00
W. S. Elgin,	do.	do.	No. 33 and collector	300 00
John Crowley,	do.	do.	No. 34	175 00
William McKay,	do.	do.	Nos. 35, 36, and guard	300 00

John Kercheval,	keeper lock No. 37 - - -	$150 00
George Hughes,	do. do. No. 38 and outlet -	200 00
Joseph Gwyn,	do. do. No. 39 - - -	150 00
Andrew McCoy,	do. do. No. 40 - - -	150 00
Levi R. Shaw,	do. guard-lock, No. 4 - -	150 00
Henry Boyd,	do. locks No. 41 and 42 - -	200 00
Michael Chrisman,	do. do. No. 43 - - -	150 00
Joseph Hollman,	do. do. No. 44, water power	
Jacob Motter,	do. guard-lock, No. 5, - -	150 00
Philip Trammell,	do. locks No. 45 and 46 - -	200 00
Daniel Brewer,	do. do. No. 47, 48, 49, and 50 -	300 00
Upton Rowland,	do. do. No. 51 and 52 - -	200 00
H. Conner,	do. do. No. 53 - - -	150 00
John Roberts, temporary, guard lock, No. 6 - -		456 00
Superintendents, collectors, and lock-keepers - - -		12,958 00
Charles B. Fisk, chief engineer - - - -		$4,000 00
Elwood Morris, principal assistant - - - -		2,000 00
Joshua Gore, principal assistant - - - -		2,000 00
Israel Dickinson, assistant - - - - -		1,200 00
Hugh M. Dungan, assistant - - - - -		1,200 00
Samuel H. Williams, assistant - - - -		1,200 00
Thomas L. Patterson, assistant - - - -		1,200 00
R. S. McColloh, rodman - - - - -		540 00
Benjamin F. Branan, rodman - - - -		540 00
James R. Young, rodman - - - - -		540 00
Fenton M. Henderson, rodman - - - -		540 00
axeman - - - - -		365 00
axeman - - - - -		365 00
axeman - - - - -		365 00
axeman - - - - -		365 00
A. B. McFarland, superintendent of masonry - -		681 50
D. Logan, superintendent of masonry - - -		681 50
Joseph Knode, superintendent of sections - - -		547 50
Morgan Snively, do. - - - - -		547 50
Thomas Snyder, do. - - - - -		547 50
James M. Cushing, do. - - - - -		547 50
George Young, do. - - - - -		730 00
William H. Brayan, commissioner and clerk in the office of the chief engineer - - - - - -		1,000 00
Engineers, commissioners, &c. - - -		21,703 00

Summary of yearly compensation.

The president, directors, and clerks (if the directors receive the maximum of their compensation) - - -	$9,250 00
The superintendents, collectors, and lock-keepers -	12,958 00
The engineers and commissioner - - -	21,703 00
	43,911 00

.—There are a few other officers in the service of the company time, but as their term of service will expire on the first of March ıey are not entered on this list.

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persons in the employment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal ompany on the 1st July, 1839, with the compensation of each.

Barnard, treasurer and accountant, Washington, per m			$1,400 00	
. Ingle, clerk, Washington			1,800 00	
s Fillebrown, jr., assistant clerk			1,000 00	
ı E. Howard, assistant clerk			1,000 00	
Costin, messenger			250 00	
				$5,450 00
'isk, chief engineer, entire line canal			$5,000 00	
. Byers, principal assistant, between			2,000 00	
Morris,	do.	dam No. 6	2,000 00	
H. Randolph,	do.		2,000 00	
Gore,	do.	Cumberland	2,000 00	
Dickinson, assistant,		do.	1,200 00	
M. Dungan,	do.	do.	1,200 00	
H. Williams,	do.	do.	1,200 00	
s L. Patterson,	do.	do.	1,200 00	
t W. Coote,	do.	do.	1,000 00	
P. Dodge,	do.	do.	800 00	
recki, draughtsman, $3 per day		do.	1,277 50	
ı H. Bryan, rodman,		do.	780 00	
gh Coyle,	do.	do.	720 00	
in T. Brannan,	do.	do.	540 00	
R. Young,	do.	do.	540 00	
. Cox,	do.	do.	540 00	
s Gore,	do.	do.	540 00	
uchanan,	do.	do.	540 00	
. Howard, vol.	do.	do.	360 00	
E. Weaver,	do.	do.	360 00	
M. Henderson,	do.	do.	360 00	
. Winsor, vol.	chainman,	do.	360 00	
ender,	do.	do.	360 00	
				26,877 50
ierce, axeman, $26 per mo.		Cumberland,	312 00	
gleton, do.		do.	312 00	
oyle, chain and axeman		do.	396 00	
Stump, $20 per mo. and found		do.	396 00	
Crabtree, equal, per year		do.	396 00	
. Sargent, do.		do.	396 00	
				2,208 00
ı (negro), $15 per month, found, equal			336 00	
Knode, chainman, $20 per month, and , No. 6			396 00	
Gates, axeman, $17			360 00	

Samuel Chase, axeman, Cumberland -	$360 00		
John Eberts, do. $1 per day, Sundays in. -	360 00		
Thomas Maxwell, $1 per day, Sundays included	365 00		
William Jones, do. do. - -	365 00		
		$2,542 00	
Alex. B. McFarland, superintendent of masonry, Cumberland - - - -	1,800 50		
*William Anderson, do. - -	681 50		
*Duncan Grant, do. - -	681 50		
*William Challoner, do. - -	681 50		
*Daniel Logan, do. - -	681 50		
*William Hurd, do. - -	681 50		
*James Turnbull, do. - -	681 50		
*James Ellis, do. - -	681 50		
†Joseph Knode, do. - -	547 50		
†Frederick C. R. Maus, do. - -	547 50		
†James Thompson, do. - -	547 50		
†Morgan Snively, do. - -	547 50		
†Thomas Snyder, do. - -	547 50		
†Lewis Bartlett, do. - -	547 50		
†James M. Cushing, do. - -	547 50		
†Reuben Hurle, jr., do. - -	547 50		
†George Young, do. - -	730 00		
		11,680 50	
James Hilton, lock-keeper—lock B, Washington	50 00		
Jas. O. Reiley, do. tide-locks, and locks 1, 2, 3, and 4, Georgetown - -	1,200 00		
Thomas B. Offutt, do. lock No. 5, and guard lock No. 1 - - - - -	250 00		
J. Whelan, lock-keeper, lock No. 6 - -	150 00		
M. Hart, do. No. 7 - -	150 00		
L. Barret, do. No. 8 - -	150 00		
J. Y. Young, do. Nos. 9 & 10 -	200 00		
Wm. Burgess, do. No. 11 - -	150 00		
Fred. Metts, do. Nos. 12, 13, & 14 -	250 00		
Hez. Metts, do. Nos. 15 & 16 -	276 00		
Jos. Caldwell, do. Nos. 17 & 18 -	276 00		
M. F. Harris, do. No. 22 - -	150 00		
R. C. Field, do. No. 21 - -	150 00		
Daniel Collins, do. Nos. 19 & 20 Crom.	200 00		
		3,602 0	
W. H. Hammondtree, lock-keeper, lock No. 23, and guard No. 2, Bushville - - -	200 00		
C. H. Shanks, lock-keeper, lock No. 24 -	150 00		
Asa Aud, do. No. 25, and Edward's ferry outlet locks - -	250 00		
James Fitch, lock-keeper, lock No. 26 -	150 00		

* Assistant superintendents of masonry, who are paid at the rate of $2 per day, in the winter months, and $2 25 the rest of the year, Sundays exclusive.

† Superintendents of sections, at $1 50 per day, Sundays inclusive, with the exception of George Young, who receives $2 per day, he being connected with the superintendence of dam No. 8, in addition to his other duties.

Thomas Waller, lock-keeper, lock No. 27, -	$150 00	
P. McGaughan, collector, Point of Rocks -	300 00	
James Davis, lock-keeper, lock No. 28, -	150 00	
William Waller, do. No. 29, -	175 00	
William Kuhn, do. No. 30, Berlin	100 00	
A. B. Ward, do. No. 31 -	175 00	
J. B. Shope, do. No. 32 -	175 00	
W. S. Elgin, lock-keeper and collector, No. 33, and outlet lock Harper's ferry - -	300 00	
John Crowley, lock-keeper, lock No. 34, -	175 00	
William McKay, do. Nos. 35, 36, guard-lock, No. 3, Harper's ferry falls - -	300 00	
J. Kercheval, lock-keeper, lock No. 37 -	150 00	
G. W. Hughes, do. No. 38, and river lock, Shepherdstown	200 00	
Joseph Gwyn, do. No. 39 -	150 00	
A. McCoy, do. No. 40 -	150 00	
L. R. Shaw, do. guard-lock No. 4, dam No 4	150 00	
Henry Boyd, do. locks Nos. 41 & 42 -	200 00	
M. Crisman, do. No. 43 - -	150 00	
William Irwin collector, Williamsport basin -	400 00	
Jacob Morten, lock-keeper, guard-lock No. 5 -	150 00	
		$4,450 00
Philip Trammel, do. locks Nos. 45 & 46 -	200 00	
Daniel Brewer, do. locks Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50 -	300 00	
Henry Rowland, do. Nos. 51, 52 -	200 00	
Vacant, do. No. 52 - -	150 00	
Vacant, do. guard-lock, dam No. 6 -	150 00	
		1,000 00
J. Y. Young, superintendent, from Georgetown basin to Edward's ferry outlet-locks - -	1,000 00	
William S. Elgin, ditto, thence to Harper's ferry falls - - - - - -	1,000 00	
George W. Rogers, superintendent, from Harper's ferry falls to dam No 5 - - -	1,200 00	
John G. Stone, ditto, thence to dam No. 6 -	1,200 00	
		4,400 00
		62,210 00

Western Survey party (temporarily engaged).

John S. McColloh, acting assistant, entered service May 19, 1839, at $66⅔ per month.

Richard S. McColloh, rodman, entered service June 8, 1839, at $45 per month.

John Widener, chainman, entered service May 24, at $1 per day, Sundays inclusive.

John Paw, chainman, entered service May 22, at $1 per day, Sundays inclusive—transferred from another party.

Samuel Davis, axeman, entered service June 2, 1839, at $1 per day.

Thomas Taylor, axeman, entered service May 22, 1839, at $1 per day.

The cost of the "western survey" last year was $1,029 37, *viz:*

Pay of F. Coyle, acting assistant (while engaged on the "western survey"), 3⅔ months, at the rate of $66⅔ per month -	$244 44
J. S. McColloh and R. S. McColloh, volunteer rodmen, 3⅔ months, at $30 per month - - - - - -	230 00
Pay of hands and board - - - - - -	498 87
Contingencies - - - - - - - -	56 06
	1,029 37

President and Directors.

Francis Thomas, President, $3,000 per annum.

John J. Abert,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Perry,
James Carroll,
Jacob G. Davies,
Joseph White,

Directors.—$4 per day to each director during the time which he shall be actually engaged in the duties of his office, provided that such compensation does not exceed, in any one year, the sum of $300.

Summary of annual expenses, as before stated, exclusive of President and Directors.

At the office in Washington - - - - - -	$5,450 00
Engineers, axemen, and chainmen - - - - -	31,627 50
Superintendents of masonry and sections - - -	11,680 50
Superintendents on the line finished - - -	4,400 00
Lock-keepers and collectors - - - -	9,052 00
	62,210 00

The pay of the party of engineers now temporarily employed in the survey of the western section, is at the rate of $2,800 per annum.

Agreement of Alexander Brown & Sons, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, April 27, 1839.

BALTIMORE, *April* 27, 1839.

We will authorize you to draw on Wm. & James Brown & Co., of Liverpool, for twenty thousand seven hundred and eighty-five pounds, four shillings, and four pence sterling, (£20,785 4*s.* 4*d.*) reimbursable in sterling bills in 90 days, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and a commission of one per cent. to be charged on the negotiation by Messrs. W. & J. Brown & Co. As security for which, we require $120,000 Maryland 6 per cents. to be lodged with us, with authority to sell the same, to reimburse the loan unless 5 per cent. sterling bonds of the State of Maryland for £25,000, are handed to us for transmission to W. & J. Brown & Co., to be either sold by them in England, or handed to your agent in London, on our advance being paid off. If W. & J. Brown & Co. sell the bonds, they are to be entitled to the usual brokerage, in addition to their net commission of one per cent.; and should any thing occur to prevent their being reimbursed as contem-

plated, and that they are obliged to continue under advance for a period beyond 90 days, they will be entitled to claim any expense that may be incurred for raising money on the stocks, and an additional 1-3 per cent. per month, commission, until reimbursed.

Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company agreed to accept the above proposal.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of [L. S.] the said canal company, this 27th day of April, 1839.

G. C. WASHINGTON, *President.*

$100,000.

Counter report of Jervis Spencer, Esq.

HAGERSTOWN, *August* 8, 1839.

DEAR SIR.: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, on the 5th instant, and during my short sojourn in the city of Washington, after the adjournment, I had not an opportunity of drawing out a written statement of the reasons which forbade my uniting in the report of the committee.

Forms I consider of very little consequence, and I wish you to file and treat my letter, in other respects, as if it were a protest or counter report formally made.

It was my intention not to make more than a mere oral statement in the meeting of the stockholders, of the reasons which prevented my concurrence; but it seems that another course would give greater satisfaction, and is, perhaps, required of me by considerations of justice to myself and others.

It is unnecessary for me to follow the minute details of the report, inasmuch as its general features furnish ample ground of exception to it. The first feature that strikes my mind as remarkable is, the positive certainty with which facts are stated and deductions made with regard to the proceedings of all the officers of the company, and the high praises uniformly given for *diligence, fidelity, and skill,* without any fact to predicate them on. It is said to be charitable to praise. True, it may be so when your praises can do no evil. But when the report is considered a certificate of the efficiency of officers filling important stations, I am not prepared to give it until the evidence shall have been furnished, inasmuch as it would be manifestly calculated to expose the directory to unmerited reproach, if, in the faithful performance of their duty, the interest of the company should require their removal.

The report is occupied, to a great extent, with the proceedings of the engineer department, and facts are stated with earnestness, as if they were the developments of an investigation upon the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses. The committee remark, after an elaborate detail of proceedings (see page 31): "*They are, however, prepared to speak with great confidence of the diligence, fidelity, and skill, with which the affairs of the company are conducted at the office in Washington, by the very valuable of-*

ficers who are there stationed, and by the engineer department." Again they say (see page 29): "*For the materials which have been employed, the committee feel largely indebted to the very able and efficient officers of the company, especially to the chief engineer, who accompanied them throughout the whole of their examination of the work above Williamsport, and during the tour, as well as since, has exhibited every disposition to furnish the information which he is competent to give.*" By the material I understand the facts, and no report could be made, by any committee, after a serious investigation for months, with power to administer oaths, and send for persons and papers, in terms more confident and positive. Yet they say they are largely indebted for the material to the efficient officers of the company, and especially to the chief engineer. If there be any part of the material derived from any other source, it is not stated by the committee. If the labors of the committee were intended as a trial of the competency of the officers, it does not comport with my notions of regular proceeding in such cases, to conduct the investigation solely upon the testimony of the persons arraigned. Four or five days' explanation of a line of work of one hundred and eighty miles does not appear sufficient to ascertain its minute details with such particularity, and it seems to me that the material upon which such high commendation is given, could have been obtained from no other source than the efficient officers, especially the chief engineer. If the committee have had the testimony of disinterested scientific men, familiar with the work, or who have examined it, I am not apprized of the fact; and if the report be, in any manner, made upon such testimony, not having heard of it, it would be manifestly improper for me to join in the report. None of the committee, I believe, pretend to be engineers. They say (see page 31): "In relation to certain branches, they feel themselves *incompetent* to form an opinion how far the best interests of the company require that the expense should be increased or diminished; *neither their time nor their knowledge of the duties and personal qualification of the officers respectively, would enable them to form definite ideas on this subject.*"

I did not feel myself called upon to examine and report, without evidence, upon matters of which I, not being an engineer, was incompetent to judge. The mechanical part of the work is certainly neatly and handsomely executed; but this is not conclusive with respect to the arrangement, general plan of construction, and other proceedings of the company, of which the committee had little opportunity of judging, and in which consists, principally, the diligence, fidelity, and skill of the officers. It is the nature of man to attach a higher value to his own productions than they intrinsically deserve, and if the officers of the company have fallen into this error, it is only one of the common frailties of mankind. The vast disappointments of the State of Maryland, with regard to the cost and time of construction of this work, I am not prepared to say have not resulted from want of skill.

I am not disposed to ascribe any unworthy, or corrupt motives to the old canal board, if the facts would justify such an imputation, which does not appear to be the case. No persons are characterized by more courteous and gentlemanly demeanor, or appear to have more honorable sentiments. So far as their praises are not made to infringe upon the just position of the new board, I am disposed to pass them without comment; but I am not prepared to certify that "*to the president and directors every praise is due,*

for bringing into such complete regularity and efficiency, every department under their control, as well as for the promptitude, energy, and ability with which they have performed their own more especial functions; with the arrangements that have been made, and thus far executed, every thing is in the best possible train." I could not justify myself to the State of Maryland, after the investigation and developments made in the Legislature, during the last session, if I were to make such a report. A few extracts from the report of the committee on internal improvements, will show how far such opinion comports with the views of that committee, after a laborious and searching investigation into the affairs of the company. With regard to the proceedings in reference to the 6 per cent. bonds of the State, they say, "the committee are unable to account for the conduct of the company, in relation to these very bonds. In the first place, they gave more for them than they would have brought in the market, at the time they purchased them. In the second, they proceeded to hypothecate them at once, on terms so disadvantageous as rendered their retention of them utterly impossible. Did they intend to procure the means to carry on the work at any sacrifice; and did they adopt the hypothecation process as one most likely to conceal their intention? To have sold the bonds at once, much as they wanted money, would have been too palpable. They hypothecated them, however, upon terms which may bring them into market; and thus, what was the product of design, may seem to be the result of accident." Again, the committee of the Legislature say, "the hypothecation in this country is represented by the company as having been made at par, while the fact of their having received a part, if not the whole amount, in Virginia paper, is concealed in the general statement of the company. To illustrate this matter, we will suppose a loan to have been effected in the Bank of North America for $100, on a pledge of that amount of State bonds: if the amount received by them was in Virginia paper, 5 per cent. below par, the hypothecation was, unquestionably, not made as represented." And, again, they say: "Twice already, has the State contributed what the company has assured her would be amply sufficient to complete the work. Twice has this money, or part of it, been applied, not to the object for which it was asked and obtained, but to relieve the company from embarrassments which they have improvidently incurred, or devoted to objects as unauthorized as they were unwarranted." This report was made as late as the 8th of March, 1839, and the paragraphs are quoted, not for the purpose of imputing any unworthy motives to the old board, but to do justice to the new. These loans, and these hypothecations, have been a fruitful source of embarrassment, and will continue to be so. It does not appear to me to be true, that "*every thing is in the best possible train.*" The obvious construction of the language of the committee of stockholders is, that the new board have to navigate a smooth sea. This construction is very much helped by a paragraph in page 6. Speaking of the future prospects, they say: "*No danger can be apprehended, unless from those derangements which occasionally occur in the money market, and by prudence, judgment, and skill, these may, in general, be anticipated and guarded against.*" When it is observed, that the entire report preceding the last paragraph is taken up in proving the "sagacity, the firmness, and the ability, with which the affairs of the company have been conducted" by the old board, whatever may have been the intention of the committee, the obvious construction of the lan-

guage is, that, by *prudence, judgment*, and *skill*, the new board may anticipate and guard against all dangers, while, if they suffer the embarrassments which have been overcome by *the sagacity, the firmness, and the ability of the old board*, it will be in consequence of the want of *prudence, judgment*, and *skill*. If the committee had designed to do so, they could not have fallen upon a more cunning artifice to depreciate the effects of the new board, or bring them under reproach. If there be no dangers, they will be entitled to no credit for their success; and if they meet with embarrassments, they are condemned in advance as weak and incapable officers: so that, whatever may be the success of the new board, the committee, with great composure, gather the laurels and weave a chaplet for the brows of the old.

I cannot concur in the report of the committee, because I believe the difficulties and embarrassments of the company as great now as they have ever been. The company have great debts, contracted by the late board, for loans, at short dates, now run out. They have little or no other means to provide for them, and the expenses of constructing the work, except the bonds of the State. In a time of great embarrassment in the money-market, and when all Europe is flooded with similar securities from other States (the negotiation of any of which is extremely difficult), I think it will require great diligence and skill to keep the company in operation, and provide for the accumulated liabilities, until the money-market shall have been relieved and the bonds negotiated.

To furnish a full and particular account of the transactions of the company, would require more time than one merely representing stocks, living remote from the office, and having other duties to perform, could be reasonably expected to give; and I have confined my remarks to what appears upon the face of the report, and is obvious ground of objection to it, and have been prompted by a sense of justice to myself, to my State, and to the present president and directors of the company.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JERVIS SPENCER.

J. P. INGLE, Esq., *Chief Clerk*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter to the Bank of the United States, July 8, 1839.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be indebted to the Bank of the United States two hundred thousand dollars on the 18th of the present month. Looking to the condition of the finances of the company, we find that it will not be possible (unless by making a very great sacrifice) to pay this amount when due, and we must therefore ask the favor to be permitted to extend the accommodation which the Bank of the United States has afforded the canal company for ninety days from the time the present bond is due.

The canal company have a large amount of State of Maryland 5 per cent. sterling bonds to dispose of, but, in the present condition of the money-market, we are not willing to make a sale. If, instead of renewing the bond of the company, the bank would prefer to purchase the bonds, we would

gladly pay the debt in that form, if the terms you could offer would be made acceptable.

An early answer is respectfully asked for.

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*
PHINEAS JANNEY, *Director*
and Finance Committee C. and O. C. Company.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the U. S.*

Letter from Bank of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 10 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 8th inst. has this moment reached, and I cannot allow an instant to elapse without expressing to you the extreme surprise it has occasioned. When the difficulty and embarrassment which your company experienced in March and April last, were represented to this bank, Mr. Washington and Mr. Gunton were both distinctly informed that it would be very inconvenient to the institution to make the loan at that moment, and, in fact, it was absolutely declined. Upon the renewal of the application, it was upon the positive offer and assurance upon your part, that it should be paid in sixty days, probably in thirty days, and that in no event should a renewal be applied for. I quote from the letter of Mr. Washington of the 13th of April last: "As no renewal is contemplated, it is hoped that it may be viewed as *strictly* a business operation." Upon this expectation the fund is already appropriated, and I am under the necessity of saying that the further accommodation asked for in your letter of the 8th cannot be acceded to. We are compelled to ask for the punctual payment of your note at maturity. Every favorable disposition to your company, but the performance of your contract has been counted upon with certainty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DUNLAP, *President.*

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President,*
P. JANNEY, *Director,*
Finance Committee of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter to Bank of America, July 10, 1839.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be indebted to the Bank of America two hundred thousand dollars on the 28th of the present month. This amount the canal company will not be prepared to pay on that day, unless the means are raised by making great sacrifices, and I am obliged to ask the favor of the directors of the bank to extend the accommodation to the canal company for ninety days after the 28th of July.

I have forwarded to the agent of the canal company in London a large amount of bonds of the State of Maryland, and shall instruct him to make sale of them as soon as that can well be done, to pay the debt to your bank; and I flatter myself that a further renewal, beyond that now asked for, will not be sought.

If the Bank of America, by its directors, would consent to purchase, on acceptable terms, State of Maryland five per cent. sterling bonds, having fifty years to run, to the amount of the debt due, I would much prefer to close the transaction in that form.

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of America.*

Letter from Bank of America.

BANK OF AMERICA, *July* 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th inst., and having submitted it to the board of directors of this bank, at their meeting this morning, I have to inform you, in reply, that we must decline to renew the loan of $200,000, which will become due from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company on the 28th inst., and we shall certainly expect the company will make the necessary arrangement to pay off the loan at maturity of their bonds, in conformity with the special agreement and understanding, when the loan was last renewed.

This loan was now continued for more than six months, having been twice renewed, at the urgent solicitations of the company; and when last renewed, it was expressly stipulated that it should be paid at the maturity of the bond.

We must therefore require it to be paid in conformity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. NEWBOLD, *President.*

FRANCIS THONAS, Esq.,
Pres. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co., Washington.

Letter from Bank of America.

BANK OF AMERICA, *July* 23, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st inst., from Philadelphia, and I regret to learn that you were obliged to leave New York before arrangements had been made to pay the debt of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to this bank. You assure me, however, that further efforts will be made for the purpose immediately upon your return to the city of Washington, and I have only to express my urgent request that your company will be prepared to pay the bond on the day of its maturity, the 27th inst. The intelligence from Europe is very unfavorable, and we have good reasons to fear that a large amount of specie will be shipped within the next ten days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. NEWBOLD, *President.*

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Bank of America.

BANK OF AMERICA, *July* 27, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th inst., and I do exceedingly regret that your company have not transmitted us the money to pay their bonds for $200,000, due this day. It is, indeed, an unfortunate result of loan that we have, with no little inconvenience, extended for some months past, and a result that we could not believe that the company would have permitted to occur under the special and peculiar circumstances of the case. You have, however, thrown on the bank the very unpleasant duty of obtaining, or endeavoring to obtain, the amount of the debt, by a sale of the stocks held by us as security; and it is probable that the board of directors, at their meeting on Tuesday next, will order the said stocks to be sold for that purpose. Whether they will sell for enough to pay the debt we cannot now determine, but there is abundant reason to believe that they cannot now be sold unless at a very reduced rate, and at no inconsiderable sacrifices to the company. Such an issue we would gladly avoid, and for that purpose I now propose to take your sterling bills, on your agent Mr. Peabody, at four months date from this day, for the amount of the debt, in an exchange of 7½ per cent,—the stock security now held by the bank to remain with it until the bills are paid.

If you shall accept this proposition, you will be pleased to draw three bills, for £10,000 sterling each, and another for the balance, and transmit them to me, in time to enable us to forward them by the Great Western, to leave here on the first of August, and I will thank you to advise me of your determination by the return mail.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. NEWBOLD, *President.*

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
Pres. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co., Washington.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
June 15, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Your communication addressed to the president and directors of this bank was yesterday laid before the board, who have consented to the renewal of your note for $20,000 for ninety days, payable at New York; but have directed me to inform you that they will then expect it to be paid without fail, otherwise they will be under the necessity of selling the stock to meet it. They have also directed me to say, they have renewed this note under the full expectation that the one falling due in July will then be paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
Pres. of the C. & O. Canal Co.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
July 23, 1839.

SIR: A note of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for $20,000, which was discounted by this bank, became due on the 18th inst., payable in New York, when it was protested for non-payment, and now, this day, laid before our board of directors, by whom I have been directed to inform you that, should the note not be paid within thirty days of this date, the stock pledged for its redemption will then be sold to meet its payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
Pres. of the Ches. and Ohio Canal Co.

Letter to George T. Dunbar.

JULY 25, 1839.

Your letter of the 23d inst., addressed to the president of the company, came to hand in due time. The president and directors of your bank cannot more sincerely regret the inability of the canal company to pay you than the president and directors of the canal company do; but such is the fact, that we are unable to pay at this time, unless by a sacrifice of the credit of the State of Maryland, which, we believe, even yourselves would not justify.

We have ample means in the shape of State bonds, but it is found to be impossible to sell them in this country; they have been, therefore, sent to Mr. Peabody in London, with directions to dispose of them in such manner as to meet bills of exchange drawn upon him at sixty days from this. I am therefore directed by Mr. Thomas, the president of the company, to ask that you will consent to one more renewal, for sixty days, of the note now due.

At the time when this note became due, Mr. Thomas, was in New York, making every possible exertion to sell State bonds, but the present condition of things there made it impossible to accomplish his wishes. We were, therefore, compelled to submit to the dishonor of our paper held by you.

When you renewed the other note in June, you informed us that this one must be paid. We then hoped to find it easy to comply with your condition, and regret the disappointment.

The note due is payable in New York, and we are perfectly willing to pay the premium on exchange, as a consequence of our failure to meet our engagements. We hope your bank will review its determination, as expressed in your letter, and grant this one more renewal of the note.

JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk.*

GEORGE T. DUNBAR.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
November 9, 1839.

SIR: The extension of the credit given on the debt due by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to this bank has expired, and expect to be placed in funds for the amount and interest.

Your answer will oblige your obedient servant,

GEO. T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Western Bank of Baltimore.

WESTERN BANK OF BALTIMORE,
August 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 29th instant, and am surprised at its indifferent tone.

I have only to say that the loan cannot be renewed, and that the State stock will be sold at any sacrifice to pay the debt, unless it is paid by the company at maturity.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES, Jr., *President.*

J. P. INGLE, Esq., *Clerk*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Western Bank of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, *November* 21, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you as you passed through town, but have understood that you did not delay on your return from New York.

My object was to inquire whether some arrangement could not be made between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the banks to which the company is indebted here, to purchase the 5 per cent. Maryland bonds, and so close the indebtedness of the company here. I have had some conversation with one of our bank officers, and I think a liberal arrangement might be made.

I have had an inquiry for the 6 per cents., but would not do any thing without consulting you. Would you like any of them to be sold? and at what rate?

An early answer is requested.

Yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
President Western Bank of Baltimore.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS.

Letter to Western Bank of Baltimore.

CANAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
November 23, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant was read at the meeting of the board of directors of the canal company to-day, and referred to the consideration of Colonel Jacob G. Davies, and Mr. Joseph White, of Baltimore, who are fully authorized to hear and decide upon any and all propositions from any and all of the banks of Baltimore, to which the canal company stands indebted.

I sincerely hope that you will, after having conferred with those gentlemen, conclude not to force the canal company, at this inauspicious period, to settle your claim by a sacrifice of the means by which the State expects that the canal will be, in part, constructed. Mr. Peabody, the agent of the canal company, has a large amount of State bonds in his hands, with directions to make sale of them, and as soon as he has done so, we propose to pay your debts, and all other debts of the company.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
FRANCIS THOMAS.

SAMUEL C. JONES, Esq.,
President of Western Bank.

[A similar letter was addressed to George T. Dunbar, Esq., cashier of Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore.]

Extract of a letter from John B. Morris, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, dated September 13, 1839.

You cannot but be sensible that in a transaction of such an extent, the interest of this bank renders it imperative that it should be closed forthwith. It has, therefore, become my duty to draw your attention to this state of things, and respectfully notify, through you, the directors of the canal company, that any further action will be suspended until Wednesday, the 18th instant, hoping that, in the intermediate time, measures will be adopted by the directors of the canal company to discharge the note now past due. Should our just hope not be realized, then measures will immediately thereafter be taken to expose the stock pledged to the bank, at public sale, for cash, and apply the proceeds to the credit of the note of the canal company discounted by the bank.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
JOHN B. MORRIS.

Extract from the minutes of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, November 6, 1839.

Whereas, it is due the interests of this bank to effect a settlement or payment of a one hundred thousand dollar note, due by the canal company, to secure which, certain State of Maryland stocks were hypothecated; and, as the president of the canal company has made inquiry at

what rate this bank would receive the State stock hypothecated, to avoid delay and secure a prompt adjustment, the president is hereby invested with full power to negotiate with the canal company, as to the rate at which the bank will receive the State stock in payment of the note, and to foreclose the same.

It is further ordered, that, in the event of private adjustment not being effected on or before the 20th instant, that then, in the case, the president is hereby authorized and directed to expose for sale, at public auction, the State of Maryland stock hypothecated to the bank, to secure the payment of the one hundred thousand dollar note of the canal company, due on or about the 11th of September.

Letter from Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BALTIMORE, *July* 6, 1839.

DEAR SIR: The amount of interest, premium, and expenses, on the company's bond of $50,000 is $1,034 83, per the annexed statement.

You will please send your requisition for the amount, and as soon as the bond shall have been returned it will be enclosed to you.

Our board will expect the debt of the company to be paid at maturity.

Yours respectfully,

D. SPRIGG.

JOHN P. INGLE, Esq., *Clerk*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Bank of Washington.

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *November* 2, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: About two weeks since, I addressed a communication to you relative to the state of your liabilities to this institution, and more particularly as to the sterling bills of exchange on which it is endorser, and with regard to which I requested to have further collateral security handed over to us, or else that some other arrangements might be effected, exonerating the bank from calls upon it by the holders of the bills, but, as yet, have not been favored with any reply. I enclose a copy of a renewed demand of the president of the Bank of America, in relation to some of those bills, and beg your early attention to the subject, as the receipt of such communication is extremely unpleasant to me. Allow me to avail myself of the occasion to say that your note for $25,000 is now laying over; that one for $20,000, payable in New York, will be at maturity in a few days; and that, as it is our desire to reduce our discounts, we will take District funds in payment of them both, if paid any time before the latest of them falls due. Should this proposition, however, not meet your wishes, I should be pleased to know what arrangements you intend to make respecting them, that the subject may be referred to the board of directors, on Tuesday next, for their action thereon.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. GUNTON, *President.*

Letter from Alexander Brown & Sons.

BALTIMORE, *September* 10, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th instant is received. On the 23d of May, we delivered to Mr. Washington $80,000 of the six per cent. State bonds, and took his order on the commissioner of loans for £25,000 of the sterling five per cent. bonds which bonds were delivered to us *by the commissioner*, on the 28th of June, when we handed over to him $40,000 of the six per cents., being the balance in our possession, and which were hypothecated to us for the loan of $100,000. We would like you to inform us whether we can calculate on the payment of the note for $30,000, due on Saturday next, as we wish to make our arrangements to remit the money to England. We hold £10,000 of sterling bonds as security for this note.

We remain your obedient servants,
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

Mr. JOHN P. INGLE.

Letter from George Peabody.

"GREAT WESTERN," LONDON, *May*, 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed are copies of two letters from me dated 19th and 20th ultimo.

I have now the pleasure to own the receipt of a letter from William Gunton, Esq., dated at New York, and one from yourself of the 21st instant, per "Great Western," accompanied by pamphlets containing your communications to the Governor and Legislature of Maryland, and the act which has passed, substituting five per cent. sterling bonds for the six per cent. certificates. I have read all with much interest, particularly your able reply to the report made by the chairman of the Committee of Internal Improvements, and be assured the very favorable opinions expressed relative to my negotiations for you in this country afford me much gratification. I care not what parties, entirely ignorant of financial matters, may say relative to the hypothecations I have made for your company; but to persons acquainted with money negotiations in Europe, and the state of the market for the last six months, when applied to American securities, I can appeal, with full confidence, that they will confirm all you have said in favor of my negotiations; and that, altogether, the loans I have obtained have been on *more* favorable terms than those made by any other party during the same time; but the large amount which I was obliged to borrow for short periods, and the uncertainty existing relative to bringing the stock into market, and effecting sales to meet my responsibilities, have given me much anxiety, and, at the present time, I feel particularly so in consequence of the state of the money-market being in that condition, which, I have thought for several months, *might* occur; and this apprehension caused me reluctantly to decline giving you further credits in November last.

The Bank of England has, for several months, been drawn upon for gold, for shipment to the continent, to such an unusual degree, that, for

some time, she has been under the necessity of contracting her issues by sales of stocks and exchanges; but, finding that course insufficient to stop the export of bullion, the directors have to-day issued a notice advancing the rate of interest on bills of exchange (they take none longer than three months) to 5 per cent., which has had an important effect on the money-market; and the best London acceptances, at four months, have been discounted at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and many bankers refuse them altogether. It is the opinion of the best informed on the subject, that the price of money will rate high all the summer, but be subject to changes depending on continental exchanges and the prospect of the growing harvest.

A few sales of American stocks have been made within a few days, at the following prices:

Ohio 6 per cents. ex. July dividend, at - - - -	93
Illinois 6 per cent., do. - - - - -	87
Indiana 5 per cents. - - - - - - -	80
Bank of the United States shares - - - -	£94
Alabama 5 per cent. sterling bonds - - - - -	84

The latter six months since sold at 92.

There have been no large sales of American securities: the great scarcity of money rather operating to prevent forced sales than otherwise. Could purchasers be found, there is a very large amount of stocks that would be sold far below the present nominal quotations.

The late comparatively favorable accounts carried out by the "Great Western," induced several persons to come out in that vessel, for the purpose of making money negotiations. One from Ohio, one from Illinois, and one from New York are now here; but they cannot effect sales, unless at very low prices indeed. In fact, capitalists show no disposition to purchase American securities to any extent, at the present time, on any terms. This feeling has rendered hypothecations almost impracticable; and, for the loans I have contracted for you falling due, I am called upon in every case, as the wants of parties here induce them to offer at the rate of 9 and 10 per cent. for moneys for short periods, pledging stocks, say equally, as Maryland, and with a margin of 20 to 30 per cent. This, you can readily suppose, tends to embarrass my operations for you, but my whole attention and resources are devoted to the subject; and I trust to be able to surmount all the difficulties that surround me; and I do not fear any necessity for a sacrifice of the stock.

I have been obliged to use my credit for an additional sum of £15,000, at four months, on a banking-house, paying an increased rate of interest, and shall be under the necessity of adopting this course to a much greater extent, unless a material change takes place in the value of money.

The London Joint Stock Bank wants the £40,000 due 1st June, but I am now negotiating for a renewal of a part, and hope to induce them to receive the amount in monthly instalments, if no longer time can be obtained. A portion must be paid at maturity. My credits with bankers makes me feel tolerably strong, and to act accordingly, which, in many cases, enables me to renew loans or borrow money when a less independent course would fail. The business is difficult, and, for considerable sums, I shall be obliged to pay a high rate of interest. I must, therefore, ask from

you all the confidence which has been reposed in me from the commencement of my agency, and rest assured that my best services shall continue to be used to promote and protect your interests.

The sooner you can send me the new bonds to substitute for the certificates pledged for small loans I have made, and to enable me to introduce them into the money-market, the better, $200,000 or $300,000 (£50,000 or £60,000), in assorted bonds, at a time, as they can be prepared, would be desirable, and they could be transmitted by passengers coming out in the packets or steam-ships. The certificates, when cancelled by an exchange, I can hand over to a State agent, or transmit them to you, or the commissioner of loans, as may be required.

I am now in correspondence with regard to their sale or hypothecation in Holland, and, if any prospect offers for a favorable negotiation, I shall go to Amsterdam for that purpose as soon as the bonds are received. I will not speculate on the probable price they will bring. I have before said, that to dispose of three millions of dollars to advantage would require from one to two years, as, in that case, the sales must be regulated by the demand for actual investment. If sold, as loans usually are, to large capitalists, a concession of from 2 to 4 per cent. must be made. The South Carolina loan was taken at about 3, and the Florida 4 per cent. commission. About 2 per cent. has heretofore been the rate at Amsterdam, but at present it will probably be more. There has been of late no sales of 6 per cent. Maryland stock; it has usually ruled about 2 per cent. below Ohio, and by the quotation of the latter which I have given, you must form your own conclusions. I still think the 5 per cent. sterling bonds will bring within about 3 per cent. of the certificates, unless the unlimited period for their redemption should injure their sale; and such, I fear, will be the case. I shall continue to keep you advised regarding the money and stock markets; but, in the meantime, if you can effect sales of bonds to produce *above* par, and in a way not to interfere with sales in Europe, I would recommend you to do so to an extent sufficient to relieve your present wants.

When you send the bonds, I must ask of you the favor to make known your expectations and views as fully as possible, and to give me such discretionary powers relating to sales or hypothecations as you may think advisable. As the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is largely interested in the sale of the bonds, I should be much gratified if Mr. McLane would come out and act in concert with me in making negotiations, particularly if the wants of the company are not urgent, so as materially to interfere with your interest and convenience.

In your communication to the Legislature, in reply to Mr. Wooton's report, you speak of the £100,000 loans from Overend, Gurney, & Co., as due in July. On reference to my letter, dated 20th of July last, you will find that the money was borrowed for twelve months *from the time I received it*, consequently it will not be payable until October and November next.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of giving you a more favorable account of affairs here, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON,
Pres. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *June* 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a press copy of my last letter to you, dated 16th ultimo, per "Great Western," since which the "Liverpool" has arrived without any letter from you.

I have now to confirm all I expressed in the enclosed, and it is a source of much anxiety and regret that it is not in my power to inform you of any favorable change, either in the money or stock markets; and, from the great number of gentlemen from different States of our country, who have come out in the "Great Western" and "Liverpool," and are now here endeavoring to sell bonds, or borrow money on them, the prospect of any material improvement appears more remote than ever.

Mr. Williams, the President of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, has put into the market $800,000 Ohio 6 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1860, and has sold nearly $600,000, at a price to produce, clear of commission, about 91¼; but, although it has been in the market three weeks, buyers cannot be found to take the remainder. Most of this stock cost the company 109, in New York. Six months since it was worth here 101.

Ohio has been a favorite stock in this country, and so large a sum having been put into the market, through Messrs. Baring Brothers, at so low a price, has had a most unfavorable effect on all others; and capitalists seem to have lost all confidence in the prices of our best State stocks being maintained; and I think with reason, for, during the last year, they have no sooner made investments at what they considered low prices, than the same stock has been offered still lower; and this feeling has become so strong that nearly all operations have ceased.

If this state of affairs continues, I know not what I can do with your State bonds. In my last, I recommended you to effect sales in the United States, if par could be obtained, and I hope you have done so. It is my duty to be candid in my communications to you, and although I would not express the opinion to any other party, I most sincerely believe that if the 6 per cent. certificates were pressed upon the market, they would not bring 87½, the price at which they are pledged.

As anticipated in my last, the great scarcity of money, and the very high rates other parties are offering for loans on American stocks, have tended greatly to embarrass my operations for you; but my whole attention has been devoted to this subject, and thus far I have succeeded in meeting the calls upon me better than I expected. I have had to pay £30,000 since my last: £10,000 to the London Joint-stock Bank, and £20,000 for small loans to other persons. To meet this, I have borrowed £10,000 for a few weeks, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, £10,000 for three months, at 7½ per cent.; and for £10,000 I was obliged to use my bills on Morrison, Cryder, & Co., bankers, at four months, allowing 1 per cent. commission, and at the rate of 5½ per annum, to get them discounted. The London Joint-stock Bank have called for the balance in monthly payments of £10,000, but I hope to be able to induce them to give me a longer time.

I have nearly £50,000 sterling to provide for this month, by renewal or otherwise. I am in correspondence with some capitalists in the country, and have a prospect of getting along without serious difficulty; but money is valuable, and I must pay a rate in some measure proportionate to what all other parties are offering.

In the hope of soon hearing from you, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON,
Pres. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.

NEW YORK, *July* 18, 1839.

I send a copy of my letter to you of the 4th, with extracts from the letters of Mr. Elisha Riggs, of the 1st, 6th, and 8th of July, and from the letter of Mr. Ingle to you of the 11th of June.

My letter to you of the 4th was forwarded to a friend in New York, to be handed to Mr. O'Sullivan, with 200 bonds of the State of Maryland, to be delivered to you in London. Contrary to my expectation, Mr. O'Sullivan did not sail in the Liverpool. Mr. Riggs had the kindness to ship the bonds in the Liverpool, and afterward forwarded the letter by the packet that sailed from this port on the 8th of July. The bonds and letter will, I hope, reach safely their destination.

When my letter of the 4th was written, I entertained a hope that we should be able to dispose of a portion of the sterling bonds in this country. I am now satisfied that it will be impracticable to sell in the United States, between this time and the 5th of October next, any considerable amount of the bonds on reasonable terms. At this time there is no demand for them whatever. This state of the American market has led to the determination to look to you alone for the means to meet *all* the engagements of the canal company that are to be met on or before the day specified. The statement given in my letter of the 4th, will enable you to see the extent of those engagements; they may be estimated, in the aggregate, at about $2,000,000. To that amount at least we shall expect that you will be prepared to pay bills of exchange of the canal company, made payable in London, from the 1st of November to the 1st of December next. I know that to do this you will probably *be compelled* to sell the bonds for less than they ought to command. But, for that sacrifice you are not to be held responsible; and be it what it may, it must be endured. These debts have been contracted and must be paid. To give you longer time to dispose of the bonds, the canal company have borrowed money here in some instances at 8 and 12 per cent. Such sacrifices ought not again to be made; and I confidently hope that you will, on the receipt of bonds to justify it, promise to honor the bills of the company, for the amount, and within the time mentioned. A letter of credit from you to that effect would serve to increase the value of the bills to be sold. I design to sell the bills in this country from the 1st of September to the 1st of October, at not less than 60 days' sight; none of them, therefore, will be payable in London before the 15th of November next.

At the date of my last letter I expected to be prepared to send to you by this time bonds of the value of $1,500,000. There has been unforeseen delay in printing and preparing the bonds for delivery; and we have now to send you only 427 bonds of £500, and 100 bonds of £250 each. Of these bonds you will receive 250 of £500, in a box marked G. P., London, by the packet ship Cambridge, which sails to-day for Liverpool, and bears this letter. The residue of the bonds, 177, of £500, and 100 of £250, will be ship-

ped in the packet President, which sails from this port for London on the 20th instant. The lastnamed bonds are directed to the Messrs. Brown, of Liverpool, formerly of Baltimore, who will make arrangements with you to exchange them for the six per cents. hypothecated in London. By one of the steamships to sail from here on the 1st of August, you may expect to receive from me an amount of bonds amply sufficient to meet all the engagements I have invited you to assume; and by one of the same vessels, Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, who have been appointed agents for the purpose, by the treasurer of Maryland, will be prepared to send to you five per cent. bonds sufficient to exchange for all the six per cents. you have in charge.

Having seen in one of your letters to Colonel Washington, a suggestion from you that Mr. McLane could probably facilitate your negotiations, I take the liberty to remark upon the proposition: There is, you know, an essential difference between the condition of the canal company and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The latter company is out of debt, has no contractors demanding funds, and can wait for a more convenient season. The canal company is deeply in debt. They owe very nearly $3,000,000. In addition to this, about $1,500,000 will be required within the next twelve months, to progress with the work now under contract. The canal company, then, must have $4,500,000 before the 1st day of July, 1840. We shall need $2,000,000 in this country by the 1st of December next; and you will probably be called upon, peremptorily, to pay all, or nearly all of the money borrowed in London, by the same day; at all events, you cannot hope to postpone payment of any considerable portion of the debt you have contracted longer than this time next year. Can you, without injustice to the canal company, thus circumstanced, allow Mr. McLane, or any other agent of any of the companies to whom Maryland has issued bonds, to go into the market with you? Is it not our duty to anticipate his and their movements? Have we not cause to apprehend a stagnation in the market for Maryland bonds? These questions you are well prepared to decide. You are at the centre of information, and have doubtless taken the precaution to obtain the best information, so as to be ready to determine to what extent you ought to act in concert with Mr. McLane. The whole matter, with the time, place, and manner of discharging the trust confided to you, is submitted to your discretion, in the full belief that you will, as far as you can, consistently with your obligations to act within a limited time, make a judicious disposition of the securities committed to your care.

In execution of an agreement entered into by my predecessor, I have drawn bills on you in favor of Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, of the value of $100,000, to be sent out after the 27th of this month, payable at [illegible]0 days after sight. Beside these, you need not apprehend that you will be called on for funds until after the 15th day of November, as before stated; by which day you will have looked fully into the condition of the European money-market, and be ready to do the best that can be done under circumstances not of our creating.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

NEW YORK, *August* 1, 1839.

Your letters of the 5th and 8th of July, are received. They present a gloomy picture indeed of the London money-market; but they have not changed the opinions expressed in my letter of the 18th, a copy of which accompanies this. You will recollect that communications across the Atlantic are now so speedy and regular, that all the fluctuations in the prices of American securities abroad are well known here. You know, too, that these 5 per cent. bonds are not saleable at any time in the United States for large amounts, to capitalists for investments. We would therefore have to sell them here, if we sold at all, to those who purchase for the European market, and would be obliged to take for them a price low enough to allow a profit to the purchaser here, a profit to the agent of the capitalist in Europe, and also to give room for an unfavorable change in the market abroad. The allowance demanded at this time, when American stocks are declining for the lastnamed item, is so great, that it would be better for the canal company to take 82 for their bonds in London, than the price which could be had for them in this market. Believing this, I cannot but reiterate the declarations made in my last letter, as to the necessity, the absolute necessity, that appears to exist for a sale of a sufficient amount of sterling bonds, sent and to be forwarded *for whatever they will command* in the European markets, in time to make the payments which we very reluctantly, indeed, are compelled to ask from you. This sale need not be made earlier than the 15th November next. I know well that I am seeking to impose on you an unpleasant task, in asking you to proceed, when a sacrifice of the bonds is possibly unavoidable. But we have no alternative. The banks in this country generally insist on having payment made of the moneys due from the canal company; and they hold 6 per cent. Maryland currency bonds, which they have power to sell, and will sell unless their demands be gratified. Contracts, too, have been entered into by the old board of directors, for the further prosecution of the canal. For noncompliance with these contracts, the canal company would be liable to pay enormous damages, greatly exceeding the loss to be apprehended in the sale of the bonds. Thus circumstanced, I have thought we could not retreat, and have acted upon the supposition that you would co operate and provide the means to meet our most urgent engagements, as stated in my last letter.

In accordance with this view, I have given bills on you to the Bank of the United States, the particulars of which will be found in the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingle, to pay a debt contracted by my predecessor, under a promise that it should certainly be paid when due. These bills are at four months' sight, and will not therefore be payable in London until the 15th of December next. I have to express the hope that they will be excepted; and if unforeseen occurrences should make it impossible for you to pay them at maturity, bills such as you propose in your letter of the 8th ultimo, shall be remitted if they can be had at any sacrifice, and you should in due time ask for them to assist in the payment of these bills; and a similar aid will be afforded for the payment of any other bills which the canal company have asked, or may ask you to accept.

Messrs. A. Brown and Sons did not ship, as I have said to you they would, bonds on the 20th July. They sent them in the packet which sailed on the 25th of the same month. They will continue to ship, in small parcels, sterling bonds until the house in England is in possession of a sufficient amount to release the sixes you have hypothecated.

The Bank of the United States has received from me sterling bonds for the sixes held by that institution, and by the Bank of Potomac and Bank of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and will forward them by one of the steam packets to sail to-day, to an agent in London, to be handed to you, when the debts they are hypothecated for are paid. Further particulars you will learn from the agent of the bank in London.

I do not propose to send any more bonds myself. Those I hold will be retained to afford the means to purchase bills, if you should require them.

I shall hand to the Baltimore banks, in place of the sixes they now hold, sterling five per cents. to be sent to an agent of Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, in London, to be there retained, subject to the several orders of the banks with which they are hypothecated, and to be handed to you, if hereafter you should be required to pay bills of exchange drawn to satisfy the debts which these bonds are pledged to secure. By these arrangements you may confidently expect that more than $4,000,000 in sterling bonds will be in London or on the way there before the first of September next, to afford you the means to meet your over engagements, and to honor the bills the canal company may hereafter invite you to accept.

Cherishing the hope that your visit to Amsterdam will eventuate advantageously to the important interests confided to you, I shall look with some anxiety for your advices by the Liverpool.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter from George Peabody, Esz.

LONDON, *July* 31, 1839.

SIR: I refer you to my letter of the 29th, by this conveyance, accompanying my account current to the 1st instant. The account represents the loans, &c., as they were on that day. The heavy payments of the 15th, I succeeded in meeting by drawing bills at four months, on Morrison, Cryder & Co., for £15,000, and renewing and borrowing £15,000 more for one month. Several small loans, on a week's notice, have been called for, and I have had to provide for them. The London joint-stock bank want the entire $30,000 due to-morrow, but I have the influence of several of the directors, and have no doubt of a decision of the board to-day, to continue $20,000 to a future period.

I have before omitted to apprize you that I made a most fortunate negotiation with with a country banker to continue £33,000 from the 19th of June to the 19th of December next, at the rate of 7 per cent. to be paid in advance, as stated in my account current. This arrangement was made through my friends, Overend, Gurney, & Co., at a time when 10 per cent. would have been paid by other parties, pledging our best state stocks, with a margin of 25 per cent.

The "Liverpool" brought me a letter from Elisha Riggs, New York, with a bill of lading for a box of Maryland bonds, sent by your order, which I have requested Messrs Brown, Shipley, & Co., to receive, and deposite in safety, until I visit Liverpool, which will be in a few days. The "Liver-

pool" did not bring me any letter from you, but by the packet of the 8th your favor of the 4th with its enclosures, was received.

My letter per "British Queen" will have informed you of my intention to visit Holland. I was in Amsterdam several days, and had interviews with all the principal houses, who have been in the habit of negotiating American stocks, but, as acticipated, the immense quantity of those securities that have been pressed upon that market for sale at low prices, and hypothecation at high rates of interest, have alarmed the capitalists of that cautious people, and they refuse for the present, to entertain any proposition, either to purchase or to lend their money upon them. They have much more confidence in Maryland bonds than in most of the securities that are offering, and I have the assurance of Hope & Co., Willink, and Cromelin & Sons, the principal houses, that they will communicate to me the first favorable change, and endeavor to introduce them into that market.

I have looked over the list of your engagements at home, which was enclosed in your last, with much interest, and I cannot but express the apprehension I feel, that unless the banks continue to come forward most liberally to your aid, it will be impossible for you to meet your payments, and your operations on the canal must for a time *be suspended*. You ask, "what amount I can safely authorize you to draw on me for, and what dates shall be given to the several drafts." Ere, this, you are in possession of my letters of the 5th and 8th instant, which contain a reply in anticipation, and a recommendation to apply promptly to the banks in the District and other places for relief. It is with pain that I repeat that I cannot give you any encouragement of aid from the sale of bonds, or by further hypothecations, until a material change takes place in the European market. It cannot well be worse than at this time; hardly any rate of interest will tempt capitalists to loan on American stocks, and sales are out of the question. If I offered your bonds at 80, I doubt whether any considerable amount could be sold. I have placed them before all the principal brokers to endeavor to effect sales, but have never named a low price, thinking it unnecessary in the present state of the market, and well knowing the injurious effects such a course would have on future sales.

The papers will inform you of the embarrassed state of the Bank of England, and of her application to borrow £2,000,000 from the Bank of France. It is generally supposed that the application has been successful; but the Bank of England has been compelled to give as securities 12 Paris bankers, and to them she pledges British Government exchequer bills. The money has been borrowed for twelve months, and, with commissions, it is said will cost about 7 per cent. If the present difficulties continue, my situation with respect to my engagements for you will be most unpleasant. I have thus far met every engagement with the greatest punctuality; but have been much strengthened by my credits on bankers. Now it is with great reluctance that any of them will issue their acceptances, and Morrison, Cryder, & Co., will not go farther, and in fact when I made my last bills on them, I pledged myself to pay those due 15th August without renewal. In a few days I intend to visit Liverpool, and endeavor to obtain a considerable credit from my friend William Brown. If I obtain it, it will be by favor, and, unless a great change takes place, it will be only by favor, that I can get the bills discounted. This day, even sixty days' acceptances of the best bankers, discount with difficulty, and at a high rate of interest.

From what I have here said, you will at once conclude that it is indispensable that I should be placed in bills of exchange to meet the £18,000 due 9th September, as stated in my last, and I must rely on you to send me that amount by the "Liverpool," if not before, at any rate send the first or second of the bills by that vessel. If they should be drawn on a house in Liverpool, please to send them to Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., requesting them to get the bills accepted, and to forward them to me by first post. The bills you will please have drawn in my favor, or endorsed payable to my order.

Mr. H. T. Jenkins, who is shortly to become a partner in my house in Baltimore, but to reside here, went out in the "Great Western." I have requested him to call on you, and he will be able to communicate much valuable information relative to the state of affairs up to the time of his departure.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Ches. and Ohio Canal Co.

Letter to George Peabody, Esq., London.

NEW YORK, *October* 1, 1839.

DEAR SIR: The verbal explanations which you will receive from Mr. Jenkins, will be so full, that I need not say much in reply to your last letters, by the "Great Western" and the "British Queen."

Your refusal to accept the bills of the canal company, has placed us in a most painful situation. Every creditor of the company who holds stock of the State of Maryland, seems disposed to offer it at auction, without further delay. One of the banks of Baltimore has advertised the stock held by it, for sale, on the 9th of October; and Mr. E. Riggs offers for sale in this city, to-day, £11,000 of the five per cents. which were deposited with him in July last as collateral security for certain acceptances of his, given to obtain a monthly estimate. I have made an effort to procure money, by hypothecating a portion of the five per cents., to rescue the stock to be sold here; but such is the condition of affairs, that I have not been able to obtain a loan, although I am willing to allow two per cent. per month. This state of things was apprehended by me, when my letters, urging you to accept and sell, were written. I foresaw that we could not keep the stock out of the market, and preferred that you should dispose of it in Europe. The whole board of directors deeply regret that you have not complied with the requests made, and see very clearly that enormous sacrifices will be inevitable, if the Liverpool should bring information that you have dishonored all our bills. The stock offered by Mr. Riggs will not bring more than 76, I fear; and immediately upon that fact being known, all the parties who hold Maryland stocks, in this country and in Europe, will come into the market, under an impression that delay will make these securities less and less valuable. I still hope that you have concluded to accept the bills. As the stock will be sold at all events, we should be benefited by your accepting, as that would postpone sales for

sixty days. And in any event a sale by you in Europe, is to be very greatly preferred, to a sale by others in this country.

To Mr. Jenkins I must refer you for further information.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Co.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter to George Peabody, Esq., London.

NEW YORK, *October* 18, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I fear that it is too late now to make an arrangement by which any portion of the State bonds, issued for the benefit of the canal company, can be saved. A fear of such contingency as that which now exists led me, in July last, to urge you to sell, without delay, an amount of the bonds sufficient to extricate the company from debt. I thought, then, we should both avoid responsibility, if we avoided all speculations about the future, and took the market price for that which the State had given to the canal company to pay its debts; and I still think that you could not have been blamed if, in pursuance of the directions given, you had disposed of the bonds for less than 70. Such a sale would certainly have been better than any we are likely to have made now.

It seems to me you have failed to appreciate fully one circumstance connected with the debts of the canal company. Nearly all of its creditors hold State bonds, and have power to sell them, publicly or privately, to pay the debts, if they are not paid by me at maturity. Under these circumstances, our efforts to prevent a sacrifice of the bonds could not but be unavailing. We have never had but two alternatives: we must sell at a sacrifice, or stand still and see others selling all around us for less than we could obtain. If one of the parties to whom I was *compelled* to give bills (and I have given none but upon compulsion) should dispose of the bonds accompanying them in London for 50 or even 60 in the hundred, immediate bankruptcy to the whole canal company is inevitable; and I much fear that your engagements for the company will involve you very seriously. From this catastrophe there appears to be but one chance for escape. If you, with the aid of Mr. McLane, can prevail upon some house in England or France to take charge of the bonds, and become responsible for the bills drawn on you for the canal company, we may be delivered from most painful embarrassments. I do now ask for aid to pay the monthly estimates. The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Maryland, and elsewhere, has so far changed the condition of things in this country that the canal company will not make further demands upon you. We shall, I repeat, be content, if you can manage to save the very heavy damages which will be incurred if the bills which are gone to Europe are not paid at maturity. Of these bills I send with this a full and complete list, remarking that £19,000 of them, including those forwarded by Holford, Blanchor, & Co., William Vyse, Pleiffer & Wipman, and Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, drawn payable to the president and directors of the Bank of Washington, were sold to enable me to make the remittance called for in your former letter. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of others, these will, I hope, be accepted.

I have made application to the treasurer of the State of Maryland, as desired in your letter, and send his reply, which can be returned to me. He has no authority, as you will perceive, to appoint a particular agent abroad for the payment of the interest on the sterling bonds. That authority has not been expressly parted with by the Legislature of Maryland. But the directors of the canal company, to whom I have shown your letter, stand prepared to sanction any thing that may be done on that subject by you, and the Legislature, at its next session, will, I have no doubt, ratify our proceedings.

The board of directors of the canal company also consent cheerfully to pay such *interest on advances* as you may think proper to contract for with any house who will undertake, on the receipt of the bonds you hold, to accept your drafts, from time to time, for sums sufficient to pay the bills which have been drawn upon you, if it should happen that bonds for that purpose cannot be sold in due season. In the event of your failing to provide for all the bills, I must hope that you will, at all events, take care of Nos. 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and those for £19,000 above mentioned. From the holders of these I have no right to expect any indulgence. They would claim all damages and costs allowed by law, and would sell, without delay, the stock hypothecated to secure the payment. This being the case, a sale of bonds by you to meet them at maturity, at any price, could not but be approved. But I will not urge you further. You see clearly the condition of the affairs of the canal company; and, from the ability and zeal with which you have devoted yourself to the discharge of your trust, I have every reason to anticipate that every thing will be done that can be effected by the means in your hands, and am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

P. S. I have enclosed a letter from Mr. Ingle of the 16th October, accompanied by a copy of my letter of the 1st of the same month, and a copy of Mr. Ingle's letter to you of the 28th September.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *October* 18, 1839.

SIR: Since writing you by the "Liverpool," 20th ultimo, I have been favored with your letter of the 1st instant.

I have now the pleasure to advise of the following sales of Maryland bonds in addition to the £22,000 before stated. In Bremen, £1,250, at 87, for bills payable in London next month, and in various sums here, amounting to £18,000, at 80. The latter sales were made to country gentlemen for investment.

From Messrs. Livingston & Prime I have received bills of exchange on your account amounting to £9,121 7*s.* 8*d.* I have also, conformed with your request and fulfilled the arrangement entered into with Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime. I have accepted your bills Nos. 201 and 209, in favor of the Bank of Washington, amounting to £10,000, due the

31st December, and have handed over to their agents, Messrs. Maurice, Smith, & Co., £14,000 of the five per cent. Maryland bonds. In return I have received bills of exchange for your account amounting to £9,000.

All the other bills which you have drawn have been noted for non-acceptance. Your order in favor of the Bank of America has been honored by the delivery to Messrs. Rothschild of £52,000 of the five per cent. bonds, and that house has been trying to dispose of them, and has given the brokers *intimations* that if 75 can be had for the whole sum it will be accepted. Your order in favor of J. D. Beus, for £20,000, I refused to honor unless the holders of the bills would agree not to offer the stock for sale, but to return it to me on receiving that pledge for the payment of the bills at maturity. This arrangement they declined, and the order has been protested, and will be returned by this conveyance. My course, in this instance, must be obvious to you. I must hold a large margin for the present, having engaged with all persons from whom I borrowed money to keep in their hands, in bonds, the value of ten per cent. above the amount, estimating bonds at *the lowest price* sales may be made in the market. If sales should be made as low as 66, therefore, it will require nearly all I now hold to cover my loans, and if parties should attempt *to force* the sale of £40,000 or £50,000, it would soon fall to that price.

I thought I had represented to you the difficulties I have had to encounter in meeting engagements for your company, and stated the *impossibility* of effecting sales of the Maryland bonds, to any extent, in language as strong as a proper respect to you and your board would admit, and such as I supposed could not be misunderstood. Mr. Jenkins, however, informs me that you and your board of directors continue under the impression that I could have sold the bonds at *some price*, and not only relieved myself, from the heavy engagements I am under, but protected your bills. I am also, led to the same conclusion from the purport of your last letter, and will now endeavor to put you right upon the subject.

Had the Legislature of Maryland acted promptly in substituting the sterling bonds for the certificates, and they could have been placed in my hands early last spring, I have no hesitation in saying that I could have made some large operations, which would, in a great measure, have relieved you, and, in all probability, 90 per cent. could have been obtained for the bonds. Since they came into my possession, however, in July, there has never been a time when I could have sold even to the extent of £50,000, without making such a sacrifice as would most seriously have impaired their credit, affected materially future sales, and rendered new loans, or a renewal of old ones, impracticable.

In former years, a concession of two or three per cent. enabled holders of such stock to sell to any extent, but such is not the present state of the market. It is not a matter of *price*, but of *demand;* and I wish you distinctly to understand that, at no period since your first remittance of the bonds, has the market been in a state to have enabled me to sell, at *any sacrifice*, a sum sufficient to have afforded you even temporary relief; and I do not believe that the entire sales of American stocks in Europe (Bank of the United States shares excepted) amount to the sum which you required me to raise, although more than fifty millions have been in the market for sale.

On receiving the first £25,000, I immediately placed the bonds before the principal houses in Holland, and in the hands of the brokers here, and

in no instance have I refused *any* offer that has been made. If I had reduced the price to 70 I doubt whether I could have sold much more than I have. I confidentially stated to one or two of the principal houses in Amsterdam the absolute necessity of my raising a large amount of money, and that I was willing to pay a high rate of interest, or sell the stock at a low price; but they have continued to reply, that *no terms* would tempt them to entertain a proposition for either.

In July I consulted the principal capitalists and brokers here on the subject of forming a list for the stock, but not one gave me the least encouragement, and their remarks generally were, "if you put the bonds as 70 you could not get £50,000 subscribed for."

In August when I ascertained what were your wants, I applied to four or five banking houses with whom I am intimately acquainted, offering them the entire sale of the bonds, and a good commission, if they would make me a large advance, but I could find none that would, even for this advantage, advance *one fifth* the sum you are indebted to me.

When I accepted the agency of your company, I did so in the full belief that I could serve you as well as any other person, and I feel confident that no house in Europe could have been found that would afford you facilities to half the extent which I have done. As I before observed, however, since I have been apprized of your large engagements, I have endeavored to find a house that would serve you better, and if one can be found satisfactory to you, I will most cheerfully resign the trust. Until then, however, I can only reassure you of my sincere desire to meet the views of yourself and board of directors by every practicable means consistently with the preservation of my own credit, and that my whole time is now devoted to that desirable object, with, however, I regret to say, but little hope of success.

Mr. McLane will return by this conveyance, and to him I must refer you for more particular information regarding the state of affairs here. This gentleman has made an arrangement with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and placed with that house, for sale, the entire amount of Maryland bonds belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have agreed to make a small advance next spring, and for the present the bonds will not be offered for a low price. In the present state of the market, Mr. McLane could not have made a better arrangement than he has done.

Mr. Jaudon, you will learn, with ten millions of American stocks on hand, and wielding the credit of an institution with thirty-five millions capital, has been on the eve of stopping payment. He has paid for short loans 16 and 18 per cent, and the parties who have come forward to his assistance with a loan of £800,000 for two years, obtained for their money nearly 11 per cent. per annum. If sales of American stocks could have been made to any extent *at any price*, Mr. Jaudon would have sold and supported the credit of the bank for which he is agent.

I am in treaty with a party in the country for the sale of from £6,000 to £10,000 of bonds, and hope to succeed at a price equal to 75. I shall write you again per "British Queen."

And am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

Extracts from a letter to G. Peabody, Esq., London.

NEW YORK, *November* 15, 1839.

SIR: Supposing that you would feel an interest in the matter, I have enclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the directors of the canal company at their last meeting. These proceedings were communicated to the Governor before I left Washington; and will, I hope, lead to an early session of the Legislature. We have promised, you will perceive, in these resolutions, to provide, if possible, for the payment of the interest which may be due on the first of January next, on all bonds issued for the benefit of the canal company, that may be sold before that period. This promise will engage, I hope, your particular attention so far as it regards the bonds sold by you, or which may be disposed of by others in the United States.

The "Great Western" which sails to-morrow, will take to Europe, I fear, information calculated to interfere injuriously with your negotiations Eighty bonds of £250 each of the sterling five per cents., were offered publicly for sale yesterday, and were disposed of as stated in the enclosed scrap of a newspaper. Two lots of them, one for 61 and the other for 72, were in fact sold. The residue were bought in by the holders. These bonds were hypothecated with the North American Trust and Banking Company, as security for the bills recently dishonored by you, and held by that institution. As soon as the news of the protest and return of the bills reached Washington, I came on here, in the hope that I could by some means prevent a public sale. Before the hour appointed yesterday for the sale arrived, I had paid the protested bills by selling to the bank these eighty bond with others, at a price much better than that offered at the auction. When my letters of the 8th July and first of August to you were written, I believed that there was no possible mode by which the old debt of the canal company could be paid out of the means we have in hand, unless you could effect a sale of bonds in Europe, at some price to the value of at least $2,000,000. Hence, the earnestness with which I urged upon you the necessity of attempting a sale. Allow me to say that your letters in reply, were not so distinct and explicit as your last one is, which bears date October 18, 1839, and came by the "Great Western." True, you expressed a belief that a large amount of the bonds could not be sold. But this opinion was not heretofore accompanied with a declaration, that you had offered the bonds, naming a very reduced price without finding a purchaser. You dwelt much in your former letters on your unwillingness to sacrifice the State securities; and said this, as I thought, in a manner well calculated to produce the impression that you could sell largely for 65, 70, or 75, if once satisfied that there was a stern necessity for so doing. If you could once see that your attempts to keep the bonds out of the market must be futile, feeling entirely confident that such a necessity would arise, it was my duty to urge you as I did, to offer the bonds *actually* to some large house for prices somewhat like those I have named; and if that had been done without success in August last, I should feel, as now I never can feel, that there was no movement in our power to make, which could have guarded against a catastrophe like that which now threatens us. I am still in hopes that you can explain in such a manner the attempt to make a sale yesterday as to prevent its doing you much injury. In this country the proceeding will not effect injuriously my future operations. It is well understood here that I placed the bonds on terms highly advantageous to the canal company; and that sacrifices, if made, will fall upon the present holders who need

immediate means. In fact the offering of the bonds publicly, will have a beneficial effect upon my negotiations. They stood the test better than similar bonds of other States; and that has caused capitalists to inquire about their value. I have consequently, reason to hope, that I shall, before I leave this city, be able to dispose of all the 5 per cents. hypothecated for debts in this country on terms highly advantageous. In that event your situation will be more comfortable. When the 5 per cents. in this country are placed quietly, you will not have cause to apprehend their sacrifice here, so as to shake the credit of those you hold in Europe; and you may proceed to pay your old debts, and in a few months be prepared again to furnish aid to the canal company.

In the present aspect of affairs, I shall ask for nothing from you except that you will take care to have paid the interest on the 1st of January, and if possible, aid the board of directors in the redemption of the canal scrip, which they have been compelled to issue to pay the contractors on the line of the canal. We are about to circulate £200,000 in canal scrip, dated November 9, 1839, bearing an interest of six per cent., per annum, and payable six months after date. Canal notes of a like character will be issued to the amount of about $80,000, on the 9th of December, and the same amount on the 9th of January next, founded on the bonds you hold, and in the full belief that you may be able to assist in their redemption at maturity.

Allow me to call your attention specifically to a letter which you will receive from Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, in the steampacket that bears this, and to express the hope that the bills referred to, for the reasons stated in this letter, will be honored.

I will also again call your attention to the bills heretofore given to the Girard Bank, to the Bank of America, and to the bill for £14,000 given to the Bank of Washington, and sent forward by the Bank of America; and still hope that you will be able to make some arrangements by which the canal company may be protected from the claim for damages, which will be made if those bills are not paid at maturity. I understand and appreciate the difficulties you have to contend with, and have consequently but little expectation that my wishes in this respect can be realized. Still, as you have a very large margin, I venture to express the deep anxiety of the board of directors that some arrangements may be mace by the payment of a liberal interest on advances which will protect these bills, and at the same time save from sacrifice the bonds accompanying them.

Hoping that the clouds which now hang gloomily over the path of all who are connected with the proceedings of the canal company, may speedily pass away, and that your private fortune may not in any event be injuriously affected by your agency,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *November* 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you under date of 25th instant, to which I beg reference.

I have now the greatest satisfaction in apprizing you of my succ
obtaining obligations from the various parties to whom you have sei
ryland bonds in this country (Maniac, Smith, & Co., excepted), to c
them over to me on my paying the bills for which they are pledge
that my negotiation has consequently been completed.

The accompanying copy of a letter from Messrs. Baring Brothers
to me, marked No. 1, and my reply No. 2, both dated 27th inst., wil
the whole matter before you. The contract is in the name of I
Brothers & Co., but there are others interested with them in the pur
and of such high character as for the future will insure to the Ma
bonds all the advantages which the most wealthy and respectable hou
Europe can influence in their favor. The price is low, but when I
upon the unprecedented state of the money-market, and the almost to
credit of *all* American securities in Europe, connected with the gre
and embarrassments which would have resulted to your company h
bills you have drawn been returned, I feel a relief from the nego
which words cannot express.

Since the bonds came into my hands, and you made me acquainte
your situation and wants, my mind has had constantly in view a s
arrangement to that I have made, as the only mode by which you co
relieved; and my most anxious attention and exertions have been
requisition to prevent any forced sale of the bonds, and to sustain their
and price; for on that, as I before said, my success depended.

The near approach of the maturity of your bills would have pre
my doing this much longer; in fact, a week before the conclusion
negotiation, I was confidentially informed by a broker of great infl
(whose interest it was to favor my plans), that one party was about tr
for the sale of £50,000 at 70 or less, and that another house had said
brokers, "Find out the lowest price Mr. Peabody has taken for any
bonds, and sell mine 1 per cent. less." Thus have I been annoye
perplexed.

Since the knowledge of the necessities of your company, and the h
ecation of the bonds (as collateral security for the payment of bills),
rious hands, on both sides of the Atlantic, has been publicly know
impression among capitalists has been general, that the stock would b
very shortly at 60 or 65, and even a less price seems to have been
pated by you. If, in addition to my other engagements, I had adde
name to the £200,000 of your bills when presented, my indepen
would have been gone, and, like the agent of the Bank of the United S
should have been compelled to submit to *any* terms capitalists ch
demand. Be assured, therefore, that it has proved most fortunate to
interests and the credit of the State, that I did not place myself in tha
ation.

It seems that 65 was the highest price the parties with whom I hav
tracted fixed for the bonds; but this price I refused to entertain for
ment, and the negotiation was temporarily broken off. It was, how
renewed, soon after I made the large operation for Ohio and Pennsyl
stock, as advised in my letter of the 15th, which was reported to them
magnified as it respects its advantages to you; and to *that* barter do I
great measure, impute my success in getting the price stated.

As the amount of my loans had been much reduced by sales, I
have managed to carry on a considerable portion for a few months lo

and it was my wish not to have sold at present more of the bonds than sufficient to pay your bills; but this point I could not carry, and had to give the privilege stated in section 4.

The contract requires but few explanations. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, contain the principal arguments which I have used in my interviews with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., to induce them to afford me the required aid, and I am sure they are not such as to give my part of the contract the character of being influenced by interested motives. If they result, as I think they must, to your interest, and advantageous to the State of Maryland, I shall be perfectly satisfied; and you will remark that, if carried into effect, as I trust they will be, my services as agent for your company will not be much longer required.

My pledges to Messrs. Baring have been strong, and I trust you will second them by every means in your power. That of State's agent for the payment of the dividends, I have represented to them as certain, having now the united influence of your company and that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

You will observe that I am to provide funds, and they are to advertise, and pay the coupons 1st January next. This was my own suggestion, knowing that it would give additional character to the bonds.

It is most important to all parties interested, that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. should have the control of the remainder of the stock now in the United States, and I have made some suggestions relative to the subject, which seem to meet their views; but they require a few days (until the "Great Western" arrives) to decide. You shall hear from me on the subject by next packet; in the meantime, I trust you will endeavor, by every means in your power, to prevent the bonds coming into the hands of any other party in Europe but mine; and I look upon this course to be so essential to the interests of yourself and the parties who have contracted with me, that, if it cannot be accomplished by other means, you may draw on me in favor of any of the banks to whom you are indebted at three or four months' sight, for not exceeding £20,000, and I will accept, for that amount, on receiving bonds to cover the same, at about 60. I mention this as an alternative; but hope you will not be obliged to avail yourself of the privilege.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., having now so great an interest in the Maryland bonds, will, in my opinion, be the best you can select as agents, although they are acting for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. If it should meet your views to give them the appointment, and you should require my services to make the necessary arrangements with them, under advice and suggestions, such as you think proper to make, I will do all I can to meet your views.

I have accepted all your bills that are in the hands of parties who hold bonds to be handed over to me on their payment. On the subject of the rest you shall hear from me by next conveyance. It is my wish to prevent any bill of yours being returned, and shall do so, if my securities will justify me in paying them.

I shall pay Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., the entire amount of the bills they have returned, with interest, according to contract; and any damages which they may have claimed, and received from you, must be refunded.

I enclose copies of my correspondence with Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, and Sanderson & Co.; also the account of the latter, which I have agreed

to pay; and if the charges are not consistent with your arrangements made with Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, you will please settle the matter with them.

I hope what I have done will meet the entire approval of yourself and board of directors, of whose decision on the subject I shall feel most anxious to hear.

With great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

No. 1.

Letter from Baring Brothers & Co., to George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *November* 27, 1839.

SIR: In conformity with our verbal arrangement, it is now agreed:

1 mo. That we buy from you, as agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with full power from that body, £300,000 sterling bonds of the State of Maryland, redeemable in 1889, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in London, forming part of the issue, authorized by the acts of that State, passed December session, 1838.

2 mo. That we pay you for the same 70 per cent. being the sum of £210,000. The dividend warrants on this stock falling due 1st January next, belongs to us, as well as all other dividend warrants.

3 mo. That we shall credit you, as agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with this sum as soon as the bonds are delivered to us, or *pro rata*, as the said bonds are delivered. That the payments shall be made to you as required to meet your engagements for the company, you agreeing to give us reasonable notice, when any large sums will be wanted for that purpose, and on the amount of purchase, until you require the money, we agree to allow you the Bank of England rate of interest, from the 25th instant.

4 mo. It is also agreed that we have the option at any time before the 1st of January next, to take from you similar bonds of the State of Maryland, amounting, at 70 per cent., to the entire engagements you may be under at the time for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, due previous to 1st March, 1840, it being understood that the sum shall not exceed £300,000 of the bonds, and you guarantying that the sum shall not be less than £200,000. The price to be the same as that for the present purchased, 70 per cent., and with the same conditions that the dividend warrants, due 1st January, on these bonds, belong to us, and in such case, we shall hold the purchase-money at your disposal, at any time, on delivery of the bonds, and allow you on the amount of purchase, Bank of England rate of interest, from the 25th instant.

5 mo. Should we decide not to avail of the above option, then you shall give us the choice of making such advances on Maryland bonds, at 65 ex. January 7, dividend at the bank rate of interest, as you may require to meet all engagements for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, not exceeding £200,000, such advances to be repaid by sales of the stock at our discretion (advising with you, however, before making any large sales), including our commission of two per cent. and brokerage as usual on sales.

Where no advances are required, our commission is to be reduced to one per cent., it being distinctly understood, that it is most material to our interests that we should have the sole and entire control of the sale of these bonds, and that it is your wish to do every thing in your power to give us such control.

6 mo. It is also understood, that the sale of the remainder of the State bonds of Maryland, issued for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which may now be, or hereafter come under your control, shall also be sold by us on the terms before stated, we understanding with you for the proceeds.

7 mo. You agree to provide funds for the payment of the dividend falling due 1st January next, which are then to be paid by us.

8 mo. You engage to use your influence with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to obtain for us the agency of the State of Maryland, for the payment of its dividends in London.

9 mo. It is also understood, that you will relinquish the agency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to us, should such a change be mutually agreeable to that company and ourselves.

It will be necessary, for the completion of this agreement, that you transmit us copies of the acts of the Legislature of Maryland, having reference to these bonds; as well as of the authority by which you act, for the sale of said bonds; and we beg you will signify to us by writing, your full consent to the contents of this letter.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

No. 2.

Letter from G. Peabody, Esq., to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

LONDON, *November 27*, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, embracing fully the terms on which you have agreed to purchase from me, as agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, £300,000 of Maryland five per cent. bonds, and stating the choice I have given you of purchasing another portion of similar bonds, or to receive them for sale on commission, which I fully confirm; as also, the other subjects to which you refer, and I beg to assure you, that it will afford me great pleasure, as far as practicable, to carry out the views and expectations embraced in your letter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *December* 9, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Under date of yesterday, I wrote you very fully, by this conveyance, to which I beg reference.

Previous to the conclusion of my contract with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., I negotiated the following sums of Maryland bonds, £12,750 at 72 and £7,000 at 71½, which concluded my sales, as I have not been at liberty to part with a bond to any other party since the ratification of my agreement with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. I have not particularly ascertained the amount I shall be obliged to deliver that house at 70, but do not think it will much exceed the £20,000 after 1st January. I shall be able to let you know per "British Queen," which will probably arrive about the time you receive this.

My exchange transaction for Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, will result much better than I led you to suppose. Before my late negotiation was effected, however, I had disposed of all but $20,000 of the Ohio at from 84½ to 85, but fortunately, none of the Pennsylvania, and since that time not wanting money, I have not offered either, being satisfied both would improve; for the balance of the former I shall obtain at least 88, and I trust for the latter from 76 to 78, although two weeks ago very large amounts were offered to me at 71½. The favorable position in which I have placed the Maryland bonds, and the negotiations which Mr. Jaudon is about making with Rothschilds, has had a very favorable influence on all American stocks. The latter operation will lock up about four millions of dollars of our State stocks for two years, and the money will cost the Bank of the United States full 12 per cent. per annum.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have sold, I believe, upward of £50,000 of the Maryland bonds, and are gradually advancing the price. When a particular stock is controlled in which the public have confidence, it can be sold to the same extent at a fair price, as at a sacrifice, and I know it to be the intention of Messrs. Baring, gradually to advance the Maryland according to the feelings of the public, and I fully expect to see the bonds selling readily at 85 before the expiration of six months. Money has become more plenty within a few days, and affairs altogether as they relate to the United States, look better than they have for several months past, and when known with you it must have a most favorable effect.

Mr. Jaudon may now be considered quite out of danger, and Bank of the United States shares have advanced in consequence to £18 10s. They have sold as low as £15.

With great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
President Ches. & Ohio Canal Company.

Some of our new State's stocks are still selling very low. Indiana 5 per cents. $27,000 were offered to-day at 62½.

Letter from Clerk of Canal Company to George Peabody, Esq.

CANAL OFFICE, *Washington, January* 24, 1840.

DEAR SIR: By direction of the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, I enclose you a copy of certain proceedings of the president and directors of the 8th day of the present month.

I am also desired to request that you will please to send by the first opportunity, a list of all the five per cent. State bonds which have come

into your hands, and of the January coupons which have been presented for payment, but which were not sold by you (if any), showing the number and amount of the respective bonds, and of the chapter under which they were issued.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. P. INGLE.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Extract from journal of proceedings of board of directors Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company

WEDNESDAY, *January* 8, 1840.

The board met this day.

Present Francis Thomas, president,
Robert P. Dunlop,
Phineas Janney,
John W. Maury, directors.

The president presented to the board three letters from George Peabody, Esq., of London, the first dated on the 24th, the second on the 25th, and the third on the 30th days of November, the last containing a copy of a proposal made to him on the 27th of November, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, to purchase £300,000 of the five per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, and provisionally a further amount of £200,000, and to become the agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the transaction of its business in London; and also asking to become the agent of the State of Maryland for paying dividends on its bonds; enclosing, also, a copy of the acceptance of the said proposal by the said Peabody, so far as he had authority to accept it.

The letters and papers enclosed having been read, the board unanimously and fully confirmed all that their agent Mr. Peabody, had done, and in accordance with his recommendation, constituted and appointed Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the transaction of its business in London. And it was

Resolved, That the president be requested to make application to the Governor of Maryland, earnestly requesting him to appoint Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., agents for the State, for paying dividends on its bonds, which may be payable in London.

Resolved, That George Peabody, Esq., be requested to transfer to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., any State bonds or securities belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which may be in his hands.

The above is a correct extract from the journal of the proceedings of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

JNO. P. INGLE, *Clerk,*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Statement of the bills of exchange drawn on George Peabody, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, from and after June 10, 1839.

No.	Date.	In favor of	Amount sterling.	Amount sterling
	1839.			
155	June 10	Phineas Janney - -	£3,000	
156			171 14	
				£3,171 14
157		President and directors of	3,000	
158		Bank of Washington -	2,000	
159			2,000	
160			1,000	
161			1,000	
162			1,000	
163			1,000	
164			500	
165			500	
166			500	
167			500	
168			500	
169			500	
170			500	
171			500	
				15,000 00
172	July 15	A. Brown & Sons -	5,000	
173			5,000	
174			5,000	
175			6,304 17	
				21,304 17
176	16	J. Copperthwait, cashier -	4,000	
177			4,000	
178			4,000	
179			4,000	
180		4 months.	4,000	
181			4,000	
182			4,000	
183			4,000	
184			4,000	
185			4,000	
186			1,666 13 4	
				41,666 13
187	August 6	President and directors of	3,000	
188		the Bank of Washington	3,000	
189			2,000	
190			2,000	
191		90 days.	2,000	
192			2,000	
193	22		500	
194			500	

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Date.	In favor of	Amount sterling.	Amount sterling.
	1839.			
195	Aug. 22	President and directors of	£500	
196		the Bank of Washington	500	
197			1,000	
198			1,000	
199			1,000	
200			1,000	
201			1,000	
202		90 days.	1,000	
203			1,000	
204			1,000	
205			1,500	
206			1,500	
207			2,000	
208			2,000	
209			2,000	
				£33,000 0 0
210	26	Francis Thomas, presid'nt	10,000	
211			5,000	
212			5,000	
213		90 days.	5,000	
214			5,000	
215			3,000	
216			3,000	
217			2,000	
218		To pay debt of Bank of	2,000	
219		America.	1,860 9 3	
				41,860 9 3
220	27	U. D. Lewis - -	1,500	
221			2,000	
222		90 d'ys	1,000	
223			1,808 8 2	
				6,308 8 2
224	Sept. 5	Theodore Chichester -	2,000	
225			2,000	
226			1,500	
227			1,500	
228		90 days.	1,500	
229			1,500	
230			1,000	
231			1,000	
232	Sept. 5	To pay monthly estimate	1,000	
233		for August, 1839.	1,000	
234			1,000	
				15,000 0

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Date.	In favor of		Amount sterling.	Amount sterling.
	1839.				
235	Oct. 2	F. Thomas, president, to pay acceptances of Riggs.	60 d'ys	£2,400	
236				2,400	
237				2,400	
					£7,200 0 0
242	Sept.	A. Brown & Sons -		6,223 19 6	6,223 19 6
					190,736 1 3
238	Oct. 14	P. Janney, president -		12,375	
					12,375
					203,111 1 3

To meet the above bills, Maryland sterling bonds were forwarded to Mr. Peabody to the amount of - - - - -	£250,000	$1,111,111 11
And with the bills were sent sterling bonds to be delivered to Mr. Peabody on payment of the bills to the amount of - - -	132,000	586,666 66
	382,000	1,697,777 77

Agreement entered into between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore.

Alexander Brown and Sons, have received the note of Francis Thomas, Esq., president of said company, dated Washington, 15th July, 1839, for thirty thousand dollars, payable 60 days after date, with interest, and as security for the same, he has handed over to A. Brown & Sons, forty thousand dollars of Maryland six per cent. stock, and which are to be taken up by substituting ten thousand pounds sterling bonds of said State, which bonds are to be handed over to the President of said company, on his paying said note in Baltimore; should he fail to do so, then he is to give A. Brown & Sons sterling bills at sixty days' sight, at the current rate of exchange on their agent in London, to pay said note of thirty thousand dollars; and the ten thousand pounds sterling bonds are to accompany said bills, to be handed over to their agent on said bills being paid. But in case the said bills should not be regularly honored, then, and in that case, Brown, Shipley, & Co., our friends in Liverpool, are to dispose of the bonds on the best terms in their power, charging a commission of one per cent. and brokerage. In case the $30,000 and interest are paid here without fail, no commission is to be charged by A. Brown & Sons. Should any

thing occur to prevent Brown, Shipley, & Co., being reimbursed as contemplated, and that they are obliged to continue under advance for the bills so drawn, they will be entitled to claim any expense that may be incurred for raising the money on the bonds, and an additional commission of ½ per cent. per month, until reimbursed.

E. Riggs's agreement.

NEW YORK, *June* 17, 1839.

In accordance with the conversation that has passed between us, I hereby agree to accept your drafts upon me for an amount not exceeding $100,000—say one hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn for as follows:

One-third at not less than 90 days' date from 1st July next; one-third at not less than 90 days' date from 1st August next; one-third at not less than 90 days, date from 1st September next; you placing in my hands as collateral security, sterling 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, interest and principal payable in London, of sufficient amount to leave in my possession an excess of 20 per cent. beyond the amount of my acceptances.

In entering into this arrangement, it is expressly understood and agreed upon between us, that you are to negotiate your drafts through some respectable and solvent bank or banks, that will undertake that in no event shall my name be offered for sale or discount in open market, either here or elsewhere; and it is further understood and agreed between us, that you are to place me in funds at or before maturity of my acceptances, for their payment when due, in default of which I have full power and authority to sell, without any limit as to price, a sufficient amount of said bonds, in this market or elsewhere, to produce the amount of my acceptances and commissions thereon, or send said bonds to London or elsewhere for sale, without any limit as to price, and drawing against each mission when and in what manner I think proper; and in the event of said bonds not producing the amount of my acceptances, interest and commissions, and expenses, you are to be bound to pay me any deficiencies.

My commission on said transaction to be one per cent. on your drafts, with an additional commission of one-half of one per cent., in case I am compelled to seek my reimbursement by sale of the bonds or otherwise, and, if sent to Europe for sale, the consignee then to charge a commission of one per cent. and usual brokerage, in addition to commissions charged by us.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. RIGGS.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., *President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., Washington City.*

Receipt of E. Riggs.

NEW YORK, *August* 1, 1839.

Received of Francis Thomas, Esq., president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as follows:

No. 1,645 to 1,657, thirteen bonds of the State of Maryland, dated July 1, 1839, at fifty years, for £500 each, £6,500; No. 798 to 885, fifty-eight

bonds same date, for £250 each, £14,500, all bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., payable semi-annually in London, making £21,000 sterling, with eighteen bonds of the same description, of £500 each, previously receipted for in July last, making, in the whole amount, thirty thousand pounds sterling; which I hold as security, for the payment of my various acceptances, already given, and to be given to the amount, in all, of one hundred thousand dollars. Which acceptances Mr. Thomas promises to place funds in my hands to pay as they become due, with commission of one per cent. Should the funds not be placed in my hands ten days previous to each acceptance becoming due, I am to sell a sufficient amount of bonds to pay the same, with commissions, &c., to meet said drafts; and should there be any deficiency, F. Thomas, Esq., president, is to make it good.

E. RIGGS.

Receipt of George W. Riggs, jr.

Received of Francis Thomas, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, sixteen five per cent. sterling bonds, of £250 each, No. 2,538 to 2,553, issued under act of Maryland General Assembly, No. 386, to be delivered to Elisha Riggs, Esq., New York.

GEO. W. RIGGS, Jr.

WASHINGTON, *October* 24, 1839.

Christmas, Livingston, & Prime's contract to accept company's drafts.

NEW YORK, *June* 17, 1839.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the conversation that has passed between us, we hereby agree to accept your drafts upon us for an amount not exceeding $200,000; say two hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn as follows:

One-third at not less than 90 days from the 1st of July next;

One-third at not less than 90 days from the 1st of August next;

One-third at not less than 90 days from the 1st of September next;

You placing in our hands, as collateral security, sterling five per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, interest and principal payable in London, of sufficient amount to leave in our possession an excess of twenty per cent. beyond the amount of our acceptances.

In entering into this arrangement, it is expressly understood and agreed between us, that you are to negotiate your drafts through some respectable and solvent bank or banks, which will undertake that, in no event, shall our name be offered for sale on discount in open market, either here or elsewhere; and it is further understood and ageed between us, that you are to place us in funds at or before maturity of our acceptances, for their payment when due, in default of which we have full power and authority to sell, without any limit as to price, a sufficient amount of said bonds in this market or elsewhere, to produce the amount of our acceptances and commissions thereon, or send said bonds to London or elsewhere for sale, without any limit, and drawing against such mission, when, and in such man-

ner as we may think proper; and in the event of said bonds not producing the amount of our acceptances, interest, commission, and expenses, you are to be bound to pay us any deficiency.

Our commission on said transaction to be one per cent. on amount of your drafts, with an additional commission of one-half of one per cent. in case we are compelled to seek our reimbursement by sale of the bonds, or otherwise; and if sent to Europe for sale, the consignee there to charge a commission of one per cent. and usual brokerage, in addition to commission charged by us.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
President C. & O. C. Co., Washington City.

Receipt of Christmas, Livingston, & Prime.

NEW YORK, *October* 2, 1839.

DEAR SIR: We have this day received from you twelve bonds of the State of Maryland, bearing five per cent. interest, for £250 sterling each, amounting together to £3,000 sterling, say three thousand pounds sterling; No. 2,562 to 2,573 inclusive, being part of the loan under an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1838, chap. 386. Said bonds are received, and are to be held in accordance with our letter of the 18th and 23d September, and of your reply thereto of 25th idem.

We remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

F. THOMAS, Esq., *Pres. C. & O. C. Co.*

Receipt of Christmas, Livingston, & Prime.

NEW YORK, *October* 19, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our respects of this date, we now beg to acknowledge having received from you eight bonds, £250 sterling each; Nos. 2,554 to 2,561, together £2,000 sterling, Maryland sterling 5 per cts. issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the December session of 1838, chap. 386, which bonds are to be held by us as collateral security for any engagements on advances we may or have come under for your account.

We remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

F. THOMAS, Esq.,
President, &c., Washington.

Receipt of J. D. Beers.

Received, New York, 10th September, 1839, from F. Thomas, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 80 bonds of £250 sterling each, amounting to (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds sterling of the

State of Maryland, with full coupons attached thereto, bearing five per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in London, Nos. 2,782 to 2,861 inclusive, issued in pursuance of a law passed at December session, 1838, chap. 386. Said bonds to be held by me subject to arrangement entered into between F. Thomas, president, and myself, under date 9th of September, 1839.

J. D. BEERS, *President.*

Receipt of Cashier of Frederick County Bank for eleven bonds.

Received, August 15th, 1839, of Hon. F. Thomas, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by the hands of Wm. Beall, cashier, eleven 5 per cent. sterling bonds of the State of Maryland, of £250 each, to be held by the Frederick County Bank as collateral security for the payment of the bond of said company, of $10,000, dated 13th August, 1839, and payable 90 days after date, in New York, discounted by the Frederick county bank.

H. DOYLE, *Cashier.*

Bonds numbered 865 to 875 inclusive.

These bonds were sold to the Frederick county bank, by J. P. Ingle, clerk. See account of the bank.

Receipt of Nevins, Townsend, & Co.

Received, October 2, 1839, of Francis Thomas, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,

18	Maryland 5 per cent. sterling bonds, No. 1,591 to 1,608, for £500 (issued under act of General Assembly of that State, No. 396) - - - - - - -	£9,000
2	do. do. Nos. 1,656 and 1,657, same as above -	1,000
8	do. do. No. 2,574 to 2,581, for £250 each (issued under the act of Assembly of that State) - -	2,000
	Say twelve thousand pounds sterling - - -	£12,000

to be held as collateral security for the punctual payment of three several bills of exchange, for £2,400 each, Nos. 235, 236, and 237, dated October 2, 1839, drawn upon George Peabody, of London, for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at sixty days' sight, and endorsed by the president of said company. In case of non-payment of the bills, the stocks to be sold at once, at public auction, in the city of New York, to meet the same, together with the usual damages on bills drawn in New York.

NEVINS, TOWNSEND, & CO.

Letter to Washington County Bank.

CANAL OFFICE, *Washington, October* 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR: The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Baltimore, and in Maryland generally, places the canal company in a very

peculiar situation. The Bank of Washington County holds a draft of the canal company for $10,000, payable in New York on the 6th of November. When this draft was negotiated the notes of all the banks in Maryland were equal in value to the notes of the banks of New York. At this time, as the banks of New York continue to pay specie, their notes are consequently worth nearly 10 per cent. more than those of the banks of Maryland, including your institution. If you require that this draft shall be paid in New York funds, the loss to the canal company must be very considerable. May I not, therefore, hope that you will consent to take in payment your own notes, or the notes of good and solvent banks of Baltimore? Do me the favor to let me hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience; and direct your letters to me at New York, where I propose to be in a few days.

Respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

JOHN VAN LEAR, jr., Esq., *Cashier.*

Letter from Washington County Bank.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK, *October* 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst., and have delayed my reply for one day, in order to ascertain the sentiments of those who have the government of this institution in relation to the proposition you have made as to the currency to be used in payment of our bill for $10,000, due in New York on 6th proximo.

I am now directed to say that no change will be made in the original agreement of the contracting parties, and that we will look for the payment in New York funds.

Many unanswerable arguments might be urged in favor of our course; but, as they will naturally suggest themselves to your mind, I will omit saying any thing more on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN VAN LEAR, JR., *Cashier.*

Letter from Bank of Washington.

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *October* 16, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th inst., proposing that this institution shall take in payment of the acceptances discounted for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and payable in New York early in the next month, the notes of the Bank of Washington, or the notes of good and solvent banks in Baltimore, the canal company paying one per cent. premium.

Having, as desired, submitted this proposition to the board of directors, I am instructed to say that they cannot give their assent to it. At the time of discounting the acceptances all of the banks were paying specie, and since then this institution has redeemed its notes in New York funds, without premium, to the amount of $78,000, and the whole came through

Statement showing the disposition which has been made by the Chesa to it by the State of Maryland, and exhibiting the proceeds of such as rent bank notes, at the several dates of the various sales made of the

Date of sale.	Place of sale.	Amount sold.	Rate per ct. of sale.	Gross proceeds at place of sale.	Off interest from 1st July, 1839, to date of sale.	
					Time.	Amount at 5 per cent.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	*Months.*	£ s. d.
Aug. 31, 1839	London - -	12,000 0 0	85	10,200 0 0	2	100 0 0
Do. -	Do. - -	10,000 0 0	84	8,400 0 0	2	83 6 8
Oct. 15, 1839	Do. - -	18,000 0 0	80	14,400 0 0	3½	262 10 0
Oct. 31, 1839	Do. - -	1,250 0 0	87	1,087 10 0	4	20 16 0
Do. -	Do. - -	750 0 0	79½	596 5 0	4	12 10 0
Do. -	Do. - -	3,750 0 0	78½	2,943 15 0	4	62 10 0
Nov. 20, 1839	Do. - -	12,750 0 0	72	9,180 0 0	4½	247 18 0
Do. -	Do. - -	7,000 0 0	71½	5,005 0 0	4½	138 11 0
Nov. 25, 1839	Do. - -	300,000 0 0	70	210,000 0 0	4 5-6	6,041 13 0
Jan. 1, 1840	Do. - -	200,000 0 0	70	140,000 0 0	6	3,500 0 0
		565,500 0 0	-	401,812 10 0	-	10,469 14 0
Nov. 14, 1839	Frederick county	2,750 0 0	83½	2,291 14 0	4½	51 11 0
Do. -	New York -	25,000 0 0	66	16,500 0 0	4½	468 15 0
Do. -	Do. -	6,000 0 0	67	4,020 0 0	4½	112 10 0
Do. -	Do. -	5,000 0 0	70	3,500 0 0	4½	93 15 0
Nov. 18, 1839	Do. -	14,000 0 0	67	9,380 0 0	4½	262 10 0
Dec. 7, 1839	Do. -	6,000 0 0	70	4,200 0 0	5½	131 5 0
Dec. 9, 1839	Do. -	2,250 0 0	67	1,507 10 0	5½	49 4 0
Dec. 31, 1839	Baltimore -	98,000 0 0	85	83,300 0 0	-	-
Do. -	Washington -	15,500 0 0	85	13,175 0 0	-	-
		740,000 0 0	-	539,686 14 0	-	11,639 4 0
Balance of bonds, viz:						
In hands of George Peabody -		211,500 0 0				
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company - - - -		5,750 0 0				
Trustees to secure promissory notes		62,000 0 0				
Total amount hitherto issued by the Commissioner of Loans of the State of Maryland -		1,019,250 0 0				

	£ s. d.
There remain yet unissued by the Commissioner of Loans, bonds amounting to	38,925 0 0
Of these are conveyed to trustees for the redemption of promissory notes issued by the company - - - - - - - - -	30,995 0 0
And the residue are retained by the company - - - - - -	7,930 0 0

To exchange for six per cent. certificates to the amount of $35,000, sold by the Western Bank of Baltimore to Jacob Albert.

STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE DISPOSITION OF THE FIVE PER CENT. STERLING BONDS

ISSUED BY

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

TO

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

Proceedings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1840.

According to the provisions of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the stockholders of the company assembled in general meeting, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, it being the twelfth annual meeting of the company.

Peter Force, Esq., mayor of Washington, was appointed chairman, and Thomas Fillebrown, jr., secretary.

Present, the State of Maryland, by her commissioners, Messrs. Key and Brooke; the State of Virginia, by Dr. R. C. Mason; the corporation of Washington, by the mayor, and Messrs. Carbery and Grammer; the corporation of Alexandria, by Messrs. Cazenove and Hooe; the corporation of Georgetown, by Clement Cox, Esq., and several private stockholders.

The president of the company, the Hon. Francis Thomas, stated the causes which prevented the presentation of the annual report at this time, and laid before the meeting copies of his letters to the Governor of Maryland, dated the 9th day of November, 1839, and 10th of February, 1840, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas Carbery presented the memorial of George G. Johnson, and others, contractors on the line of the canal, praying the stockholders to use their utmost influence to obtain a call of the Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. Carbery also presented a memorial from William P. Sterritt and others, contractors on the line of the canal, asking the stockholders to direct the president and directors to continue the work now under contract on the canal, and to issue scrip for the payment of the monthly estimates thereon.

Mr. Carbery also presented a memorial of similar import from R. Henley and others, merchants and citizens, residing in Cumberland, Md.

On motion of Mr. Key, the meeting then adjourned until 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1840.

According to the order of adjournment, the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company assembled in general meeting this day, Colonel Peter Force, Mayor of Washington, in the chair.

Present, the State of Maryland, by Messrs. Key and Brooke, commissioners; the State of Virginia, by Dr. R. C. Mason; the corporation of Washington, by the mayor, and Messrs. Grammer, Carbery, and Barclay; the corporation of Alexandria, by the mayor and A. C. Cazenove, Esq.; the corporation of Georgetown, by Clement Cox, Esq.; also several individual stockholders.

Hon. Francis Thomas, president of the canal company, presented and read the twelfth annual report of the president and directors to the stockholders.

Mr. Key, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the annual report of the president, now presented, together with the papers laid before the meeting yesterday, be referred to a committee of seven, to be chosen by the stockholders; and that all rules heretofore adopted for the government of the stockholders in general meeting assembled, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded and repealed.

Mr. Snowden, of Alexandria, offered the following as a substitute for the above resolution:

"That the standing committee ordered to be appointed under the rule be directed to take immediately into consideration the subject of the finances of the company, and the means for carrying on the work, and report on that subject to a future meeting."

The question was taken on the adoption of the substitute, by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Ayes, the State of Virginia, by its proxy - - - -	570
the corporation of Washington, by its proxy - - -	2,008
the corporation of Georgetown, by its proxy - - -	508
the corporation of Alexandria, by its proxy - - -	508
Ayes - - - - - -	3,594
No, the State of Maryland, by its proxy - - -	10,279

The motion of Mr. Key was then modified by himself, to read as follows:

Resolved, That the annual report of the president, now presented, together with the papers laid before the meeting yesterday, be referred to a committee of seven, to be chosen by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to report on the continuance of the work and the issuing of scrip; and that all rules heretofore adopted for the government of the stockholders in general meeting assembled, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, suspended.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as modified, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Maryland and the corporation of Georgetown. No, the State of Virginia and the corporations of Alexandria and Washington.

On motion of Mr. Key, the following gentlemen were then appointed to be the committee:

A. C. Cazenove, of Alexandria; G. C. Grammer, and James Carbery, of Washington; H. G. S. Key, and John B. Brooke, of Maryland; R. C. Mason, of Virginia, and Clement Cox, of Georgetown.

The meeting then took a short recess, to enable the committee to attend to the duties assigned them; and, on again calling to order,

Mr. Key, from the committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president and directors of the canal company be, and they are hereby, authorized and recommended to continue in progress the work now under contract on the line of the canal, and to issue their scrip in payment for the same, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, and redeemable at any time not exceeding twelve months, when money for that purpose cannot be readily raised by a sale of Maryland State bonds at a reasonable rate: *Provided, however*, That the aggregate amount of the said scrip, so to be issued, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Key moved to strike out the proviso, which motion prevailed; and, on taking the question, the resolution, as amended, was passed without opposition.

Mr. Mason moved the appointment of the usual standing committee, as provided for in the order of the stockholders of June 1, 1829.

On taking the question by ayes and noes, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Virginia, and the corporations of
dria, and Georgetown. No, the State of Maryland.

Mr. Key presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five, to consist of Cl
town, William Gunton, of Washington, B. Hooe, of
Carbery, of Washington, and J. B. Brooke, of Mary
examine into and report upon the proceedings of the
of the company within the last twelve months, tou
struction of the canal as the management of the finar

Resolved, That all standing rules and orders her
stockholders, inconsistent in any manner with the al
are hereby, repealed.

The question on the adoption of the first resoluti
and noes, and decided in the affirmative, by the follo

Aye, the State of Maryland. No, the State of Virg
tions of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

The question was then taken on the second reso
follows:

Aye, the State of Maryland. No, the State of Virg
tions of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Mason moved that when this meeting adjou
again in two weeks; the motion was rejected by the

Aye, the State of Virginia, and the corporation of
State of Maryland, and the corporations of Alexandri

On motion of Mr. Bradley, it was ordered that th
documents connected therewith be printed.

Mr. Cazenove moved that the stockholders now pr
officers for the ensuing year.

This motion was decided in the affirmative by aye

Aye, the State of Maryland, the State of Virginia, a
Alexandria and Georgetown. No, the corporation o

Messrs. Cox, J. Carbery, and Cazenove, were app
examine the proxies.

Mr. Cazenove nominated Bernard Hooe, of Alexan

Mr. Cox nominated R. P. Dunlop, of Georgetown

Mr. Mason nominated R. H. Henderson, of Leesbu

Mr. Key nominated Francis Thomas as Preside
Fred. A. Schley, James Swann, Colonel John McPh
and Dr. William Tyler, as directors.

Mr. Force (chairman) nominated Mr. Thomas Ca
the part of Washington.

Messrs. Brooke, Mason, and Grammer, were app
election.

The meeting now took a recess to attend to the bal
to order, the judges of election presented the followin

City I

The undersigned, having been appointed by the sto
apeake and Ohio Canal Company to be judges of ele
directors of the said company this day, do certify th
the following votes were received:

For President—	George C. Washington	2,578
	Francis Thomas	11,295
For Directors—	Richard H. Henderson	3,086
	J. J. Abert	3,086
	Wm. Gunton	3,086
	Walter Smith	2,578
	Thomas Carbery	3,086
	Bernard Hooe	3,086
	R. P. Dunlop	11,295
	F. A. Schley	10,787
	James Swann	10,787
	John McPherson	10,787
	Wm. Lucas	10,787
	Wm. Tyler	10,787

And that Francis Thomas was duly elected president, and R. P. Dunlop, F. A. Schley, James Swann, John McPherson, William Lucas, and William Tyler, were duly elected directors of said company until the first Monday in June next, and until successors be elected.

JOHN B. BROOKE,
R. C. MASON,
G. C. GRAMMER.

The chairman thereupon declared the following gentlemen duly elected, viz:

Francis Thomas, President;

R. P. Dunlop,	John McPherson,
Fred. A. Schley,	Wm. Lucas,
James Swann,	Wm. Tyler,

Directors; until the first Monday in June next, and until their successors are elected.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That until this company shall be in funds for the rapid prosecution of the canal, the salary of the president shall be fixed at $1,500 per annum, and the compensation of the directors at two dollars per day.

The question on the adoption of this resolution was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Aye, the State of Virginia. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Key offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all general meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, from and after the first day of August next, shall be held in the city of Frederick, until further orders; and that all rules, regulations, or laws, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and rescinded.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend the resolution by striking out Frederick and inserting Baltimore; which motion was rejected by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Virginia. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Bradley then moved to amend the resolution by adding these words: "provided rooms can be obtained in Frederick for the use of the company free of charge, as are those now and heretofore occupied in Washington."

The question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative, by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Virginia, and the corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporation of Washington.

The question was then taken on the resolution as originally reported, and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Aye, the State of Maryland, and the corporation of Washington. No, the State of Virginia, and the corporations of Alexandria and Georgetown.

It was then resolved, that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet again in this place at 12 o'clock, M., on the third Monday in July next.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER FORCE, *Chairman.*

T. FILLEBROWN, Jr., *Secretary.*

Officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Francis Thomas, *President.*
John McPherson,
R. P. Dunlop,
W. Lucas,
W. Tyler,
J. Swan,
F. A. Schley,
} *Directors.*
Thomas Turner, *Chief Clerk.*
Robert Barnard, *Treasurer.*

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE 3D MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

AGAINST

The extension of the limits of the port of New Orleans.

JULY 16, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3.—SITTING OF THE 2D OF JULY, 1840.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Council of Municipality No. 3 of the city of New Orleans, it would be both unfavorable and prejudicial to the prosperity of the city to give a greater extension to its port.

Resolved, That this council cannot restrain themselves from censuring the presumption of the person who has taken upon himself to offer in Congress a measure so deplorable without the previous consent, and even without the knowledge, of the competent authorities of the city of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana.

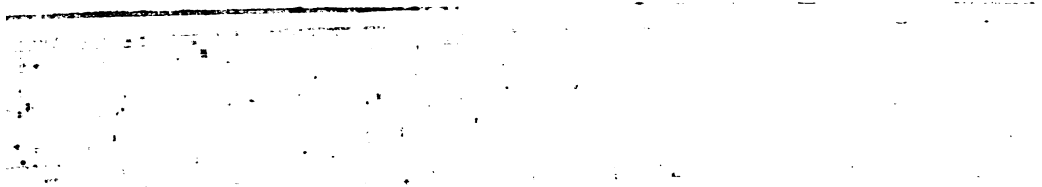
Resolved, That, as soon as the present resolutions shall have been passed, the mayor is requested, and the secretary of this council is required, to forward a copy of the same, by duplicates, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

J. B. S. ST. AMAND, *Secretary.*

A true copy—New Orleans, July 3, 1840.

GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,
Recorder, 3d Municipality.
WM. FRERET, *Mayor.*

Blair & Rives, printers.



REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

compliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the daily employment of the several officers of the customs.

December 24, 1839.
Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
July 16, 1840.
Discharged, and ordered to be printed.

Treasury Department,
December 10, 1839.

ıir: This report is presented in compliance with the following resolu-
ıs of the Senate, passed the 19th of April, 1838:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to cause, for
term of one year, each officer employed in the collection of the customs
teep a daily account, in writing, of the time he is actually employed in
public service, each and every day, and what his employment each day
stating the same so much in detail as to exhibit a clear and intelligible
ount of all his services from day to day.

Resolved, That such memoranda as are made by each and every officer
ll be quarterly sworn to as a full, just, and complete account of the ser-
es actually rendered, and the time actually spent by him in public em-
yment.

Resolved, That the memoranda of each district be imbodied together for
use of Congress; and that the Secretary add to it the amount of tonnage
ered, cleared, or owned in such district, with the amount of revenue col-
ed therein, and the expense of collecting the same, showing what each
cer receives for all such services.

Resolved, That where any officer discharges, or claims to discharge, the
y of more than one office, his services in each shall be distinguished, as
ll as his compensation.

mmediately on the receipt of these resolutions, circular instructions
re issued by the department to the officers connected with the collection
he customs. They were directed to comply with all the requirements
ıting to them; and, for greater convenience, to commence the daily ac-
ınt of their doings with the 1st of July, 1838, being the beginning of the
ıt ensuing quarter of the fiscal year. A copy of the original circular is
ıexed, (A,) and of a supplemental one (B.)

ir & Rives, printers.

Considering that the whole number of officers required to make out a
ten account of their daily services for one year exceeded sixteen hun
and that in each particular case they were to include some detail of
business for three hundred and sixty-five separate days, the bulk o
whole could not well be otherwise than formidable.

Some of the real difficulties on this point can be appreciated, when
added that these memoranda, at a moderate calculation, and after conde
some, which, from their manner of execution, were susceptible of it,
prise at least 20,000 pages of foolscap written matter. It is estimated
would fill 10,000 octavo pages, or twenty volumes of 500 pages e
printed. In manuscript they fill six boxes, containing, on an average,
six to eight cubic feet each.

The copying of this great mass of papers, it is computed, would occ
one clerk upwards of six years, and ten clerks would not be able to
complish the work in less than seven to eight months. This is a force
large, and a period so distant, as manifestly to preclude the transmiss
and use of the memoranda during the present session, if waiting to tr
scribe them.

Besides this delay, the department doubted if it was authorized, with
the previous sanction of Congress, through a special appropriation, to in
an expense so extraordinary as that of temporarily employing an additio
clerical force adequate to this object.

Under these circumstances, I have taken the liberty to lay the origi
before the Senate, instead of copies. They are herewith submitted, (C
1 to No. 24, by States.) It is respectfully requested that they may be
turned for the files as soon as it is convenient to spare them.

In the next place, "the memoranda for each district have been imb
ied together for the use of Congress," as the resolution requires; and
further arrangement of them has been made by districts and States,
ginning at the northeastern portion of the Union, and extending southe
until the whole has been completed. Each number referred to conta
all the districts within each State, and each district the returns of eve
officer within its limits. No abstract of the whole memoranda is reque
by the resolution; and if one had been given by the department, inste
of the memoranda themselves, a portion of the object in calling for deta
as to each officer might have been defeated, and neither the spirit nor t
letter of the resolution would have been complied with. But, seeing th
benefit, for some purposes, of having a condensed view of such a mass
matter accompanying it, the department made the attempt to render th
answers to the requirements of the Senate more useful, by preparing
brief and comparative abstract of the whole.

But I regret to confess that, in this attempt, it was found impossible to arrive at any general results which were just and satisfactory, on account of the broad scope of the resolution itself, and the manner in which most of the memoranda had (perhaps necessarily) been kept and presented by different officers. The manner was found to be as diversified as the characters of the individuals who executed them, varying according to their different capacity, or their different views of duty.

A few of the subordinates, though endowed with the qualifications of vigilant and useful guardians of the revenue laws, appear to lack the necessary clerical ability to respond very pertinently and correctly in all respects to the requisitions of such resolutions. Want of time may occasionally have prevented others, whose official duties are many and arduous, to keep a journal with details, however brief, of their services in "each and every day" in the year.

Some few noted their services with such fidelity and minuteness as to account for the time spent, not only by hours but minutes; but many others contented themselves with merely enumerating the days of the month, and annexing to each day the general remark, "attended to the duties of my station," or, "on the look-out," or some other observation of a similar character; expecting thereby they had satisfactorily complied with the requirements of the resolutions.

Some, again, evidently influenced by conscientious motives, enumerated only those cases in which their services had actually been called into requisition; while others, without distinctly stating their own individual services, returned only copies from the books kept in the collector's office, exhibiting the arrival and departure of vessels, or the touching of others trading coastwise, as presumptive evidence of the extent of their duties.

Others exhibited, in a tabular form, through many columns, not only the nationality, but also the species of all vessels which came under their official cognizance, and the particular services they had to render during the term described.

But, without multiplying instances of diversity, the few here adduced will show how abortive the attempt must necessarily be to present, in a condensed and uniform manner, the whole information intended to be elicited by the requirements of the resolutions.

It also shows that, if accomplished in any manner, the result would be likely to prove unjust to those officers and districts where a more general or brief manner of keeping the memoranda may have been adopted; or where, under the present tariff laws, some of the most necessary and useful officers, to prevent violations of them, and thereby both repress smuggling and secure the revenue, are stationed at exposed points, near which little *bona-fide* business is transacted; and hence, though they should be every day very vigilant and watchful, few memoranda could be made of either the entry or clearance of vessels.

In view of these diversified circumstances, and of the obstacles they interpose to prevent the preparation of any accompanying and useful abstract of them, I have thought proper, on this point, not to go beyond the resolution itself, but merely, in conformity with its requirements, to submit the memoranda alone.

Pains have been taken to see that nothing improper has been introduced into them and laid before the Senate. But if any thing of that character has escaped notice, it will be regretted; and the Senate may be assured it

has happened inadvertently, amid such voluminous papers, and the great pressure of other business.

As required by the third resolution, I have also obtained and added a statement of the amount of tonnage entered, cleared, or owned in each district, with the amount of revenue collected therein, and the expense of collecting the same, (D.)

Another statement is annexed, of the amount each officer received for all his services, (E.)

These statements exhibit those results in the calendar year 1838, it having been found impracticable to present the aggregate of these matters in the period exactly cotemporaneous with the memoranda themselves, as the former are kept on the books of the Treasury by the calendar year alone.

Indeed, the accounts of several of the collectors and subordinate officers, for their compensation during the last quarter embraced in the memoranda, (*i. e.* to 30th June last,) have not yet been definitively adjusted. But the difference, if any, between the result of the year 1838, and that of the period adopted for the memoranda, will probably be but small in the aggregate.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the U. S.*

A.

Circular.—Instructions to officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1838.

Annexed you will find a series of resolutions adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 19th instant, requiring certain accounts to be kept daily for the term of one year, on the part of yourself and subordinate officers of the customs; to which I have to call your special attention, and to request a compliance therewith.

As the *memoranda* referred to in the resolutions, to be made by each and every officer, are required to be quarterly sworn to, it is deemed most convenient that the *daily account* should commence with one of the quarters of the fiscal year—say on the first day of the ensuing quarter, which will be the 1st of July next.

Your particular attention is called to the information required under the third resolution, with a request that such measures may be adopted as will insure correctness in obtaining it.

The statements containing the required information should be transmitted to this department in as short a time after the expiration of each quarter as may be practicable.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 19, 1838.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to cause, for the term of one year, each officer employed in the collection of the

customs to keep a daily account, in writing, of the time he is actually employed in the public service, each and every day, and what his employment each day is; stating the same so much in detail, as to exhibit a clear and intelligible account of all his services from day to day.

Resolved, That such memoranda as are made by each and every officer shall be quarterly sworn to, as a full, just, and complete account of the services actually rendered, and the time actually spent by him in public employment.

Resolved, That the memoranda of each district be imbodied together for the use of Congress; and that the Secretary add to it the amount of tonnage entered, cleared, or owned in such district, with the amount of revenue collected therein, and the expense of collecting the same; showing what each officer receives for all such services.

Resolved, That where any officer discharges, or claims to discharge, the duty of more than one office, his services in each shall be distinguished, as well as his compensation.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

B.

Circular supplementary to the circular instructions to officers of the customs, dated April 24, 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 9, 1839.

SIR: The Senate of the United States, under a series of resolutions dated 19th of April, 1838, imposed a duty upon me, the discharge of which will be impossible unless the circular instruction of the 24th of April, 1838, based on those resolutions, is fully complied with.

I would, therefore, invite your immediate attention to the subject of that circular, which was sent to you, and desire that you will cause your subordinates, who have neglected the requisitions of that circular, to furnish, through you, the information called for by it, at as early a period as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

Statement exhibiting the gross amount of revenue which accrued in each district, and the expenses attending the collection of the same, in the year ending December 31, 1838; also, the amount of tonnage entered and cleared, and the amount owned, in each district, for the same period.

Districts.	Revenue in 1838.		Tonnage in 1838.		
	Gross amount.	Expenses of collection.	Entered.	Cleared.	Owned.
			Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Passamaquoddy	$5,561 24	$24,681 96	67,331	62,568	18,840
Machias	138 85	2,520 26	-	711	9,651
Frenchman's Bay	80 62	2,290 90	-	-	16,280
Penobscot	12,951 25	7,822 01	3,514	2,274	34,366
Belfast	12,541 64	5,159 52	3,149	10,429	32,838
Waldoborough	237 75	7,470 61	706	2,194	49,587
Wiscasset	4,097 38	4,370 96	1,231	2,684	12,258
Bath	18,828 61	9,277 58	10,076	15,717	51,734
Portland	155,929 54	31,198 25	32,832	44,416	46,258
Kennebunk	6,993 48	2,605 84	925	643	9,275
Saco	69 51	1,444 44	-	505	4,159
York	2 07	656 18	-	-	994
Portsmouth	35,013 46	31,376 32	12,663	3,903	27,370
Vermont	12,261 23	9,504 18	27,710	27,665	4,250
Newburyport	26,049 34	5,369 76	5,181	5,194	20,698
Ipswich	5 35	1,068 10	-	-	2,986
Gloucester	19,134 75	4,122 19	3,472	2,683	28,430
Salem	49,112 86	8,133 92	11,397	14,198	34,776
Marblehead	8,362 55	2,476 97	960	675	10,664
Boston	2,593,311 08	107,845 20	208,479	163,064	212,817
Plymouth	2,821 18	4,182 87	1,744	521	25,668
Fall River	40,176 56	6,526 51	8,392	2,238	8,659
New Bedford	3,915 26	16,474 79	30,580	31,300	86,166
Barnstable	1,213 51	2,713 41	889	184	49,453
Edgartown	155 89	2,676 27	11,761	5,458	6,243
Nantucket	646 18	965 49	74	111	31,347
Providence	67,179 25	10,515 89	13,255	9,124	18,488
Bristol	55,621 53	6,465 86	8,430	8,657	16,875
Newport	21,239 90	21,130 80	5,616	3,979	13,302
Middletown	26,652 76	3,711 53	1,829	1,568	13,714
New London	219 44	4,459 37	8,722	9,260	44,616
New Haven	69,265 60	16,911 59	9,520	11,307	13,146
Fairfield	1,203 31	1,339 03	1,158	667	14,787
Champlain	6,695 97	7,378 42	37,770	37,770	960
Oswegatchie	2,916 74	7,086 03	88,584	86,886	496
Sackett's Harbor	105 83	3,138 72	29,627	30,479	3,745
Oswego	5,207 96	5,670 51	102,934	102,096	6,583
Niagara	5,945 03	6,242 37	97,690	96,052	130
Genesee	7,030 46	3,646 97	25,642	28,693	471
Buffalo	6,037 73	7,608 73			
Sag Harbor	89 20	814 12	6,142	16,952	17,858
New York	10,709,959 10	506,018 10	468,515	356,660	439,391
Cape Vincent	702 12	4,791 00	65,559	65,559	117
Perth Amboy	306 33	3,824 57	-	-	16,141
Burlington	110 93	150 00	-	-	4,066
Little Egg Harbor	138 34	371 76	-	-	4,706
Great Egg Harbor	207 72	483 25	-	-	16,742
Bridgetown	190 28	253 16	-	-	14,822
Camden	97 00	1,136 00	-	-	6,523
Newark	1,249 63	1,240 10	544	895	6,398
Presqu'isle	302 22	9,175 98	496	205	3,216
Pittsburg	1,564 80	376 04	-	-	11,865
Philadelphia	2,134,977 35	97,002 97	92,935	59,961	99,331

D—Continued.

Districts.	Revenue in 1838.		Tonnage in 1838.		
	Gross amount.	Expenses of collection.	Entered.	Cleared.	Owned.
			Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Delaware	$418 91	$20,519 97	–	–	16,680
Baltimore	1,201,509 65	74,680 62	84,238	65,996	66,482
Annapolis	39 02	2,066 99	–	–	4,633
Oxford	169 65	515 75	–	–	13,978
St. Mary's	28 66	1,447 06	–	–	2,461
Snow Hill	80 76	162 00	–	–	7,916
Vienna	192 15	200 35	–	–	13,808
Town Creek	28 53	450 00			
Havre-de-Grace	13 90				
Georgetown, D. C.	6,768 07	5,295 13	1,841	–	9,733
Alexandria	27,751 12	6,455 24	4,156	6,024	12,533
Norfolk	64,032 46	30,314 37	14,388	24,051	19,418
Petersburg	28,527 02	5,787 08	4,278	6,367	4,596
Richmond	77,933 65	8,568 71	7,804	15,23[illegible]	5,848
Yorktown	127 46	305 34	–	–	788
Yeocomico	55 92	414 43	–	–	3,332
East River	18 19	592 42	–	–	5,423
Tappahannock	50 23	1,972 08	–	115	3,663
Folly Landing	42 36	200 00	–	–	4,191
Cherrystone	514 66	190 00	–	–	1,903
Wheeling	31 17	356 17	–	–	305
Wilmington	42,850 31	6,497 98	11,433	26,245	13,558
Newbern	8,051 20	1,023 76	3,590	5,609	3,524
Edenton	2,137 11	1,204 52	823	1,039	3,622
Beaufort, N. C.	227 68	716 73	397	777	1,785
Camden	3,364 48	938 74	1,863	3,142	6,492
Washington	5,718 45	817 71	2,377	4,473	4,445
Plymouth	2,936 67	913 33	824	1,561	1,807
Ocracock	551 13	2,781 39	200	799	3,007
Charleston	597,256 74	61,907 34	66,444	98,518	30,300
Beaufort, S. C.	–	250 50			
Georgetown	12 03	253 15	100	1,071	3,992
Savannah	188,635 31	24,441 62	42,223	76,509	14,931
Hardwick	–	680 00			
Sunbury	–	730 00	–	–	100
Brunswick	3,063 82	1,306 93	1,113	2,712	1,589
St. Mary's	326 37	4,125 02	–	–	1,499
Key West	19,370 44	20,515 40	8,411	9,303	2,257
St. Augustine	4 95	1,515 30	–	–	1,245
Appalachicola	16,794 21	7,371 38	–	–	2,129
St. Mark's	1,250 03	5,322 25	188	421	
St. John's	–	2,018 50			
Pensacola	335 39	3,992 44	681	1,114	2,960
Mobile	62,395 91	33,394 52	38,631	82,977	14,952
Pearl River	29 10	250 00			
Mississippi	1,588,158 58	94,140 32	189,746	257,646	107,308
Teche	50 42	1,044 88			
Miami	396 65	920 40	–	–	2,806
Cuyahoga	2,102 04	2,129 09	2,235	3,681	8,281
Sandusky	260 74	1,556 07	338	123	508
Cincinnati	999 01	350 00	–	–	10,918
Nashville	275 47	371 09	–	–	5,481
St. Louis	8,096 57	375 87	–	–	7,053
Louisville	2,275 30	413 32	–	–	4,152
Detroit	12,609 75	9,148 94	1,746	2,351	9,478
Michilimackinac	557 40	1,836 42	–	–	1,304
Total	20,114,264 47	1,489,625 98	1,998,092	2,023,949	2,074,121

E.

Statement showing what each officer employed in the collection of the c
toms received for all his services in the year 1838.

District.	Name.	Office.	Com sati
Passamaquoddy	Samuel A. Morse	Collector	Nam
	S. Ayer	Surveyor	Da
	J. M. Kellog	Inspector	$1,0
	J. H. Claridge	Do.	1,0
	L. Pierce	Do.	1,0
	H. G. Balch	Do.	1,0
	J. Burgin	Do.	1,0
	J. A. Balkham	Do.	9
	Joshua Vasey	Do.	1,0
	R. Palmer	Do.	1,0
	B. B. Leavitt	Weigh., gaug., and mea.	
	T. Cutts	Temporary inspector	1,0
	R. Knox	Do.	
	Ebenezer Oakes	Do.	
	J. M. Lincoln	Do.	1,0
	Samuel A. Morse, jr.	Do.	1,0
	Oliver Shead	Weigher and measurer	
	Ebenezer Oakes	Boatman	
	Reuben Knox	Do.	
	Andrew Patterson	Do.	
	Ebenezer Packard	Temporary inspector	
	Matthew Hastings	Do.	1,0
	George W. Godfrey	Do.	1
	Cornelius H. Oakes	Boatman	
	George W. Godfrey	Do.	
Machias	William Brown	Collector	
	Isaac Ames	Inspector	
	J. Elliot	Do.	
	Stephen Pennell	Do.	
	Peter C. Ackley	Boatman	
	Elijah R. Thompson	Do.	
	William Libby	Do.	
	John G. Meserve	Do.	
	Aaron Pennell	Do.	
	Samuel Davis, jr.	Do.	
	Robert D. Foster	Collector's clerk	
Frenchman's Bay	Edward S. Jarvis	Collector	
	Henry S. Jones	Inspector	
	Theodore Beane	Do.	
	Thomas Haskill	Inspector and boatman	
	James Whiting	Collector's clerk	
Penobscot	R. H. Bridgham	Collector	
	John Lee	Inspector	1,0
	Moses Hook	Do.	
	John R. Redman	Do.	
	F. A. Jarvis	Temporary inspector	1,0
	Benjamin Hook, jr.	Ins., guag., weigh., & m'r	
	Howland Dyer	Boatman	
	Michael Crossgroves	Do.	
	Benjamin B. Hawley	Inspector	
	Benjamin Hook, jr.	Do.	
	John Lee	Weigher and measurer	
	Abel Moore	Inspector	
	George Noyes	Do.	
	Levi T. Trewogy	Do.	
	John James	Do.	
	John Snowman	Do.	

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
bscot - -	Peter Peterson - - -	Boatman - -	$150 00
	John F. Bowen - - -	Do. - -	106 50
	George Blake - - -	Do. - -	58 50
	Lemuel J. Means - - -	Do. - -	246 33
	Horatio G. Hodgson - -	Do. - -	133 80
	Josiah Hook - - -	Measurer - -	137 90
	Moses Hook - - -	Dep. collector and clerk	300 00
ast - -	Daniel Lane - - -	Former collector -	72 17
	Nathaniel B. Lowney - -	Collector - -	1,004 22
	N. H. Bradbury - - -	Inspector - -	270 00
	Joseph Carr - - -	Do. - -	159 00
	James Douglass - - -	Do. - -	240 00
	Benjamin Shaw - - -	Do. - -	270 00
	Joshua Dillingham - -	Do. - -	90 00
	Lewis C. Kelly - - -	Do. - -	79 50
	Richard Smart - - -	Do. - -	67 13
	Isaac Allard - - -	Do. - -	819 00
	David W. Lathrop - -	Do. - -	777 00
	Daniel W. Bradley - -	Do. - -	660 00
	Frederick Conway - -	Do. - -	225 00
	Lyman Wiswall - - -	Do. - -	225 00
	Isaac Allard - - -	Gauger and measurer -	179 36
	Daniel W. Bradley - -	Do. - -	123 95
	David W. Lathrop - -	Gauger and weigher -	73 53
	James Douglass - - -	Inspector - -	499 00
loborough -	D. McCobb - - -	Collector - -	900 25
	William Burnes - - -	Inspector - -	690 00
	Hezekiah Prince - - -	Do. - -	600 00
	Hezekiah Prince, jr. - -	Do. - -	528 00
	W. R. Webb - - -	Do. - -	945 00
	Parker McCobb - - -	Do. - -	996 00
	Cornelius Mudford - -	Do. - -	182 00
	J. Glidden - - -	Do. - -	659 00
	Francis Pearce - - -	Do. - -	506 00
	Daniel Sampson - - -	Do. - -	252 00
	Beder Fales - - -	Do. - -	525 00
	Josiah Stanley - - -	Do. - -	168 00
	Israel I. Perry - - -	Boatman - -	95 00
	W. R. Webb - - -	Do. - -	5 00
	William Burnes - - -	Do. - -	106 00
	Amos Richards - - -	Do. - -	98 00
	Hezekiah Prince - - -	Do. - -	5 00
	Alfred Sampson - - -	Do. - -	43 00
	Nelson Burnes - - -	Do. - -	8 00
	Parker McCobb, jr. - -	Collector's clerk -	100 00
casset -	F. McCrate - - -	Collector - -	708 12
	W. M. Reed - - -	Inspector - -	30 00
	Marshall Smith - - -	Do. - -	747 00
	Henry Clark - - -	Do. - -	10 00
	Tyler Hodgdon - - -	Do. - -	318 00
	Thos. Cunningham - -	Do. - -	1,029 00
	Jas Taylor - - -	Do. - -	909 00
	William Clark - - -	Temporary inspector -	15 00
	John Cunningham - -	Do. - -	33 00
	William Clark, jr. - -	Do. - -	24 00
	Silas Turber - - -	Do. - -	27 00
	James Taylor - - -	Measurer - -	172 80
	Thos. Cunningham - -	Weigher and measurer	173 89
	Henry Barter - - -	Boatman - -	245 00
	Alfred McLean - - -	Do. - -	106 00
	Alexr. McFadden - -	Do. - -	6 00
	Eleazer Gould - - -	Do. - -	9 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Wiscasset	John Babson	Boatman	$6 00
	William Taylor	Do.	9 00
	Silas L. Turner	Do.	8 00
	R. H. Cunningham	Do.	20 00
	John Anderson	Appraiser	10 00
Bath	Joseph Sewall	Collector	2,308 06
	P. H. Green	Inspector	1,005 00
	E. White	Do.	400 00
	S. Hopkins	Do.	204 00
	W. Pettengill	Do.	1,051 00
	John Smith	Do.	948 00
	John Fisher	Do.	543 00
	John Smith	Weigh'r, meas'r, & gaug'r	590 24
	P. H. Green	Do.	614 24
	E. S. J. Nealley	Inspector	1,044 00
	Ben. Wales	Do.	400 00
	David White	Do.	750 00
	Jacob Lowell, jr.	Temporary inspector	225 00
	Jacob S. Sewall	Temporary measurer	88 56
	Jas. Wakefield	Do.	144 00
Saco	J. F. Scammon	Collector	534 67
	Hiram Woods	Inspector	586 00
	S. Millikin	Do.	27 00
	L. Ward	Do.	626 00
Portland	John Anderson	Collector	3,400 00
	J. W. Smith	Surveyor	954 37
	R. S. Green	Do.	805 03
	Thos. Baily	Inspector	297 00
	John Williams	Do.	312 00
	L. Gooding	Do.	312 00
	E. Webster	Do.	312 00
	N. Nutter	Do.	312 00
	N. Shaw	Do.	1,086 00
	A. Drinkwater	Do.	618 00
	J. M. Eustis	Do.	399 00
	J. Chandler	Do.	279 00
	N. Lefavor	Do.	267 00
	E. Sturdivant	Do.	1,095 00
	Jas. Smith	Weigh'r, gaug'r, & meas'r	1,239 03
	A. M. Small	Do.	1,306 33
	W. S. Davis	Do.	1,229 22
	John White, jr.	Boatman	24 33
	Jas. Mitchell	Do.	181 01
	William Estel	Do.	100 02
	Jonathan Smith	Weigh'r, gaug'r, & meas'r	1,290 54
	Amos Nichols	Inspector	1,095 00
	Ed. L. Poor	Temporary inspector	360 00
	John McMillan	Do.	342 00
	Samuel Emery	Do.	185 00
	Asa W. H. Clapp	Appraiser	5 00
	Jas. L Farmer	Do.	35 00
	Nathaniel Stevens	Do.	15 00
	Charles Jones	Do.	5 00
	John Williams	Do.	85 00
	Thomas C. Stevens	Do.	5 00
	Parker McCobb	Do.	5 00
	Ebenezer Webster	Do.	5 00
	Lemuel Gooding	Do.	40 00
	P. Drinkwater	Do.	30 00
	David Drinkwater	Inspector	783 00
	W. P. Smith	Do.	783 00
	John K. Hooper	Do.	783 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Portland	Ezra Carter, jr.	Inspector	$783 09
	K. Randall	Boatman	100 20
	Jonathan Chase	Do.	279 05
	A. H. Lock	Do.	91 50
	Charles Pote	Do.	276 26
	H. Sturdivant	Do.	11 41
	Peter Merrill	Collector's clerk	900 00
Kennebunk	B. Palmer	Collector	329 43
	Joshua Herrick	Inspector	600 00
	Elisha S. Goodwin	Do.	450 00
	E. Perkins	Temporary inspector	600 00
	E. Perkins	Weigher and gauger	191 45
	Joseph Wilson	Inspector	396 00
	Joshua Hubbard	Do.	179 00
York	M. Dennett	Collector	254 13
	A. Dennett	Inspector	247 50
	G. Weare	Do.	150 00
Portsmouth	D. P. Drown	Collector	856 73
	W. Claggett	Naval officer	577 24
	Samuel Hall	Surveyor	574 45
	P. Wilson	Inspector	277 50
	N. Knowles	Do.	48 00
	E. Cross	Do.	600 00
	J. T. Gibbs	Do.	200 00
	John Gregory	Do.	204 00
	W. Lamprey	Do.	122 00
	G. Bell	Do.	500 00
	Joseph Walton	Do.	171 00
	John N. Nutter	Do.	210 00
	J. Hodgson	Do.	126 00
	James Goodrich	Do.	253 22
	Joshua Jones	Do.	33 00
	J. M. Edmonds	Do.	22 50
	James M. Hilliard	Temporary inspector	132 50
	W. Walker	Weigher and gauger	324 70
	J. Hodgkins	Measurer	655 13
	J. Gregory	Do.	440 44
	Joseph Walton	Do.	655 13
	John N. Nutter	Do.	655 13
	Thomas Wiggin	Watchman	114 00
	Asa Frisbe	Inspector	500 00
	R. Neal	Temporary inspector	24 00
	W. D. Little	Appraiser	15 00
	Oliver Breard	Do.	15 00
	Joseph M. Edmonds	Occasional inspector	78 00
	Joseph Harrold	Do. do.	36 00
	A. W. Walker	Do. do.	9 00
	James Goodrich	Do. do.	27 00
	Joseph Harrold	Watchman	94 50
	Joseph M. Edmonds	Occasional measurer	79 22
	Joshua Jones	Watchman	7 50
	G. H. Perkins	Do.	6 00
	A. W. Walker	Do.	3 00
	Isaac Maxwell	Do.	3 00
	Oliver Ayers	Do.	3 00
	Daniel Payne	Do.	3 00
	Daniel Adwers	Do.	1 50
Vermont	A. W. Hyde	Collector	1,091 57
	Z. Fisk	Inspector	500 00
	R. Enos	Do.	180 00
	J. Beckwith	Do.	360 00
	R. L. Paddock	Do.	360 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Vermont	J. B. Hollenbeck	Inspector	
	N. L. Whittimore	Do.	
	A. G. Tarlton	Do.	
	J. Lewis	Do.	
	F. Fuller	Do.	
	R. G. Hopkinson	Do.	
	C. Mahoney	Do.	
	H. Richardson	Do.	
	G. W. Kimball	Do.	
	A. Cumings	Do.	
	D. Mott	Do.	
	R. Powers	Do.	
	T. Howard	Do.	
	G. Mott	Boatman	
	T. Dewell	Do.	
	J. Hyde, jr.	Do.	
	E. D. Hyde	Do.	
	A. L. Holcomb	Inspector	
	J. J. Deavitt	Do.	
	J. Sawyer	Do.	
	W. Rich	Do.	
	G. W. Hill	Do.	
Newburyport	Samuel Phillips	Collector	
	N. Jackson	Surveyor	
	Ben. Stickney	Naval officer	
	Joseph Marquand	Inspector	
	John Phillips	Do.	
	J. S. Morse	Do.	
	Charles Titcomb	Do.	
	Wm. Williams	Do.	
	John Phillips	Measurer	
	W. Williams	Boatman	
	P. Lowrey	Do.	
	W. B. Swett	Inspector	
	W. H. Thompson	Do.	
	John Phillips	Weigher	
	Charles Titcomb	Do.	
	W. B. Swett	Weigher and measurer	
Ipswich	F. Souther	Collector	
	E. Pulsifer	Inspector	
	Abel Story	Do.	
	Joseph Pulsifer	Boatman	
	Amos Dummel	Inspector	
Gloucester	William Beach	Collector	
	Wm. Carter	Inspector	
	James Merchant	Do.	
	J. Tarr	Do.	
	H. Lee	Do.	
	A. Mason	Surveyor	
	John Woodbury, jr.	Gauger	
	John Webber	Gauger and weigher	
	John Woodbury	Weigher	
	William Carter	Boatman	
	John Woodbury	Measurer	
	William Carter	Do.	
	Francis Tarr	Inspector	
	Gideon Lane	Boatman	
Salem	James Miller	Collector	
	Aaron Foster	Surveyor	
	Joseph Noble	Do.	
	John Swazey	Naval officer	
	William Lee	Inspector	

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
- -	William Webb - - -	Inspector - -	$303 00
	H. Tibbetts - - -	Do. - -	315 00
	W. Allen - - -	Do. - -	309 00
	Joseph Janes - - -	Do. - -	321 00
	D. Dennis - - -	Do. - -	339 00
	J. H. Lovell - - -	Do. - -	38 10
	Perley Putnam - - -	Gauger, &c. - -	317 52
	E. Slocum - - -	Inspector - -	320 00
	Thomas West - - -	Weigher and gauger -	234 00
	John Saunders - - -	Measurer - -	355 17
	Cyrus Chase - - -	Inspector - -	444 00
	H. Prince - - -	Do. - -	318 00
	L. Burchmore - - -	Do. - -	423 49
	Jonathan Holman - -	Weigher and gauger -	285 38
	William Story - - -	Do. -	227 41
	S. Haradin - - -	Inspector - -	330 00
	R. Peele - - -	Boatman - -	365 00
	W. Tozzer - - -	Do. - -	365 00
	Devereux Dennis - -	Marker - -	86
	Jonathan H. Lovett - -	Measurer - -	107 40
	Edward Palfrey - - -	Surveyor - -	631 68
	W. W. Oliver - - -	Deputy collector -	1,000 00
	Z. Burchmore - - -	Collector's clerk -	200 00
	Z. Burchmore - - -	Surveyor's clerk -	112 50
	Z. Burchmore - - -	Naval officer's clerk -	250 00
lehead -	B. Knight - - -	Former collector -	111 59
	E. T. Graves - - -	Surveyor - -	50 00
	Ben. Wormstead - - -	Do. - -	54 50
	J. G. Hooper - - -	Inspector - -	181 94
	N. Lindsay - - -	Do. - -	364 44
	William Marshall - -	Do. - -	13 66
	T. G Silman - - -	Weigher and gauger -	179 24
	William Hawthorne - -	Inspector - -	68 75
	Franklin Knight - - -	- - -	90 69
	J. G. Hooper - - -	Measurer - -	62 96
	N. Lindsay - - -	Do. - -	46 34
	John G. Hooper - - -	Seaman - -	35 78
	Peter Dixey, jr. - - -	Inspector - -	273 75
	Blaney Ingalls - - -	Do. - -	206 25
	Daniel Hill - - -	Do. - -	13 75
	Moses Hill - - -	Do. - -	182 50
	Daniel Hill - - -	Do. - -	27 50
	John Orme - - -	Appraiser - -	10 00
	John Gilley - - -	Do. - -	10 00
	John Goodwin - - -	Do. - -	12 40
	William Johnson - - -	Do. - -	12 40
	Peter Dixey - - -	Boatman - -	108 00
	Moses Hill - - -	Measurer - -	55 95
	Peter Dixey - - -	Collector - -	109 42
	Peter Dixey, jr. - - -	Collector's clerk -	108 00
outh - -	S. Sampson - - -	Collector - -	746 85
	B. Crandon - - -	Inspector - -	400 00
	Eli Cook - - - -	Do. - -	300 00
	B. Thomas - - -	Do. - -	160 00
	Jacob Jackson - - -	Do. - -	800 00
	G. W. Young - - -	Do. - -	700 00
	L. Lovell - - - -	Measurer - -	184 32
	Lloyd G. Sampson - -	Inspector - -	413 12
	J. Jackson - - -	Weigher - -	96 81
	William Bishop - - -	Inspector - -	200 00
	Benjamin Churchill - -	Do. - -	270 00
	William M. Jackson - -	Appraiser - -	2 50

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Plymouth	William Churchill	Appraiser	68 50
	Joseph A. Sampson	Inspector	333 33
Boston	D. Henshaw	Former collector	550 93
	George Bancroft	Collector	4,167 78
	John McNeil	Surveyor	2,800 00
	Isaac O. Barnes	Naval officer	2,675 71
	J. W. Horner	Inspector	636 40
	R. B. Hewes	Do.	93 00
	E. M. Cunningham	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Dyer	Do.	93 00
	J. Muzzey	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Clapp, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	L. Lerow	Do.	552 00
	N. K. Seaton	Do.	825 00
	N. Ball	Do.	1,095 00
	B. Whipple	Do.	1,077 00
	S. Jones	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Newhall	Do.	93 00
	F. McKenna	Do.	1,095 00
	L. Souther	Do.	600 00
	W. B. Duggan	Do.	400 00
	J. Kendall	Do.	1,095 00
	A. H. Ward	Weigher and gauger	2,009 26
	J. Lewis	Inspector	93 00
	W. Winn	Do.	420 00
	H. Atwill	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Lincoln	Do.	800 00
	E. Mudge	Weigher and gauger	1,427 17
	W. H. Simpson	Temporary inspector	1,095 00
	W. B. Thomas	Do. do.	1,095 00
	W. H. Keith	Do. do.	1,095 00
	Ira Noyes	Do. do.	1,095 00
	J. Kettle	Inspector	1,095 00
	W. Wadsworth	Boatman	408 90
	A. Cline	Do.	546 90
	W. B. Moffatt	Do.	546 90
	J. W. Wright	Inspector	1,095 00
	E. Eaton	Do.	1,095 00
	C. L. Hill	Do.	1,095 00
	W. H. Spear	Do.	1,002 00
	G. Gibson	Do.	1,002 00
	A. Lansing	Do.	1,002 00
	J. G. Harris	Do.	999 00
	S. B. Phinney	Do.	864 00
	N. Payne	Messenger	730 00
	Stephen Hoyt	Inspector	652 00
	P. R. George	Measurer	3,101 46
	Samuel Ward	Weigher and gauger	2,009 26
	Samuel Walker	Do. do.	2,009 26
	Josiah L. C. Ames	Do. do.	1,059 27
	John Champney	Do. do.	2,009 26
	L. Hamilton	Do. do.	2,009 26
	John Crowninshield	Appraiser	1,500 00
	Levi R. Lincoln	Do.	1,500 00
	Samuel Eveleth	Assistant appraiser	1,200 00
	C. J. F. Allen	Do. do.	1,200 00
	W. H. Burbeck	Assistant clerk	1,095 00
	W. Hardwick	Square yard measurer	900 00
	F. S. Eastman	Do. do.	800 00
	A. J. Locke	Do. do.	600 00
	G. M Halliburton	Invoice clerk	800 00
	Charles D. Lincoln	Examiner's clerk	625 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
ton	J. L. C. Ames	Weigher and ganger	$844 61
	M. Pettengill	Inspector	459 00
	T. M. Vinson	Weigher and ganger	219 00
	George Horner	Boatman	546 90
	J. C. Grafton	Do.	275 40
	Samuel Wiswall	Do.	138 00
	H. Thaxter	Inspector	153 00
	D. Bryant	Do.	228 00
	J. Leach	Do.	120 00
	J. Bachelden	Do.	261 00
	T. Phinney, jr.	Do.	243 00
	E. Mudge	Weigher and ganger	735 90
	Chauncey Clark	Do. do.	582 08
	Joseph Hall	Measurer	1,155 00
	Adams Bailey	Deputy collector	1,125 00
	John Bingham	Collector's clerk	1,300 00
	Edward W. Parker	Do.	55 56
	W. A. Wellman	Do.	1,095 45
	John F. Prince	Do.	950 00
	Rufus M. Gay	Do.	1,095 45
	W. Alline	Do.	1,000 00
	E. Hawthorne	Do.	58 33
	Samuel Draper	Do.	804 25
	G. B. Wellman	Do.	800 00
	H. D. Clary	Do.	850 00
	W. Palfrey	Do.	704 25
	S. Andrews	Do.	1,000 00
	E. L. Frothingham	Do.	1,527 77
	N. M. Cutler	Do.	741 67
	W. W. Cowles	Do.	18 00
	H. Jamieson	Surveyor's clerk	1,500 00
	G. Gilpatrick	Do.	900 00
	Alfred Norton	Deputy naval officer	1,500 00
	Ethan A. Clary	Naval officer's clerk	900 00
	E. F. Bunnell	Do.	900 00
hton, or Fall iver.	P. W. Leland	Collector	1,729 94
	Joseph Pitts	Inspector	440 49
	W. A. Waite	Do.	278 00
	Joseph B. Weaver	Do.	198 00
	W. A. Wood	Do.	276 00
	G. Munday	Boatman	300 00
	W. A. Waite	Weigh., gaug., & meas.	852 76
	W. T. Wood	Do.	653 46
	Joseph Pitts	Measurer	275 71
	G. H. Durfee	Insp., weigh., and meas.	693 09
	E. Atwood	Inspector and measurer	443 41
	Joseph B. Weaver	Measurer	412 15
r Bedford	Lemuel Williams	Former collector	143 53
	Robert S. Smith	Collector	1,326 12
	Z. M. Allen	Inspector	213 00
	W. Southworth	Do.	96 00
	J. Shearman	Do.	172 00
	W. White	Do.	45 00
	W. H. Taylor	Inspector, &c.	1,095 00
	James Cannan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Cosey	Inspector	126 00
	N. E. Bates	Do.	99 00
	David Nye	Do.	700 00
	David Nye	Weigher and measurer	59 77
	W. H. Taylor	Weigher	90 47
	Green Carr	Boatman	220 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	[illegible]
New Bedford	James Freeman	Inspector	[illegible]
	John Fuller	Do.	[illegible]
	John Fuller	Measurer	[illegible]
	William M. Allen	Boatman	[illegible]
	James Freeman	Collector's clerk	[illegible]
Barnstable	Henry Crocker	Collector	[illegible]
	S. F. Nye	Inspector	[illegible]
	O. Brookes	Do.	[illegible]
	Thomas Lothrop	Do.	[illegible]
	R. S. Wood	Do.	[illegible]
	Isaiah Lewis	Do.	[illegible]
	S. F. Nye	Measurer	[illegible]
	F. Hinkley	Inspector	[illegible]
	J. Chapman	Do.	[illegible]
	Richard Libbey	Do.	[illegible]
	John Coates	Boatman	[illegible]
	J. B. Chamberlain	Do.	[illegible]
	Freeman Hinckley	Collector's clerk	[illegible]
Edgartown	John P. Norton	Collector	[illegible]
	H. P. Worth	Inspector	[illegible]
	J. Pease	Do.	[illegible]
	R. Lace	Do.	[illegible]
	George Dunham	Do.	[illegible]
	Peter Norton	Do.	[illegible]
	William Pease	Boatman	[illegible]
	Cyrus Pease	Do.	[illegible]
	E. A. Lace	Do.	[illegible]
	Saunders Durham	Do.	[illegible]
	B. Daggett	Do.	[illegible]
	N. T. Smith	Do.	[illegible]
Nantucket	Martin T. Morton	Collector	[illegible]
	William Coffin	Insp., weigh., and meas.	[illegible]
	Samuel Burnell	Boatman	[illegible]
	A. J. Morton	Inspector	[illegible]
	Samuel Burnell	Nigh. inspector	[illegible]
	Charles C. Morris	Gauger	[illegible]
Providence	W. R. Danforth	Collector	[illegible]
	J. B. Barton	Surveyor	[illegible]
	Joseph Aborn	Do.	[illegible]
	Samuel Brown	Naval officer	[illegible]
	James Burrough	Inspector	[illegible]
	D. Petty	Do.	[illegible]
	N. Pearce	Do.	[illegible]
	William E. Clarke	Do.	[illegible]
	Francis L. Danforth	Do.	[illegible]
	John Vaughan	Do.	[illegible]
	William T. Waterman	Do.	[illegible]
	James Thurber	Gauger	[illegible]
	John R. Waterman	Weigher and measurer	[illegible]
	Thomas Peckham	Measurer	[illegible]
	John Gladding	Boatman	[illegible]
	Charles Danforth	Inspector	[illegible]
	John R. Waterman	Measurer	[illegible]
	George Bowler	Appraiser	[illegible]
	Henry W. Lothrop	Do.	[illegible]
	Gideon Thornton	Do.	[illegible]
	Cornelius G. Bowler	Do.	[illegible]
	James Danforth	Inspector	[illegible]
	William Carder	Boatman	[illegible]
	Thomas Peckham	Deputy collector	[illegible]
Bristol	Samuel S. Allen	Collector	[illegible]
	Allen Wardwell	Surveyor	[illegible]

E—Continued.

strict.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	William Turner	Surveyor	$316 05
	John Manchester	Inspector	291 00
	H. C. Wardwell	Do.	276 00
	John Haile	Do.	420 00
	S. Peck	Gauger and measurer	437 88
	J. Diman	Do.	183 08
	J. B. Pearce	Do.	174 60
	J. Salisbury	Inspector	291 00
	M. Barney	Do.	303 00
	W. Reynolds	Do.	840 00
	Benj. Pittman	Occasional inspector	27 00
	H. P. Dimond	Weigher	578 36
	Benj. Pittman	Boatman	240 00
	A. C. Howe	Do.	84 00
	J. Haile	Measurer	9 82
	A. C. Howe	Inspector	12 00
	S. Peck	Weigher	64 95
	Billings Waldron	Measurer	44 50
	William Littlefield	Collector	1,182 85
	Isaac Burdick	Naval officer	464 16
	William G. Hammond	Surveyor	431 84
	John Hull	Inspector	15 00
	George W. Ellery	Do.	1,002 00
	B. T. Coe	Do.	500 00
	John Hall	Do.	143 00
	George Brown	Surveyor	131 00
	David Pinniger	Inspector	159 75
	D. M. Coggeshall	Weigher, meas'r, & gau'r	323 94
	H. Gardner	Inspector	264 00
	G. Howland	Occasional inspector	249 00
	William Halloway	Surveyor	253 00
	John G. Mawney	Do.	265 00
	Thomas Durfee	Do.	158 10
	H. P. Hudson	Inspector	546 00
	Edward Willis	Do.	324 00
	C. Tripp	Do.	219 00
	Elisha Atkins	Weigher	13 05
	Benj. Barker	Inspector	178 00
	James Smith	Do.	240 00
	Nelson Brown	Do.	240 00
	J. H. Crosby	Do.	6 00
	David Pinniger	Measurer	38 10
	E. W. Danu	Appraiser	15 00
	Isiah Croker	Do.	15 00
	H. Tilt	Boatman	240 00
	John Austin	Do.	240 00
	Simeon Weaver	Do.	240 00
	Allen Durfee	Do.	180 00
outh	Noah A. Phelps	Collector	1,073 74
	D. Burrows	Surveyor	341 32
	W. Willard	Do.	320 52
	W. Conner	Do.	372 72
	H. Stillman	Inspector	498 00
	L. Hubbard	Do.	498 00
	Joseph Dunning	Do.	498 00
	W. Conner	Gauger, weigh'r, & meas'r	53 37
	Joseph C. Burke	Inspector	498 00
	L. Hubbard	Weigher and gauger	160 86
	L. Hubbard	Dep. collector and clerk	100 00
ayden	J. W. Crawford	Collector	1,214 98
	John French	Surveyor	365 30
	D. Pomeroy	Do.	225 83

E—Continued.

District.	Name.		Office.	Compensation.
Buffalo	T. B. Stoddart		Inspector	$150 00
	James W. Brown		Do.	65 80
Sag Harbor	J. P. Osborne		Collector	833 40
	N. Washburn		Inspector	147 00
	M. A. Starr		Boatman	120 00
	M. A. Starr		Inspector	45 00
New York	Samuel Swartwout	former	Collector	1,063 33
	Jesse Hoyt	present	Do.	3,336 16
	E. T. Throop	former	Naval officer	733 33
	William S. Coe	present	Do.	2,266 67
	H. Craig		Surveyor	2,861 84
	A. Ackerman		Inspector	1,095 00
	A. Bockee		Do.	441 00
	James D. Bisset		Do.	1,095 00
	J. R. Browne		Do.	1,095 00
	J. Byers		Do.	441 00
	J. De Camp		Do.	1,095 00
	G. Howard		Do.	1,095 00
	G. Innes		Do.	1,095 00
	J. H. Legget		Do.	441 00
	A. Ogden		Collector port of Jersey	1,000 00
	N. Phillips		Inspector	1,095 00
	H. Ricketson		Do.	909 00
	P. R. Spranger		Do.	441 00
	P. Tappan		Do.	1,095 00
	P. Taylor		Do.	1,095 00
	B. M. Van Buren		Do.	1,095 00
	J. Van Dyck		Do.	1,095 00
	W. Welling		Do.	1,095 00
	Benj. Wood		Do.	1,095 00
	A. Boudine		Gauger	737 50
	H. C. Tallman		Do.	423 30
	W. R. Thompson		Do.	413 [illegible]
	A. Bleeker		Weigher	1,500 00
	J. Brower		Do.	1,500 00
	E. H. De Camp		Do.	1,500 00
	L. Loutrell		Do.	1,500 00
	Jacob Tallman		Do.	500 00
	D. Dodge		Measurer	566 80
	William Durell		Do.	1,653 04
	W. M. Hitchcock		Do.	1,821 11
	P. Sebring		Do.	1,374 10
	A. Seymour		Do.	691 35
	H. A. Vedder		Do.	590 63
	H. Abill		Inspector	1,095 00
	G. A. Wason		Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Stephens		Weigher	1,500 00
	W. Beber		Inspector	1,095 00
	G. S. Birch		Do.	441 00
	Alexander Fairchild		Boatman	600 00
	W. Gibson		Do.	600 00
	C. Goerker		Do.	600 00
	E Hooper		Do.	600 00
	H. Palmer		Do.	600 00
	W. Tate		Do.	600 00
	J. W. Bird		Do.	300 00
	Johnson Miller		Do.	300 00
	M. Smack		Do.	600 00
	Ed. Vreeland		Do.	300 00
	J. Horton		Do.	600 00
	S. L. Jones		Do.	600 00
	John Bird		Do.	600 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
New York	E. Baldwin	Boatman	$300 00
	George Barnes	Do.	600 00
	J. Murry	Do.	600 00
	G. F. Taxton	Do.	600 00
	H. C. Atwood	Inspector	735 00
	Thos. Brownell	Do.	735 00
	D. Brink	Do.	735 00
	G. H. Biddle	Do.	735 00
	B. Bales	Do.	735 00
	W. Boggs	Do.	735 00
	Jeff. Brown	Do.	735 00
	A. Blackledge	Do.	735 00
	J. Conner	Do.	735 00
	C. P. Clinch	Do.	898 00
	A. W. Cooper	Do.	735 00
	J. Cox	Do.	735 00
	W. Currie	Do.	735 00
	N. Chamberlain	Do.	735 00
	J. Commerford	Do.	735 00
	Patrick Cafray	Do.	735 00
	Jerem. Dodge	Do.	735 00
	Ed. Driggs	Do.	735 00
	Thos. S. Day	Do.	723 00
	D. Darling	Do.	720 00
	A. G. Dixon	Do.	735 00
	P. Fairchild	Do.	735 00
	J. H. Frederick	Do.	735 00
	Edm. Gross	Do.	735 00
	N. H. Green	Do.	735 00
	J. H. Hunt	Do.	459 00
	J. A. Hooper	Do.	459 00
	E. A. Hopkins	Do.	459 00
	Thos. Hope	Do.	735 00
	A. Hill	Do.	735 00
	Chs. Hunder	Do.	735 00
	Thos. Hall	Do.	735 00
	Ob. Jackson	Do.	735 00
	Thos. L. Jones	Do.	735 00
	J. C. Keller	Do.	735 00
	G. H. Kellinger	Do.	735 00
	A. H. Leggett	Do.	735 00
	H. Liebenau	Do.	735 00
	H. McCaden	Do.	735 00
	J. McKibben	Do.	735 00
	W. B. Mott	Do.	663 00
	Jos. Marsh	Do.	739 00
	G. McCready	Do.	711 00
	W. McLaughlin	Do.	714 00
	George W. Matsell	Do.	717 00
	D. McGrath	Do.	529 00
	M. Oakley	Do.	735 00
	Cors. W. Oakley	Do.	735 00
	J. Orser	Do.	735 00
	J. Pierre	Do.	735 00
	Saml. D. Rouse	Do.	735 00
	Jas. K. Rue	Do.	735 00
	H. Storms	Do.	735 00
	Jas. Smith	Do.	735 00
	A. Surrie	Do.	726 00
	Thos. J. Stevens	Do.	735 00
	Daniel Sparks	Do.	735 00
	J. Salmon	Do.	735 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
New York	E. G. Sweet	Inspector	$735 00
	Jas. Smith	Do.	735 00
	Thos. W. Titus	Do.	735 00
	J. S. Tracey	Do.	729 00
	Richard Tyson	Do.	735 00
	J. W. Vethake	Do.	735 00
	J. Van Dine	Do.	714 00
	Jas. W. Westervelt	Do.	735 00
	W. C. Cruger	Do.	318 00
	Saml. C. Nicholls	Do.	471 00
	Francis Osbury	Do.	246 00
	D. Holly	Do.	12 00
	J. Wheeler	Do.	1,095 00
	W. W. Wells	Do.	1,095 00
	Isaac Woods	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Colwell	Do.	1,095 00
	Chs. D. Fields	Do.	819 00
	L. B. Fleming	Do.	1,095 00
	Fred. Fairlee	Do.	177 00
	F. G. Cannon	Do.	441 00
	T. F. Cook	Do.	441 00
	G. West	Do.	441 00
	Donald McDonald	Do.	1,095 00
	G. W. McPherson	Do.	441 00
	H. Cheavens	Do.	1,070 00
	Daniel Feeks	Do.	1,095 00
	G. W. Waite	Do.	441 00
	Ben. Hilton	Do.	1,095 00
	R. J. Everitt	Do.	1,095 00
	P. Field	Do.	1,095 00
	A. Hutton	Do.	1,095 00
	R. E. Morris	Do.	441 00
	W. W. Fisher	Night inspector	638 75
	Thos. J. Foot	Do.	638 75
	L. D. House	Do.	638 75
	J. Le Fort	Do.	210 00
	S. Lewis	Do.	210 00
	J. McMahon	Do.	638 75
	J. McPherson	Do.	638 75
	James Morrison	Do.	210 00
	Parker Muren	Do.	264 25
	H. W. Peckwell	Do.	210 00
	Samuel Pray	Do.	210 00
	W. Wason	Do.	638 75
	J. E. Woods	Do.	638 75
	W. Woodhull	Do.	638 75
	Samuel Wood	Do.	638 75
	W. Angevine	Do.	638 75
	A. G. Dixon	Do.	210 00
	J. Tyson	Do.	638 75
	Charles Maguss	Do.	638 75
	W. Spaight	Do.	638 75
	Philip Tabee	Do.	477 75
	J. Priestly	Do.	638 75
	James Carpenter	Do.	638 75
	C. Brown	Do.	210 00
	F. Rooner	Do.	638 75
	Richard Curtis	Do.	525 50
	F. Standerwick	Do.	638 75
	N. Ladd	Do.	638 75
	J. M. Patterson	Weigher	500 00
	James Westervelt	Do.	1,500 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
York	J. Anderson	Weigher	$500 00
	Benjamin Fuller	Gauger	1,500 00
	A. O. Houghton	Do.	1,500 00
	E. R. Painter	Do.	1,500 00
	J. A. Walker	Do.	1,500 00
	Ebenezer Belknap	Measurer	402 50
	J. T. Boyd	Do.	677 17
	Edmund Fitch	Do.	1,852 67
	Jac. M. Vreeland	Do.	1,845 49
	Lemuel Pittman	Do.	1,715 31
	James V. Vanderpoel	Do.	1,894 43
	W. F. Boyle	Inspector	441 00
	W. Bruce	Do.	441 00
	W. Cairns	Do.	1,095 00
	Denyse Denyse	Do.	1,095 00
	D. J. Demarest	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Freeam	Do.	441 00
	Job Furman	Do.	1,095 00
	H. Fanning	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Gardner, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	W. H. P. Graham	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Garmes	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Hoyt	Do.	441 00
	D. Henderson, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Hitchcock	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Honey	Do.	1,095 00
	Ward B. Howard	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Hopkins	Do.	961 00
	G. F. Hopkins	Do.	441 00
	A. Jackson	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Jenkins	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Kingsbury	Do.	441 00
	H. Keyser	Do.	1,095 00
	James Ladd	Do.	1,095 00
	Girard Lathrop	Do.	441 00
	J. M. Lester	Do.	1,095 00
	H. G. Lewis	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Lupton	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Lloyd	Do.	1,095 00
	A. Messeroll	Do.	1,095 00
	Alexander Ming, jr.	Do.	441 00
	J. Morris	Do.	543 00
	J. Morris, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Morgan	Do.	441 00
	Charles Mills	Do.	1,095 00
	Montg. Moses	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Marston	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Oakley	Do.	441 00
	Robert Phillips	Do.	1,095 00
	James G. Reynolds	Do.	441 00
	Barnet Romer	Do.	1,095 00
	E. H. Sears	Do.	441 00
	W. Shute	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Smith	Do.	1,095 00
	George Sibell	Do.	441 00
	Andrew Tombs	Do.	1,095 00
	Griff. Tompkins	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Terry	Do.	441 00
	Thomas Tripler	Do.	441 00
	S. W. Titus	Do.	453 00
	W. Thorn	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Utter	Do.	1,095 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
New York	Samuel Udell	Inspector	$441 00
	John L. Van Boskirk	Do.	1,095 00
	C. Van Antwerp	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas B. Vermilye	Do.	1,095 00
	Daniel Wishart	Do.	441 00
	H. Whiting	Do.	909 00
	W. L. Young	Do.	441 00
	Edward Cooper	Weigher	1,500 00
	A. S. De Peyster	Do.	500 00
	J. Franklin	Do.	1,500 00
	Thomas Hazard	Do.	1,500 00
	S. B. Hoffman	Do.	1,500 00
	Thomas Kirk	Do.	1,500 00
	D. Poore	Do.	1,500 00
	J. S. Hasler	Gauger	362 50
	Thomas Morris	Do.	1,500 00
	E. Nexen, jr.	Do.	1,500 00
	John Tuomy	Do.	1,500 00
	C. Donning	Measurer	674 70
	J. W. Forbes	Do.	1,930 89
	H. Lively	Do.	591 05
	R. P. Allen	Inspector	1,095 00
	A. Coles	Do.	1,095 00
	G. Davis	Do.	261 00
	A. Davids	Do.	1,095 00
	P. Gordon	Do.	1,095 00
	A. Haynes	Do.	1,095 00
	A. D. Phister	Do.	1,095 00
	G. Ricard	Do.	1,095 00
	Charles Radcliff	Do.	441 00
	James Thorne	Do.	1,095 00
	J. R. Waldron	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Wiswall	Do.	1,095 00
	Charles Gill	Do.	441 00
	S. Stillwell	Do.	441 00
	H. Willet	Do.	441 00
	Sidney Wetmore	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Warner	Do.	1,095 00
	C. W. Baker	Do.	441 00
	R. Adams	Do.	1,095 00
	W. J. Browne	Do.	1,095 00
	S. W. Coe	Do.	1,095 00
	F. B. Fitch	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Gideon	Do.	441 00
	M. Gray	Do.	441 00
	E. Hicks	Do.	1,095 00
	B. J. Hart	Do.	177 00
	I. A. Isaacs	Do.	1,095 00
	William Lee	Do.	1,062 00
	A. Leeds	Do.	1,095 00
	G. S. Meserve	Do.	909 00
	A. Ming	Do.	1,095 00
	G. Ostrander, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	W. H. Randall	Do.	1,095 00
	H. F. Sands	Do.	1,095 00
	C. Stuart	Do.	1,095 00
	J. T. Thompson	Do.	1,095 00
	J. R. Bartine	Do.	441 00
	P. Bartine	Do.	1,063 00
	L. K. Campbell	Do.	717 00
	Barnet Cole	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Dreyfous	Do.	1,095 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
York	Charles Denike	Inspector	$819 00
	M. Dugan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Egbert	Do.	441 00
	Thomas M. Gahagan	Do.	1,095 00
	F. Groshon	Do.	879 00
	Charles Green	Do.	1,095 00
	C. H. Graham	Do.	441 00
	J. A. Holly	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Howard	Do.	909 00
	R. E. Kelly	Do.	1,095 00
	D. B. Hitchcock	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Little	Do.	1,095 00
	Richard Lewis	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas H. Lyell	Do.	909 00
	William Lyon	Do.	441 00
	P. P. Livingston	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Lyon	Do.	1,095 00
	J. McGloin	Do.	441 00
	J. Moncrieff	Do.	441 00
	J. Marshalk	Do.	1,095 00
	J. J. Manning	Do.	1,095 00
	Pat. McCafferty	Do.	1,095 00
	James W. Oakley	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Richardson	Do.	441 00
	N. C. Robertson	Do.	1,095 00
	O. H. Tompkins	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Townsend	Do.	1,095 00
	F. Vosburg	Do.	441 00
	H. Whiting	Do.	183 00
	R. Walker	Do.	24 00
	H. Raymond	Do.	87 00
	L. D. Slam	Do.	93 00
	Charles McDermitt	Do.	93 00
	J. Orser	Do.	276 00
	H. Ricketson	Do.	276 00
	Charles Hunter	Do.	276 00
	Thomas Hall	Do.	276 00
	Thomas Howard	Do.	276 00
	Thomas H. Lyell	Do.	276 00
	J. O. Disosway	Do.	93 00
	G. Howard	Do.	276 00
	Jacob Burdett	Do.	276 00
	Leonard Bleeker, jr.	Do.	441 00
	John Bleeker	Do.	441 00
	D. Brooks	Do.	807 00
	Jacob Burdett	Do.	819 00
	W. Benjamin	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Clarke	Do.	1,095 00
	P. Coutant	Do.	1,095 00
	Bert. Dupoy	Do.	441 00
	A. Dally, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	J. J. Earle	Do.	1,095 00
	A. B. Ellison	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Ellis	Do.	1,095 00
	Joshua Fleet	Do.	1,095 00
	W. M. Fish	Do.	1,077 00
	Thomas J. Gillelan	Do.	441 00
	W. D. Hughes	Do.	1,095 00
	J. McGrath	Do.	1,095 00
	James McMillan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. H. Offley	Do.	441 00
	D. B. Palmer	Do.	443 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
New York	A. K. Patterson	Inspector	$1,[illegible]
	J. D. Stout	Do.	[illegible]
	C. V. Schermerhorn	Do.	1,[illegible]
	Asa H. Swift	Do.	1,[illegible]
	Thomas Trenor	Do.	1,[illegible]
	M. R. Walsh	Do.	[illegible]
	P. A. Young	Do.	[illegible]
	P. F. Cisco	Night inspector	[illegible]
	P. Hull	Do.	[illegible]
	Baltis Moore, jr.	Do.	[illegible]
	J. H. Tripler	Do.	[illegible]
	Zophar Wood	Do.	[illegible]
	W. Boardman	Do.	[illegible]
	B. Conoway	Do.	[illegible]
	Jacob Colvin	Do.	[illegible]
	J. T. Grantz	Do.	[illegible]
	Phil. Gibson	Do.	[illegible]
	Chn. Kramer	Do.	[illegible]
	Jas. O. Ludlow	Do.	[illegible]
	J. Vanderwort	Do.	[illegible]
	A. Van Orden	Do.	[illegible]
	W. Hoffmire	Do.	[illegible]
	Alpha Palmer	Do.	[illegible]
	J. O. Disosway	Do.	[illegible]
	A. J. F. Tombs	Do.	[illegible]
	Mich. Colgan	Do.	[illegible]
	Sam. Doxy	Do.	[illegible]
	Philip Doyle	Do.	[illegible]
	S. Harris	Do.	[illegible]
	Jas. Moncrief	Do.	[illegible]
	W. Whitley	Do.	[illegible]
	Jas. G. Yates	Do.	[illegible]
	Lawrence Langton	Do.	[illegible]
	Thos. Bloomer	Do.	[illegible]
	D. Dunkley	Do.	[illegible]
	P. J. Furrisch	Do.	[illegible]
	R. Harrold	Do.	[illegible]
	J. E. Hatfield	Do.	[illegible]
	R. Dumont	Weigher	1,[illegible]
	Chas. Mills	Do.	1,[illegible]
	J. W. Oakley	Do.	1,[illegible]
	G. Sibell	Do.	1,[illegible]
	J. Sickells	Do.	1,[illegible]
	J. M. Pattison	Do.	[illegible]
	W. Ryer, jr.	Gauger	1,[illegible]
	Ed. C. Thurston	Do.	[illegible]
	Alex. Ming, jr.	Do.	1,[illegible]
	H. E. Reill	Do.	1,[illegible]
	W. Thompson	Do.	[illegible]
	Thos. P. Wallworth	Do.	1,[illegible]
	W. Hagadorn	Measurer	1,[illegible]
	B. Sherman	Do.	[illegible]
	J. Alwaise	Do.	1,[illegible]
	Jacob D. Clute	Do.	1,[illegible]
	Geo. W. McPherson	Do.	1,[illegible]
	Geo. Nixon	Do.	1,[illegible]
	J. J. B. Rowan	Do.	1,[illegible]
	W. E. Cruger	Do.	[illegible]
	Jos. Hopkins	Do.	[illegible]
	J. O. Richardson	Do.	1,[illegible]
	H. E. Sperry	Do.	1,[illegible]
	J. M. Thorn	Do.	1,[illegible]

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
ork	D. Van Osdell	Boatman	$600 00
	W. S. Coe	Appraiser	483 32
	Jeromus Johnson	Do.	1,500 00
	A. B. Mead	Do.	1,500 00
	A. B. Vanderpoel	Do.	1,000 00
	J. Lounsbury	Assistant appraiser	1,125 00
	B. J. Meserol	Do.	1,125 00
	J. Pratt	Do.	1,125 00
	Phil. Thomas	Do.	1,125 00
	J. C. Cauldwell	Appraiser's clerk	500 00
	Thos. Chatterton	Do.	750 00
	Geo. W. Coe	Do.	193 32
	W. A. Cox	Do.	750 00
	Chas. J. Chipp	Do.	750 00
	H. Davis	Do.	291 10
	J. D. Herthell	Do.	750 00
	Thos. S. Jaycox	Do.	750 00
	D. Kolsaat	Do.	800 00
	Sam. Lupton	Do.	750 00
	G. W. Lent	Do.	750 00
	J. Townsend, jr.	Do.	750 00
	D. B. Van Riper	Do.	750 00
	A. Van Riper	Do.	750 00
	R. S. Newby	Do.	155 01
	M. Burnham	Do.	450 00
	E. H. Nichols	Do.	316 66
	W. T. Pratt	Do.	400 00
	Edgar Tripler	Do.	333 34
	A. Vanderpoel	Do.	225 00
	J. R. S. Hugget	Do.	237 36
	Ed. Bleeker	Clerk to storekeeper	750 00
	Jas. H. Greenfield	Do.	750 00
	T. Humphreys	Do.	750 00
	Dan. Monroe	Do.	750 00
	G. W. Wetmore	Do.	750 00
	Hiram Perry	Surveyor	150 00
	M. S. Swartwout	Collector's clerk	782 41
	James Campbell	Do.	103 16
	Henry Ogden	Cashier	1,744 17
	J. Phillips	Assistant cashier	1,099 58
	Cornelius Duryee	Collector's clerk	758 33
	Ebenezer Platt	Do.	240 42
	Isaac Bluxome	Do.	757 50
	Jos. Leonard	Do.	757 08
	W. J. McMaster	Do.	757 50
	Jacob B. Wood	Do.	682 50
	J. B. Thurston	Do.	606 67
	A. N. Phillips	Do.	796 25
	W. Weir	Do.	206 67
	D. Bonnett	Do.	756 67
	R. M. Mitchell	Do.	756 67
	Thomas V. Mumford	Do.	756 67
	Charles A. Gardiner	Do.	756 67
	J. A. Bogart	Do.	682 08
	W. C. Dayton	Do.	732 50
	Chn. Niebuhr	Do.	606 67
	E. D. Ogden	Do.	756 67
	Jos. Gutnam	Do.	76 92
	W. O. Spies	Do.	756 67
	O. McDaniel	Do.	606 67
	Charles J. Cannon	Do.	606 67
	J. C. Neibuhr	Do.	606 67

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
New York	R. B. Adams	Collector's clerk	$608 75
	P. K. Ogden	Do.	606 67
	Nathaniel Olcott	Do.	796 25
	S. H. Eakin	Do.	797 50
	Ld. A. Bleeker	Do.	796 25
	D. Sullivan	Do.	796 25
	W. Lang	Do.	758 33
	J. K. Hinchman	Do.	910 00
	J. W. Hunter	Do.	606 67
	H Bull	Do.	83 50
	H. K. Frost	Do.	606 67
	D Seabury	Do.	796 25
	Daniel Stansbury	Do.	758 33
	J. A. Fleming	Do.	1,516 66
	Richard C. Overton	Do.	758 33
	Leonard Wyant	Do.	758 33
	R. S. Newby	Do.	682 50
	W. Dempsey	Do.	606 67
	Isaac Sebring	Do.	193 75
	W. Peck	Do.	168 88
	Samuel Cradle	Do.	682 50
	Richard Wiggins	Do.	123 15
	Ebenezer Hyde	Do.	606 67
	D. R. Strachan	Do.	631 67
	R. P. Newby	Do.	455 00
	J. T. Ferguson	Deputy collector	1,034 34
	Jos. R Bleeker	Do.	1,137 50
	J. I. Mumford	Do.	1,137 50
	George Davis	Do.	1,137 50
	F. C. Neibuhr	Collector's clerk	455 00
	E. G. Livingston	Do.	606 67
	J. L. S. Grandin	Do.	606 67
	W. M. Haff	Do.	287 50
	Thomas H. Dennison	Do.	530 83
	W. B. Tremain	Do.	608 33
	Jacob C. Delmar	Do.	606 67
	G. D. Overton	Do.	681 67
	W. P. Holl	Do.	947 92
	L. M. Thurston	Do.	708 75
	Jos. Greenleaf	Do.	683 50
	Giles S. Brisban	Do.	675 00
	W. C. Gray	Do.	675 00
	H. W. Christie	Do.	645 33
	G. W. Rose	Do.	543 96
	G. L. Oothought	Do.	508 82
	Ed. H. Plume	Do.	578 57
	W. Fream	Do.	543 96
	Ed. L. Mathews	Do.	606 67
	A. P. Ralph	Do.	600 00
	George A. Brown	Do.	534 07
	Ham. Bruse	Do.	534 07
	W. W. Fream	Do.	463 74
	George W. Blake	Do.	258 23
	J. P. Happ	Do.	189 16
	G. P. Astor	Do.	94 58
	Charles Gill	Do.	300 00
	P. A. Young	Do.	337 50
	Charles Radcliff	Do.	68 43
	P. T. Remsen	Do.	215 21
	D. B. Bell	Do.	2 00
	J. T. Ferguson	Deputy naval officer	375 00
	Elias B. Dayton	Naval officer's clerk	800 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
York	W. T. Vredenburg	Naval officer's clerk	$666 66
	John Cockle	Do.	700 00
	Charles Holt	Do.	200 00
	H. Reed	Do.	200 00
	S. Van Wyck	Do.	700 00
	P. E. F. McDonald	Do.	228 33
	M. H. Van Dyke	Do.	700 00
	S. M. Isaacs	Do.	700 00
	W. R. Muir	Do.	188 33
	Wade Hough	Do.	566 00
	Josh. J. Browne	Do.	600 00
	S. H. Moore	Do.	700 00
	A. Ingraham	Do.	606 00
	J. O. Summers	Do.	600 00
	Otis Pike	Do.	200 00
	W. J. Frost	Do.	83 35
	George W. Gantz	Do.	456 67
	J. V. Targee	Do.	390 33
	Jos. Croswaight	Do.	400 00
	W. C. Thompson	Do.	400 00
	John C. Robbins	Do.	166 65
	A. W. Thompson	Do.	150 00
	Timothy F. Cook	Do.	50 00
	F. D. Swords	Do.	260 00
	A. A. Jones	Surveyor's clerk	1,150 00
	Edward G. Corlies	Do.	850 00
	Jonas B. Phillips	Do.	1,000 00
	James W. Carpenter	Do.	700 00
	H. Ogden	Do.	127 50
	A. B. Vanderpoel	Deputy surveyor	362 50
	Sturgis Brewster	Surveyor's clerk	277 92
	Sturgis Brewster	Deputy surveyor	1,137 50
	Joseph Hopkins	Surveyor's clerk	631 46
	R. Davenport	Do.	600 00
	E. H. Sears	Do.	240 62
	J. J. Waters	Do.	42 50
	A. F. Jones	Do.	65 22
Vincent	Jeremiah Carrier	Collector	1,014 00
	W. Johnston	Inspector	31 00
	Hiram Davis	Do.	692 00
	A. Walton	Do.	730 00
	J. S. Robinson	Do.	652 00
	R. G. Angel	Do.	726 00
	Jonathan Howland	Do.	898 00
Amboy	Joseph W. Reckless	Former collector	376 87
	David K. Schenck	Present collector	352 57
	A. Hassert	Inspector	417 00
	J. S. Forman	Do.	30 00
	J. Arnold	Do.	180 00
	J. V. Conover	Do.	51 00
	J. Reckless	Do.	583 00
	N. F. Arnold	Do.	666 00
	James A. Nicholls	Do.	350 00
	James Segaine	Boatman	43 00
	Francis Segaine	Do.	23 00
	John Segaine	Do.	47 00
	J. Buchanan	Do.	54 00
	Abner Depreu	Do.	31 00
	J. R. Hardenburg	Surveyor	150 00
	P. V. Pool	Inspector	250 00
	J. Simpson	Do.	360 00
	James Green	Do.	54 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.		Office.	Compensation.
Burlington	Gersham Mott		Collector	$209 1
Little Egg Harbor	George W. Tucker		Former collector	216 9
	Samuel S. Downs		Present collector	33 3
	S. A. Crane		Inspector	36 0
	N. S. Crane		Do.	3 0
	Courtney Crane		Do.	30 0
	Joseph W. Pharo		Do.	11 0
	Charles W. Sarton		Do.	18 0
	N. Copperthwaite		Boatman	1 5
	Benjamin Brown		Do.	1 0
	Jeremiah Horner		Do.	3 0
	M. Horner		Do.	2 0
Great Egg Harbor	M. D. Canfield		Collector	451 6
	D. Leeds		Inspector	36 0
	D. Price		Do.	18 0
	Thomas Morris		Do.	2 0
	W. Foster		Boatman	48 0
	W. Smith		Do.	96 0
	James Somers		Do.	2 0
	W. Gashill		Do.	1 0
Bridgetown	W. S. Bowen		Collector	387 4
	E. Stevens		Inspector	3 0
Camden	Morris Croxal		Collector	998 0
	J. Bullock		Boatman	150 0
Newark	Archer Gifford		Collector	365 8
	F. W. Brinley		Inspector	208 0
	J. J. Plume		Do.	80 0
	Thomas J. Foote		Do.	26 0
	Joseph P. Bradley		Do.	316 0
	Joseph P. Bradley		Measurer	215 2
	Hosey Wetherton		Boatman	2 0
	R. Clark		Do.	56 5
	J. McDermott		Do.	3 0
	J. Mulligan		Do.	2 0
	Charles A. Crane		Do.	1 0
	Matthew Lynch		Do.	1 0
	J. W. Osborn		Do.	1 0
	P. Brundige		Do.	2 0
Philadelphia	J. N. Barker	former	Collector	3,646 6
	George Wolf	present	Do.	669 9
	J. Pemberton	former	Naval officer	675 0
	J. Horn	present	Do.	2,325 0
	W. Dungan	former	Surveyor	633 0
	G. W. Ritter	present	Do.	2,146 1
	J. H. Fisher		Inspector	1,095 0
	R. R. Moore		Do.	719 0
	J. P. McCalla		Do.	360 0
	C. Grubb		Do.	360 0
	G. Clymore		Do.	1,095 0
	J. W. Bartram		Do.	1,095 0
	G. Dannaker		Do.	1,095 0
	Samuel Edwards		Do.	1,095 0
	F. F. Kneas		Do.	1,096 0
	A. McPherson		Do.	819 0
	Thomas Maxwell		Do.	819 0
	Daniel K. Miller		Do.	1,095 0
	R. A. Patton		Do.	1,095 0
	B. F. Rogers		Do.	1,095 0
	H. Schell		Do.	360 0
	E. T. Scott		Do.	360 0
	Herbert McElvy		Do.	240 0
	J. Scott		Measurer	2,567 1

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
delphia	Jos. Douglass, jr.	Measurer	$919 57
	George Guier	Weigher	8,214 57
	J. Suter	Inspector	339 00
	J. Keefe	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Kay	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Worrell	Do.	1,095 00
	James H. Cole	Do.	1,095 00
	Benjamin Nare	Boatman	420 00
	J. A. Marshall	Do.	420 00
	W. Carson	Do.	420 00
	F. Sheppard	Do.	420 00
	C. T. Breuil	Inspector	177 00
	Jacob B. Coates	Do.	1,095 00
	Jacob Collar	Do.	1,095 00
	Theodore Colloday	Do.	1,095 00
	W. English	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Etter	Do.	1,095 00
	George Gideon	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Hentz	Do.	360 00
	Thomas J. Heston	Do.	1,095 00
	James H. Hutchison	Do.	1,095 00
	Richard J. Lloyd	Do.	1,095 00
	John J. Logue	Do.	717 00
	Bernard Wagan	Do.	1,095 00
	John Mirkill	Do.	636 00
	C. Reed	Do.	812 00
	J. Rheiner, jr.	Do.	360 00
	R. Rice	Do.	1,012 00
	J. Serrell	Do.	360 00
	J. F. Stump	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Thomas	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Bozarth	Do.	717 00
	J. Dallam	Do.	717 00
	Anthony Felton	Do.	717 00
	C. F. Hyneman	Do.	717 00
	P. Kline, jr.	Do.	717 00
	J. M. G. Lescure	Do.	717 00
	J. D. Miles	Do.	717 00
	John Steele	Do.	717 00
	S. T. Walker	Do.	717 00
	Joseph B. Graves	Do.	478 00
	Jacob Bowman	Do.	183 00
	D. Reiff	Do.	183 00
	W. Rheiner	Do.	183 00
	Michael Reter	Do.	183 00
	J. Thompson, jr.	Gauger	1,477 73
	Dillworth Wentz	Do.	1,477 74
	Richard Bacon	Measurer	919 56
	W. Blackburn	Do.	46 71
	W. Hall	Do.	972 87
	Samuel Ross	Appraiser	250 00
	Thomas Stewart	Do.	1,500 00
	H. Simpson	Do.	1,250 00
	Edward Ewing	Assistant appraiser	200 00
	Anthony Groves	Do.	200 00
	B. E. Carpenter	Do.	1,000 00
	C. F. Breuil	Do.	1,000 00
	A. Rutherford	Do.	420 00
	W. Jackson	Do.	420 00
	Nathaniel Jackson	Do.	420 00
	John Kern	Deputy collector	1,561 24
	R. L. Howell	Do.	1,500 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Philadelphia	T. F. Valette	Collector's clerk	$1,396 2
	R. Steele	Do.	1,184 1
	J. O. Pechin	Do.	1,183 1
	A. Martin	Do.	2,687 3
	O. Treichel	Do.	1,408 1
	T. Latimer	Do.	893 0
	T. Ashmead	Do.	1,184 1
	F. C. Drimling	Do.	843 2
	J. B. North	Do.	257 2
	J. B. Howell	Do.	843 3
	J. McAdam	Do.	1,097 0
	Edward Barton	Do.	792 4
	L. K. Bell	Do.	720 0
	Thomas Hopkins	Do.	793 4
	John S. Cumming	Do.	660 0
	D. W. Mixsell	Do.	551 4
	J. P. Wolf	Do.	190 0
	Rowland Barry	Deputy naval officer	1,500 0
	R. Heysham	Naval officer's clerk	660 0
	A. Ford	Deputy surveyor	1,500 0
	J. G. Ford	Surveyor's clerk	500 0
Presqu'isle	Edwin J. Kelso	Collector	504 6
	E. J. Kelso	Surveyor	411 5
Pittsburg	John Clark	Do.	380 8
Delaware	H. Whitely	Collector	4,400 0
	P. W. Delany	Inspector	1,095 0
	L. Boulden	Do.	500 0
	Joseph Dauphin	Do.	1,095 0
	L. West	Do.	500 0
	Samuel McDowell	Gauger	270 0
	James Anderson	Boatman	365 0
	Gen. James Wolf	Do.	365 0
	C. Egbert	Do.	181 0
	James Wise	Do.	365 0
	Whittington Clifford	Do.	318 0
	D. Sempler	Do.	41 0
	Jacob West, jr.	Do.	8 0
	J. Sanders, jr.	Do.	318 0
	Joseph Lafferty	Do.	365 0
	Phil. Raisin	Do.	334 0
	J. B. Vandever	Inspector	543 0
	Joseph Lafetia	Do.	35 0
	W. M. Fowler	Do.	5 0
	J. B. Vandever	Measurer	14 7
Baltimore	William Frick	Collector	435 0
	Dabney S. Carr	Naval officer	2,194 8
	James Mosher	Surveyor	1,730 0
	Richard McKubbin	Inspector	1,095 0
	J. Lowry	Do.	1,095 0
	J. Nauts	Do.	1,095 0
	J. Creery	Do.	1,095 0
	N. N. Robinson	Do.	1,095 0
	J. Anderson	Do.	1,095 0
	J. Tilghman	Do.	1,095 0
	Joseph Redue	Surveyor	150 0
	J. Jenkins	Inspector	1,095 0
	C. L. Gantt	Do.	1,095 0
	R. Neilson	Do.	1,095 0
	T. S. Williams	Do.	1,095 0
	G. W. Burke	Do.	1,095 0
	S. H. Barney	Do.	1,095 0
	J. Johnson	Do.	1,095 0

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Baltimore	M. Eichelberger	Weigher	$2,379 72
	James Martin	Measurer	2,867 24
	R. Aitkin	Inspector	1,095 00
	George Gibson	Boatman	210 00
	P. Cornelius	Do.	418 05
	Abraham Parks	Do.	418 05
	F. Walker	Do.	315 00
	Giles Williams	Do.	350 00
	James Thompson	Do.	418 05
	Emanuel Pearce	Do.	418 05
	Gideon Baker	Do.	418 05
	T. Williams	Do.	418 05
	P. Lawrenson	Inspector	1,095 00
	D. W. Hudson	Do.	1,095 00
	J. C. Van Wick	Do.	1,095 00
	T. Higginbotham	Do.	1,095 00
	R. Bines	Gauger	2,377 66
	J. W. Wilmer	Measurer	2,698 59
	H. McKinnell	Weigher	2,915 25
	William Dickinson	Appraiser	1,500 00
	L. Goodwin	Do.	1,500 00
	A. Young	Appraiser's clerk	1,000 00
	J. P. Walker	Porter	350 00
	Adam Boss	Boatman	103 05
	W. King	Do.	103 05
	J. Stradley	Do.	453 05
	J. H. McCulloch, jr.	Deputy collector	1,500 00
	J. Hamilton	Collector's clerk	1,200 00
	J. K. Law	Do.	800 00
	R. Lyon, jr.	Do.	700 00
	H. Ring	Do.	200 00
	J. K. Law	Deputy surveyor	300 00
	J. C. Van Wyck	Naval officer's clerk	400 00
Annapolis	Richard Sands	Collector	252 42
	G. W. Briscoe	Surveyor	106 50
	H. G. S. Key	Do.	208 50
	Robert Diggs	Do.	203 95
	J. Randall, jr.	Inspector	1,095 00
	M. Carroll	Do.	240 00
	M. Murry	Boatman	75 00
	T. Briscoe	Do.	75 00
	R. Sands	Do.	108 75
Oxford	John Willis	Collector	538 69
	N. Willis	Dep. col. and inspector	100 00
	Hands for revenue boat	Boatmen	72 00
St. Mary's	Jas. W. Roach	Collector	252 42
	R. Digges	Surveyor and inspector	200 00
	H. G. S. Key	Do.	200 00
	R. Diggins	Managers of 2 hands on revenue boats.	150 00
	H. G. S. Key		150 00
	Revenue boat, St. Mary's	—	300 00
Snow Hill	George Hudson	Collector	448 10
Vienna	Chas. Leary	Do.	314 58
Town Creek	Wm. B. Scott	Surveyor	123 52
	For hands	Revenue boat	300 00
Havre-de-Grace	John Chew	Surveyor	123 20
Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas Turner	Collector	822 68
	Wm. Morton late	Inspector	1,052 00
	B. Mackall	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Bootes	Insp'r, weigher and m'r	387 00
	E. Mattingly	Inspector	200 00
	Thos. Carbery	Do.	1,095 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.		Office.	Compensation.
Georgetown, D. C.	Thos. A. Lazenby		Inspector	$100 00
	Samuel Bootes		Measurer	494 70
	T. A. Lazenby		Boatman	264 00
	T. A. Lazenby		Measurer	101 56
	E. Mattingly		Do.	50 45
Alexandria	George Brent		Collector	1,602 98
	Jas. Maguire		Surveyor	488 70
	Jas. Carson		Inspector	1,095 00
	Thos. Swann, jr.		Do.	1,095 00
	E. Green		Do.	1,095 00
	G. McClish		Gauger	9 36
	J. M. Johnson		Weigher and measurer	1,031 85
	J. M. Johnson		Weigher	240 09
	Ellis Rogers		Boatman	264 00
	H. Hunt		Do.	264 00
	G. S. Hough		Appraiser	85 00
	J. H. Brent		Do.	85 00
	Jas. McGuire		Inspector	1 90
Norfolk	Conway Whittle		Collector	2,318 23
	R. G. Banks	late	Surveyor	136 67
	S. L. Lightfoot		Do.	790 61
	Thomas Gatewood		Naval officer	977 00
	Wm. Loyall		Inspector	1,026 00
	A. Tunstall		Do.	729 00
	H. Morse		Inspector and measurer	1,041 00
	Jas. R. Nimmo		Do.	566 59
	W. P. Young		Inspector	416 67
	Thos. W. Corby		Measurer	755 42
	J. Vickery		Gauger and weigher	683 19
	Jos. Prentiss		Surveyor	111 95
	N. W. Parker		Inspector	1,095 00
	J. H. Parker		Measurer	117 88
	J. West		Boatman	4 80
	C. Sheppard		Do.	213 50
	A Cooper		Do.	96 00
	R. Butler		Surveyor	250 50
	J. S. Westwood		Do.	93 03
	W. W. Jones		Do.	200 00
	Thos. C. Keaton		Inspector	1,095 00
	J. H. Parker		Do.	120 00
	R. Walker		Do.	243 00
	Thos. Reilly		Appraiser	5 00
	W. H. Taylor		Do.	5 00
	W. Spady		Boatman	109 50
	M. Brinkley		Do.	205 70
	Robert Selden		Do.	192 50
	M. P. Hughes		Do.	58 50
	Geoffrey Dowdy		Do.	58 50
	Robert H. Webb		Surveyor	194 95
	Jos. Murden		Deputy collector	700 00
Petersburg	John W. Campbell		Collector	397 71
	Edward Pescud		Surveyor	386 66
	J. Poythress		Inspector	1,095 00
	J. Hammon		Do.	1,095 00
	Edward Pescud		Measurer	765 72
	Edward Pescud		Weigher and gauger	463 31
	John H. Batte		Inspector	231 00
	R. G. Dunn		Do.	144 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat			100 00
	W. Vouchers		Collector's clerk	400 00
Richmond	Thomas Nelson		Collector	2,915 05
	G. B. Read		Inspector	1,095 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Richmond	Joseph C. Haley	Inspector	$1,095 00
	Christopher Roberts	Do.	1,095 00
	C. C. Richardson	Do.	1,095 00
	J. H. Strobier	Gauger	18 60
	H. T. Nelson	Inspector	1,095 00
	Edward Pescud	Measurer	17 89
	Jacob Hall	Appraiser	15 00
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat	_ _ _	37 50
Yorktown	William Nelson	Collector	284 92
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat	_ _ _	100 00
Tappahannock	R. S. Garnett	Collector	343 43
	Thomas Armstrong	Surveyor	251 00
	A. Cooke	Do.	309 75
	W. Grey	Do.	275 00
	J. B. Thornton	Do.	150 00
	N. J. Whitlock	Inspector	300 00
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat	_ _ _	160 00
	Thomas Armstrong	Boatman	160 00
	Thomas E. Hooper	Surveyor	76 00
	Augustus Owen	Do.	29 75
East River	John Dangerfield	Collector	240 12
	Gordon Forbes	Surveyor	102 47
	Franc. Armistead	Do.	210 85
	C. D. Tompkins	Boatman	175 20
Folly Landing	Samuel C. White	Collector	206 09
	W. Walston	Deputy collector	137 50
Cherry Stone	George Holt	Collector	171 70
	G. Holt	Inspector	9 00
	G. Holt	Gauger and weigher	201 00
Wheeling	Thomas P. Norton	Surveyor	356 17
Wilmington, N. C.	Lewis H. Marsteller	Collector	1,522 92
	D. Sherwood	Naval officer	525 44
	N. McLorin	Inspector	600 00
	Samuel Russell	Do.	93 00
	Joshua James	Do.	36 00
	R. B. Potter	Do.	141 00
	J. H. Toomer	Do.	183 00
	James T. Morris	Do.	201 00
	Samuel Russell	Measurer	53 56
	R. B. Potter	Do.	50 51
	J. H. Toomer	Do.	49 86
	James T. Morris	Do.	48 75
	Joshua James	Weigh., gaug., and mea.	955 46
	S. A. Laspreyre	Boatman	360 00
	Halif. Laspreyre	Do.	180 00
	Prince Laspreyre	Do.	180 00
	John Dosher	Do.	180 00
	W. Dosher	Do.	160 00
	H. Davis	Do.	20 00
	A. M. Hooper	Surveyor	592 59
Newbern	Thomas S. Singleton	Collector	338 65
	S. Wilkins	Insp., weigh., gau. & m'r	129 74
	Thomas J. Emory	Do.	265 06
	Spyers Singleton	Inspector and measurer	18 01
	Joseph W. Worthington	Do.	51 05
	James Wade	Surveyor	63 50
	J. E. F. Duffy	Do.	125 50
	N. B. Hancock	Do.	73 50
	Samuel Wilkins	Deputy collector	75 00
	Thomas J. Emory	Do.	75 00
Edenton	D. McDonald	Collector	316 48
	Daniel McDonald	Ins., weigh'r, gau. & m'r	149 02

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Edenton	T. J. Bland	Inspector and measurer	$257 80
	Richard Benbury	Do.	43 53
	Isaac Pipkin	Surveyor	200 00
	M. Elliott	Do.	202 50
	J. B. Jones	Do.	200 00
	M. C. Ryan	Do.	150 00
Beaufort	James E. Gibble	Collector	303 88
	Isaac Hellen	Ins., gauger, & weigher	39 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat	—	216 00
Camden	George W. Charles	Collector	719 48
	J. McMorine	Ins., weigh'r, ga'r, & m'r	338 66
	A. E. Ehringshary	Do.	101 86
Washington	Thomas H. Blount	Collector	564 10
	W. B. Myers	Ins., weigh'r, ga'r, & m'r	16 32
	L. B. Myers	Do.	467 30
	W. L. Lavender	Deputy collector	250 00
Plymouth	Jos. Ramsey	Collector	482 98
	Geo. Nicholls	Ins., weigh'r, ga'r, & m'r	302 42
	Benj. Maitland	Appraiser	5 00
	J. D. Bennett	Do.	10 00
	F. F. Fagan	Do.	5 00
Ocracock	Silvester Brown	Collector	1,568 23
	J. Mayo	Inspector	480 00
	Mark	Boatman	240 00
	Willis	Do.	240 00
	Sam	Do.	240 00
	J. C. Wallace	Inspector	420 00
	James N. Mayo	Do.	45 00
	James N. Mayo	Gauger	10 08
	J. Mayo	Deputy collector	96 69
Charleston, S. C.	James R. Pringle	Collector	3,783 58
	Thomas H. Jervey	Surveyor	1,618 63
	Robert Howard	Naval officer	1,152 70
	Edward Kennedy	Inspector	1,095 00
	H. Sparwick	Do.	1,078 00
	P. Ehney	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Fermant	Do.	465 00
	Charles Rogers	Do.	708 00
	E. S. Courtney	Do.	903 00
	J. B. White	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Peronneau	Do.	1,095 00
	S. Chaplain	Do.	1,095 00
	James H. Washburn	Do.	867 00
	R. Cantwell	Do.	1,092 00
	W. P. Smith	Do.	627 00
	W. A. Plain	Do.	1,059 00
	Thomas Steedman	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Bay	Do.	819 00
	J. T. Ellsworth	Gauger and measurer	2,223 25
	Theodore Garelard	Measurer	4,402 00
	Joseph Callender	Inspector	381 00
	W. H. Timrod	Do.	627 00
	J. Clifford Toris	Do.	632 00
	A. B. Lord	Do.	885 00
	N. Cardoza	Weigher	2,932 15
	James Heynes	Boatman	365 00
	Justice Palmer	Do.	360 00
	George Wood	Do.	160 00
	George Jenkins	Do.	208 00
	M. Herbert	Do.	359 00
	L. Foray	Do.	355 00
	B. Beecker	Do.	191 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
leston, S. C. -	W. Mead - - - -	Boatman - -	$136 00
	J. A. Yates - - -	Appraiser - -	1,500 00
	Charles Kiddell - - -	Do. - -	1,500 00
	R. Wilson - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	James Stillman - - -	Do. - -	117 00
	Charles Rogers - - -	Do. - -	159 00
	George W. Wilkie - -	Do. - -	174 00
	G. W. Amiel - - -	Do. - -	126 00
	C. B. Murry - - -	Do. - -	81 00
	Charles Bouchoneau - -	Collector's clerk -	1,000 00
	W. T. McCready - -	Do. - -	1,300 00
	Edward Kennedy - -	Do. - -	350 00
	R. Howard - - -	Do. - -	420 00
	Jerem. Yates - - -	Do. - -	400 00
	James B. McCready - -	Do. - -	300 00
ifort, S. C. -	David Turner - - -	Collector - -	266 76
getown, S. C.	Thomas S. Shaw - -	- - -	399 09
nnah -	A. B. Fannin - - -	Collector - -	2,691 20
	Thomas S. Wayne - -	Surveyor - -	486 97
	W. F. Loftin - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	T. F. Loftin - - -	Do. - -	150 00
	Thomas S. Wayne - late	Naval officer - -	799 74
	John Shellman - - -	Surveyor - -	271 36
	J. Dennis - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	Joseph George - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	R. P. Demere - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	J. W. Stirk - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	W. Starr - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	J. B. Davies - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	W. W. Wash - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	Isaac Deyon - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	R. G. Wallace - - -	Weigher and gauger -	2,263 77
	M. Arno - - -	Boatman - -	360 00
	Joseph Silver - - -	Do. - -	140 00
	E. Ruthland - - -	Do. - -	270 00
	S. Fontan - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	W. J. Moore - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	A. C. Davenport - -	Do. - -	81 00
	W. Bee - - -	Appraiser - -	1,500 00
	Chs. Stevens - - -	Do. - -	1,500 00
	James Riddley - - -	Boatman - -	40 00
	T. W. Cooper - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	J. Arnot - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	Robert Mackey - - -	Naval officer - -	369 79
	W. W. Wash - - -	Deputy collector -	100 00
lwick -	Benjamin Stiles - - -	Collector - -	200 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat -	Boatmen - -	360 00
ury - -	Alexander Maxwell - -	Collector - -	250 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat -	Boatmen - -	360 00
swick -	J. N. McIntosh - - -	Collector - -	429 08
	W. Mabry - - -	Insp'r, weigh'r, gauger, and measurer -	373 56
	J. N. McIntosh - - -	Boat hands - -	400 00
lary's, Florida	Archibald Clark - - -	Collector - -	616 56
	A. Pacetty - - -	Boatman - -	498 00
	R. C. Smith - - -	Do. - -	420 00
	T. Payne - - -	Do. - -	420 00
	J. Stotesby - - -	Insp'r, weigh'r, & gauger	630 89
West - -	W. A. Whitehead - late	Collector - -	1,699 10
	A. Gordon - present	Do. - -	897 94
	A. Gordon - - -	Inspector - -	543 00
	S. R. Mallary - - -	Do. - -	786 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Key West	Chs. Howe	Inspector	$730 00
	A. Patterson	Temporary inspector	1,071 00
	G. E. Weaver	Appraiser	30 00
	A. Patterson	Weigher and gauger	112 67
	J. W. Stewart	Boatman	270 00
	Thomas Stout	Do.	278 87
	M. Brown	Do.	360 00
	James Roberts	Do.	360 00
	M. Howe	Do.	360 00
	D. Howe	Do.	261 13
	A. Patterson	Measurer	17 88
	Joseph Brown	Inspector	24 00
	F. A. Pinkney	Do.	552 00
	R. W. Rice	Night inspector	3 00
	G. Bebee	Do.	3 00
	A. S. Patterson	Do.	45 00
	T. B. Adams	Do.	6 00
	Thomas Slater	Do.	3 00
	J. Rees	Do.	3 00
	W. H. Shaw	Appraiser	55 00
	F. A. Browne	Do.	5 00
	P. J. Fontaine	Do.	5 00
	Joseph Elsand	Do.	95 00
	J. Brayman	Boatman	275 00
	P. Evans	Do.	105 00
	G. Kitchen	Do.	75 00
	P. Scott	Do.	300 00
	W. Burnes	Do.	360 00
	Samuel Howe	Do.	360 00
	Joseph Frow	Do.	75 00
	Charles Stewart	Do.	120 00
	J. Lowe	Do.	25 00
	R. Hyer	Do.	75 00
	P. Fuller	Do.	180 00
	L. Mallary	Do.	29 00
	G. Crew	Do.	61 00
	James Brown	Do.	75 00
	J. Stephens	Do.	75 00
St. Augustine	John Rodman	Collector	327 98
	G. Gibbs	Inspector	414 50
	E. Waller	Do.	16 50
	T. H. Dummet	Do.	83 33
Appalachicola	G. J. Floyd	Collector	1,655 39
	J. P. Potts	Temp. insp.'& measurer	912 00
	R. J. Floyd	Temporary inspector	990 00
	D. S. Booth	Inspector and gauger	9 00
	R. J. Floyd	Weigher and measurer	669 46
	R. J. Floyd	Gauger	4 80
	D. Armistead	Boatman	360 00
	P. Booth	Do.	360 00
	W. Hughes	Do.	360 00
	A. P. Penn	Inspector	87 00
	J. H. Godwin	Do.	6 00
	L. Leland	Do.	147 00
	J. S. Mesrole	Do.	63 00
	J. P. Potts	Gauger and measurer	304 58
	J. A. Perry	Inspector	33 00
	J. P. Penn	Do.	117 00
	R. B. Jenkins	Do.	60 00
	M. P. Ellers	Do.	60 00
	H. Notts	Do.	6 00
	N. O'Bryon	Do.	90 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
chicola -	W. A. Wood - - -	Inspector - -	$51 00
	W. Valleau - - -	Do. - -	45 00
	D. D. Kingsby - - -	Do. - -	66 00
	T. P. Penn - - -	Weigher - -	1 63
	Bob Wood - - -	Boatman - -	90 00
	H. Lathrop - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	Ben Smith - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	Henry Lathrop - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	E. W. Bake - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	Charles Allen - - -	Do. - -	270 00
k's -	Jesse H. Willis - - -	Collector - -	897 51
	A. Steele - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	G. Grace - - -	Boatman - -	360 00
	T. Grace - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	J. C. Duvall - - -	Inspector and measurer	1,202 52
	J. Waton - - -	Boatman - -	90 00
	N. Falconet - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	N. F. Lusemiehl - - -	Do. - -	270 00
	C. Dupeyster - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	E. Smith, jr. - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	James Wyatt - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	Charles Allen - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	J. Murrell, jr. - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	Jaques Praira - - -	Do. - -	180 00
	S. B. Weeks - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	R. Newman - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	R. S. Weeks - - -	Do. - -	90 00
	A. P. W. Crane - - -	Collector's clerk -	75 00
n's - -	James Dell - - -	Collector - -	504 84
	J. D. Dagget - - -	Inspector - -	300 00
	James Valentine - - -	Boatman - -	234 00
	Adam Love - - -	Do. - -	175 50
	James Valentine, jr. - - -	Do. - -	117 00
	Ant. Barber - - -	Do. - -	117 00
	James - - -	Do. - -	58 50
	Domingo Acosta - - -	Inspector - -	214 16
ola - -	Robert Mitchell - - -	Collector - -	1,007 57
	R. A. Mitchell - - -	Inspector - -	1,095 00
	John Maula - - -	Boatman - -	420 00
	W. G. Chapman - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	Charles Maula - - -	Do. - -	120 00
	F. Alba - - -	Do. - -	360 00
	M. S. Clark - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	L. Gerard - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	J. G. Russ - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	J. Smith - - -	Do. - -	75 00
	T. Wilson - - -	Do. - -	75 00
- -	John B. Hogan - - -	Collector - -	3,184 64
	Charles Longfield - - -	Inspector - -	270 00
	A. S. Woodcock - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	Thomas Poincy - - -	Do. - -	726 00
	Charles J. Fox - - -	Do. - -	912 00
	F. Mosely - - -	Do. - -	1,095 00
	D. Fallcott - - -	Appraiser - -	250 00
	J. N. Mott - - -	Do. - -	225 00
	A. B. Thruston - - -	Inspector - -	1,011 00
	J. F. Strafford - - -	Do. - -	288 00
	J. Palmer - - -	Do. - -	453 00
	H. Leitman - - -	Gauger - -	1,658 67
	J. N. Mott - - -	Do. - -	294 30
	D. Fallcott - - -	Do. - -	72 00
	J. Secor - - -	Appraiser - -	25 00

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
)it - -	J. A. Reecker - - -	Inspector - -	$94 06
	G. McDougal - - -	Do. - -	201 75
	J. B. Valleer - - -	Do. - -	689 77
	J. E. Schwart - - -	Do. - -	83 00
	H. B. Brevost - - -	Do. - -	154 33
	F. Cicot - - - -	Do. - -	232 00
	W. B. Hunt - - -	Do. - -	207 33
	R. Meldrum - - -	Do. - -	122 00
	J. T. Marsac - - -	Do. - -	147 33
	B. Chittenden - - -	Do. - -	282 39
	H. H. Brown - - -	Do. - -	165 09
	J. Thorn - - - -	Do. - -	141 00
	W. F. Mosely - - -	Do. - -	195 82
	J. R. Smith - - -	Do. - -	236 33
	Horace Gray - - -	Do. - -	84 57
	L. Beaubien - - -	Do. - -	207 33
	Nathan Hubble - - -	Do. - -	234 33
	J. M. Wilson - - -	Do. - -	330 66
	E. H. Keeler - - -	Do. - -	209 16
	S. Norvell - - -	Do. - -	508 00
	D. S. McDougal - - -	Do. - -	337 33
	Sanford Britton - - -	Do. - -	253 00
	J. Largy - - - -	Do. - -	254 00
	M. Story - - - -	Do. - -	254 00
	J. Kirby - - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	George Moran - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	D. Goodel - - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	W. Keith - - - -	Do. - -	13 33
	James Stilson - - -	Do. - -	160 00
	Patrick Falvey - - -	Do. - -	92 85
	Alonzo Bennett - - -	Do. - -	88 33
	Abbon Bennett - - -	Do. - -	53 33
	John S. Heath - - -	Do. - -	90 55
	James Scribner - - -	Do. - -	93 33
	Timy. Eastman - - -	Do. - -	111 56
	George Clark - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	T. P. Tucker - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	Jos. P. Minni - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	J. P. Phillips - - -	Do. - -	80 00
	A. P. Stinson - - -	Do. - -	53 33
	A. P. Stinson - - -	Do. - -	40 00
	J. R. Mansell - - -	Do. - -	30 00
	J. Stockton - - -	Do. - -	58 38
	John Wells - - -	Do. - -	40 00
ıilimackinac -	A. B. Wendell - - -	Collector - -	944 51
	John Agnew - - -	Inspector - -	600 00
	William Scott - - -	Do. - -	400 00

'REASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 22, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Thos. Collins
A. Rothwell
John W. Ferguson
Thos. Stanley
P. Packard
Rezin Beck
Richard McClosky
Daniel L. Lazenby
J. T. Walker
Wm. P. Elliot
R. H. Clements
Leonard Harbaugh
Henry Bradley
John Tretler
Samuel McElwee
Edward Deeble
John Y. Catlett
P. H. Caton
Henry Harvey
John M. Krafft
Jacob Kleiber
Jos. Harbaugh
Michael Larner
T. F. Semmes
W. G. Deale
J. Gideon, jun.
Jacob A. Bender
William Radcliff
A. Shepherd
Wm. Cleary
Charles Bell
Henry Barnes
John R. Harbaugh
Walter Clarke
Henry Slade
S. G. Kneller & Co.
Levi C. Bootes
W. J. Delano
Overton J. Prather
Geo. W. Harkness
G. Crandell
E. H. Roper
Geo. Lambright
James H. Shreve
Adison B. Gladman
William Stretch
William Spignul
Michael Hoover
Thomas Jarboe
John Bates
Wm. Bates
Frederick Bates

Samuel Wroe
R. Birnet
Florence S. McCarthy
Henry Howard
Thomas Sylvester
James Johnson
Chauncey Bestor
John McLeod
Jos. Radcliff
W. E. Howard
A. E. Grunwell
Henry M. Morfit
Jno. A. Smith
Hy. Naylor
Ro. Mayo
Jos. H. Bradley
C. Bradley
John Varden
P. Force
Jas. F. Haliday
F. A. Klopfer
Thos. Francis
R. Wallach
Jas. King
Geo. S. Gideon
B. K. Morsell
John Porter
G. W. Ward
Samuel Bacon
J. B. Wingerd
Geo. Sweeny
Theodore Harbaugh
Charles Schussler
John P. Murphey
Peter Kurtz
J. C. M'Kelden
Wm. Magill
William Young
Louis Beeler
A. Coyle
T. J. Belt
Charles Donoho
John Sessford, jun.
N. Hammond
James Crossfield
J. B. Tate
Wm. Woodward
John Gaither
John Pablon
Richard Hendley
John Gibbons
Hy. F. Byrne

Anthony Wagoner
Th. L. Thruston
Thomas Stelle
J. P. Hulbert
Wm. B. Laub
W. Noyes
G. Linderwood
J. T. Ryon & Co.
Samuel James
Samuel De Vaughan
George Savage
Walter Lenox
James C. McGuire
Charles P. Wannall.
A. B. Claxton
A. L. Settle
Wm. Harford
Thos. C. Wilson
R. R. Burr
J. H. T. Werner
James Williams
Wm. M. Donighue
Edward Connelly
William Gahan
H. N. Larsdale
Jas. N. Chezem
Henry Barron
Thos. P. Jones
James H. Birch
B. F. Moxey
P. F. Bacon
Jno. H. Clarvoe
William Dement
B. L. Jackson
R. M. Beall
J. T. Elwood
Henry Wood
Washington Swain
John M. Donn
W. H. Campbell
Jilson Dove
Wm. A. Williams
H. H. McPherson
James Williams
D. Fister
W. H. Stanford
J. V. N. Throop
Tho. Cookendorfer
Wm. H. Dennison
James Mankin
C. H. Wiltberger
Alexander McIntire

Wm. Easby
Samuel White
Thos. Hyde
John W. Byram
William Hill
Charles Cumberland
William Knowles, Jr.
H. N. Easby
Wm. Collins
John Cumberland
Wm. N. Fletcher
J. P. Rodier
Alexander Maitland
John Simmons
Thomas Johnson
John Davis, of Abel
Francis Barry
James Tucker
Wm. Dixon
Wm. N. Ellis
Clement Woodward
Wm. Dove
A. G. Herold
Richard Hendley, jr.
John Hoover
Wm. H. Harrover
George Lipscomb
Joseph Smith
James Baker
William McAbie
John W. Dexter
Thos. Mooney
Alexander McGonegal
Henry Robey
W. G. Howison
Wm. F. Bender
J. Francis Callan
Alexander McWilliams
Robert B. Boyd
A. Addison
G. Barnhill
John Waters
Samuel Farnler
S. Hyatt
Franck Taylor
William Stewart
W. Browne
Wm. Cooper, Jr.
B. O. Shekell
Allison Nailor
C. W. Boteler
Wm. Thumlert

D. A. Gardner
Archibald Thompson
James Gaither
Joseph Williamson
F. B. Paxton
William Wilson
Edmund Hanly
William A. Robertson
Samuel Stott
T. W. Cross
A. Thompson
John Dewdney
John E. Ager
Thos. F. Harkness
Ferd. Turton
[Illegible.]
James E. Mitchell
James Marshall
Peter Little
Andrew Forrest
James Owner, Sr.
Bennet Biscoe
Joseph Cross

Leo. Coyle
G. D. Kean
John F. Webb
P. H. Borland
John Brown
Fossett & Fletcher
Conway Lipscomb
Stans. Murray
Isaac Beers
P. W. Browning
Joseph Beasley
M. Meyers
Enoch Tucker
Wm. M. Morrison
P. H. Minor
M. Buell
W. E. Kennaugh
George Bishop
Samuel H. Smith
J. Dawson James
W. H. Degges
Samuel Drury

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING

The retrocession of that part of said District to the State of Virginia.

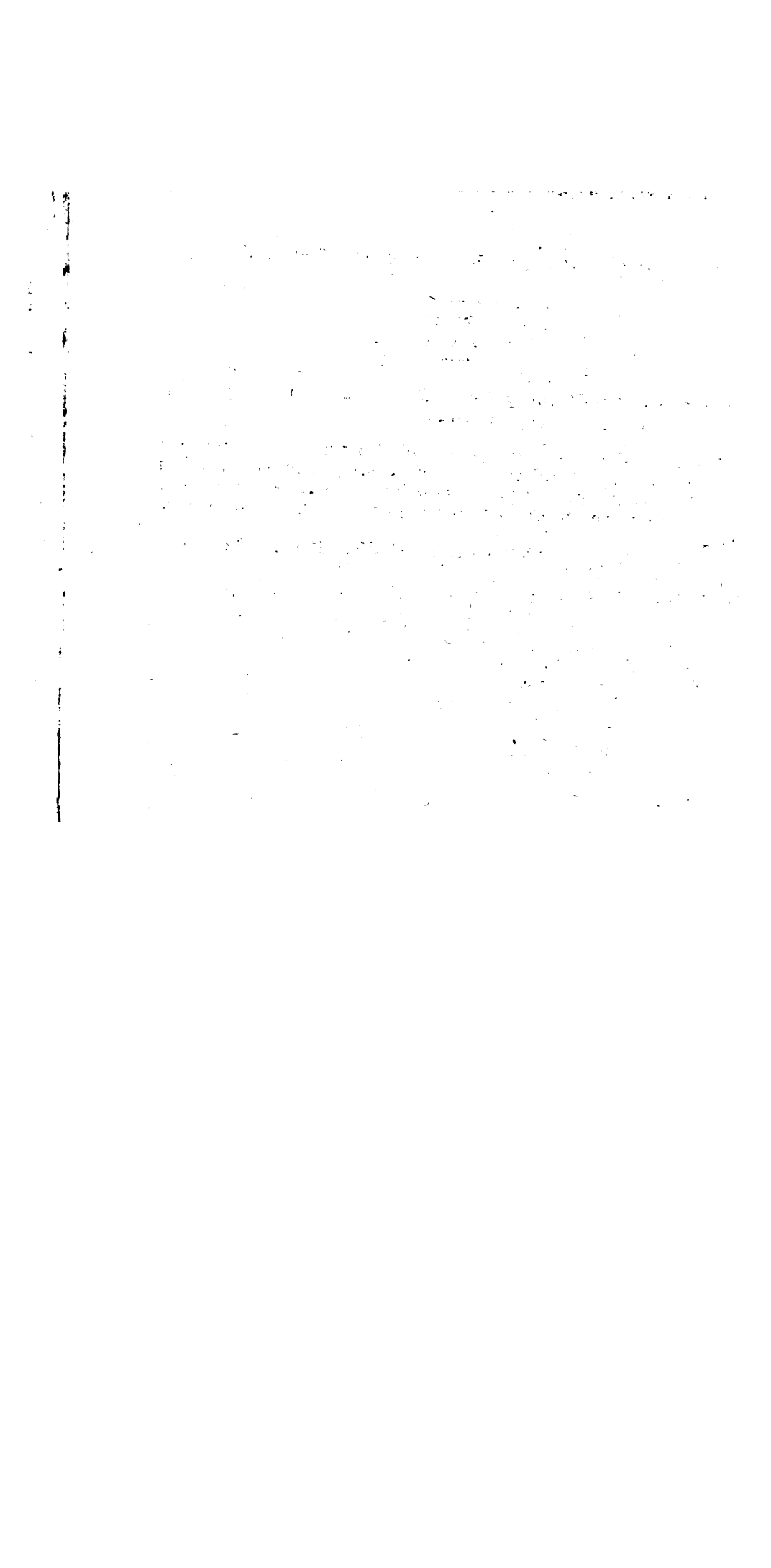
JULY 18, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the petitioners, citizens of the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, feeling oppressed and wronged in our present condition, and desirous of being allowed the privileges of American citizens, pray your honorable bodies to restore the town and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia.

ANT. CHAS. CAZENOVE, and 703 others.

JULY 16, 1840.
Blair & Rives, printers.



MEMORIAL

OF

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF GEORGETOWN, THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, AND THE PATRIOTIC BANK OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The extension of their charters until the 4th of March next.

JULY 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; resolution (S. 22) reported.

JULY 20, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, representing the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the Patriotic Bank of Washington,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That, by the late act of your honorable bodies, all the banks in this District are compelled to wind up within four years; are prohibited from doing any business as banking institutions, and cannot even receive and pay out the deposites of any others than their respective stockholders.

They feel confident that a state of things thus operating to the injury of the banks, and necessarily producing great distress in the community, suddenly deprived of the accommodations to which they have been accustomed, cannot but be looked upon by Congress with regret.

The institutions to which your memorialists belong are all now paying specie for their specie obligations, and are convinced they can continue to do so with convenience and advantage both to the banks and the community.

They, therefore, respectfully ask for the passage of a resolution of the following import:

Resolved, That the Banks of the District of Columbia, or any of them, are hereby authorized and permitted to exercise all the rights and privileges, which they enjoyed under their late charters, until the 4th day of March next: *Provided*, They, or such of them as shall avail themselves of the benefits of this resolution, from the passage hereof, pay on demand all their specie liabilities in specie; and if at any time they shall refuse or fail to do so, they shall forfeit the rights hereby conferred.

JOHN KURTZ,
Pres. of the Farm. and Mech's' Bank of Georgetown.
JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the Bank of the Metropolis.
W. A. BRADLEY,
President of the Patriotic Bank of Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 17, 1840.

Blair & Rives, printers

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the purchases of Indian lands since the establishment of the present Federal Government.

JULY 20, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th March last, a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by a communication and other documents from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 20, 1840.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you for transmission, if approved, to the Senate, in reply to the resolution adopted by that body on the 11th March last, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the purchases of Indian lands since the establishment of the present Federal Government, a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying statements.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, July 20, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th March, requesting the President "to cause to be communicated to the Senate a detailed chronological statement of the purchases of land made from each Indian tribe, within the limits of the United States, since the establishment of the present Federal Government," &c., the statements, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which furnish the information in as much accuracy as it could be collected within the time allowed.

Gales & Rives, printers.

For the period between 4th March, 1829, and 9th May, 1836, the statement which accompanied the annual report of this office for 1837, has been adopted, with the exception that it has been drawn out into greater detail. Computations have been made of the cost of the treaties made before and since that period, which are as correct as it has been possible to make them. In making these calculations, the aggregates designated in the statement (B) which accompanied my report to you of the 2d February, 1839, upon the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th of January of that year, have been assumed in all cases except where they have been found to be erroneous.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

ment, arranged chronologically.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at $1 25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1795	Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None.	–	$210,000 00	$210,000 00
1801	Choctaws	2,641,920	"	–	2,201 00	2,201 00
1802	Do.	853,760	"	–		
1803	Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	2,038,400	"	–	4,000 00	4,000 00
1803	Kaskaskias	8,911,850	"	–	12,000 00	12,000 00
1804	Delawares and Piankeshaws	2,038,400	"	–	4,000 00	4,000 00
1804	Sacs and Foxes	9,803,520	"	–	22,234 50	22,234 50
1805	Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	1,030,400	"	–	16,500 00	16,500 00
1805	Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1,572,480	"	–	5,000 00	5,000 00
1805	Choctaws	4,142,720	"	–	108,000 00	108,000 00
1805	Piankeshaws	2,076,160	"	–	4,100 00	4,100 00
1805	Chickasaws	345,600	"	–	22,000 00	22,000 00
1806	Cherokees	1,209,600	"	–	44,000 00	44,000 00
1807	Chippewas	7,862,400	"	–	100,400 00	100,400 00
1808	Great and Little Osages	50,269,444	"	–	60,000 00	60,000 00
1809	Delawares, Miamies, &c.	3,257,600	"	–	18,000 00	18,000 00
1809	Kickapoos	138,240	"	–	2,700 00	2,700 00
1814	Creeks	14,284,800	"	–	120,000 00	120,000 00
1816	Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies	1,418,880	"	–	12,000 00	12,000 00
1816	Cherokees	1,395,200	"	–	65,000 00	65,000 00
1817	Wyandots	4,807,680	271,160	$338,950 00	222,880 00	561,830 00
1818	Pottawatomies	1,109,760	8,320	10,400 00	49,200 00	59,600 00
1818	Miamies	5,867,520	31,360	39,200 00	347,400 00	386,600 00
1818	Peorias	6,865,280	640	800 00	5,600 00	6,400 00
1818	Weas	Not known.	1,280	1,600 00	37,000 00	38,600 00
1818	Quapaws	50,690,560	None.	–	24,000 00	24,000 00
1818	Great and Little Osages	7,392,000	"	–	4,000 00	4,000 00
1819	Cherokees	566,400	a			
1819	Chippewas	4,321,280	10,240	12,800 00	41,200 00	54,000 00
1819	Kickapoos	3,173,120	2,048,000	–	54,000 00	b54,000 00

a Acre in Arkansas given in exchange for every acre ceded, and other benefits which cannot now be computed.
b Value of lands given in exchange, or reserved, not computed, because afterward ceded.

No. 1—Continued.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No. of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at $1 25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1820	Chippewas	10,240	None.	–	*a*	
1820	Ottowas and Chippewas	St. Martin's island.	"	–	*a*	
1820	Weas	Certain reservat'ns.	"	–	5,000 00	5,000 00
1820	Choctaws	4,500,000	5,030,912	*b*		*c*
1821	Ottowas and Chippewas	5,500,000	14,000	17,500 00	150,000 00	167,500 00
1823	Florida Indians	Unknown.	None.	–	106,000 00	106,000 00
1824	Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	10,000,000	"	–	60,000 00	60,000 00
1824	Quapaws	1,000,000	2,320	2,900 00	17,000 00	19,900 00
1825	Great and Little Osages	85,299,680	99,840	124,800 00	312,600 00	437,400 00
1825	Kanzas					
1825	Shawnees	400,000	1,600,000	2,000,000 00	44,000 00	2,044,000 00
1826	Creeks	4,132,480	4,140,000	5,175,000 00	763,000 00	5,938,000 00
1827	Pottawatomies	737,280	29,600	37,000 00	165,390 00	202,390 00
1827	Miamies	600,500	13,280	16,600 00	314,897 00	331,497 00
1828	Creeks	1,221,120	None.	–	42,491 00	42,491 00
1828	Eel River Miamies	64,000	"	–	21,250 00	21,250 00
1829	Pottawatomies	990,720	10,240	12,800 00	176,995 00	189,795 00
1830	Winnebagoes	2,530,000	25,600	32,000 00	717,800 00	749,800 00
1830	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	4,160,000	16,640	20,800 00	369,801 00	390,601 00
1830	Delawares	5,760	None.	–	3,000 00	3,000 00
1831	Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, &c.	16,256,000	"	–	317,732 00	317,732 00
1831	Choctaws	7,796,000	15,000,000 *d*	20,750,000 00	2,178,599 00	22,928,599 00
1831	Senecas	40,000	67,000	83,750 00	79,650 00	163,400 00
1832	Creeks	5,128,000	11,100,800 *e*	13,948,000 00	1,861,080 00	15,809,080 00
1832	Senecas and Shawnees	39,680	61,120	76,400 00	35,200 00	111,600 00
1832	Shawnees	92,800	101,280	126,600 00	35,900 00	162,500 00
1832	Ottowas	49,917	34,000	42,500 00	5,000 00	47,500 00
1832	Wyandots	16,000	320	400 00	24,000 00	24,400 00
1832	Menomonies	3,000,000	None.	–	286,687 00	286,687 00
1833	Pottawatomies of the Prairie	1,536,000	28,160	35,200 00	425,146 00	460,346 00
1833	Pottawatomies of the Wabash	2,626,560	51,200	64,000 00	594,419 00	658,419 00
1833	Pottawatomies of Indiana	737,000	98,080	122,600 00	283,521 00	406,121 00
1833	Shawnees and Delawares	199,680	None.	–	50,950 00	50,950 00
1833	Kaskaskias and Peorias	1,920	96,000	120,000 00	35,780 00	155,780 00
1833	Kickapoos	2,048,000	768,000	960,000 00	179,100 00	1,139,100 00

1833	Appalachicolas	5,120	None.	–	14,000 00	13,000 00	
1833	Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	160,000	200,000 00	14,063 00	214,063 00	
1833	Winnebagoes	2,816,000	2,003,840	2,504,800 00	440,682 00	2,945,482 00	
1833	Sacs and Foxes	5,760,000	None.	–	736,924 00	736,924 00	
1833	Chickasaws	6,432,400	"	–	3,046,000 00	*f* 3,046,000 00	
1833	Ottowas	32,000	2,560	3,200 00	29,440 00	32,640 00	
1834	Seminoles	4,039,040	None.	–	295,500 00	295,500 00	
1834	Quawaws	96,000	96,000	120,000 00	134,076 00	254,076 00	
1834	Ottoes and Missourias	*g*	None.	–	40,150 00	40,150 00	
1834	Pawnees	*g*	"	–	112,220 00	112,220 00	
1835	Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	5,104,960	5,000,000	6,250,000 00	1,374,289 00	7,624,289 00	
1835	Pottawatomies	1,280	None.	–	1,600 00	1,600 00	
1835	Do.	2,560	"	–	2,560 00	2,560 00	
1835	Do.	1,280	"	–	800 00	800 00	
1835	Do.	3,840	"	–	2,400 00	2,400 00	
1836	Caddoes	1,000,000	5,440	6,800 00	80,000 00	86,800 00	
1836	Cherokees	7,882,240	800,000	500,000 00 *h*	6,294,279 00	6,724,279 00	
1836	Chippewas of Swan Creek	8,320	None.	–	*i*		
1836	Wyandots	39,200	"	–	*i*		
1836	Pottawatomies	6,400	"	–	6,559 00	6,559 00	
1836	Do.	1,920	"	–	2,079 00	2,079 00	
1836	Do.	23,040	"	–	23,040 00	23,040 00	
1836	Ottowas and Chippewas	13,734,000	"	–	2,309,451 00	2,309,451 00	
1836	Pottawatomies	2,560	"	–	2,719 00	2,719 00	
1836	Do.	2,560	"	–	2,719 00	2,719 00	
1837	Do.	14,080	"	–	14,080 00	14,080 00	
1837	Menomonies	4,184,320	"	–	620,110 00	620,110 00	
1837	Pottawatomies	6,400	"	–	8,000 00	8,000 00	
1837	Do.	2,560	"	–	3,200 00	3,200 00	
1837	Do.	26,880	"	–	33,600 00	33,600 00	
1837	Sacs and Foxes	256,000	"	–	195,998 80	195,998 80	
1837	Miamies	208,000	"	–	208,000 00	208,000 00	
1838	Chippewas	7,000,000	"	–	870,000 00	870,000 00	
1838	Sioux	5,000,000	"	–	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	
1838	Sacs and Foxes	1,250,000	"	–	377,000 00	377,000 00	
1838	Winnebagoes	5,000,000	"	–	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00	
1839	Miamies	177,000	"	–	335,680 00	335,680 00	
	Total	442,866,370	48,684,832	53,757,400 00	31,331,403 00	85,088,803 00	

a Merchandise—amount not specified in treaty. *b* Amount of benefits cannot now be computed. *c* Lands given in exchange, afterwards ceded, therefore value not computed. *d* And reservations. *e* 57,600 reserved for chiefs. *f* $3,000,000 estimated net proceeds to be paid to them. *g* Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained. *h* Valuation made by the treaty. *i* Net proceeds of sales of lands.

No. 2.

Statement of the purchases of land made from each Indian tribe, since the *amount of purchases*

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Number of acres of land ceded.	Aggregate number of acres ceded.	Number of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Aggregate of acres given in exchange or reserved.
Appalachicolas - - -	1833	5,120	5,120	None	-
Caddoes - - - -	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,440	5,440
Cherokees - - - -	1806	1,209,600	-	None	-
Cherokees - - - -	1816	1,395,200	-	"	-
Cherokees - - - -	1819	566,400	-	*a*	
Cherokees - - - -	1836	7,882,240	-	800,000	-
			11,053,440		800,000
Chickasaws - - -	1805	345,600	-	None	-
Chickasaws - - -	1833	6,423,400	-	"	None
			6,768,000		
Chippewas - - -	1807	7,562,400	-	None	-
Chippewas - - -	1819	4,321,280	-	10,240	-
Chippewas - - -	1820	10,240	-	None	-
Chippewas - - -	1836	8,320	-	"	-
Chippewas - - -	1838	7,000,000	-	"	-
			19,202,240		10,240
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies (united nation).	1816	1,418,880	-	"	-
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies (united nation).	1830	4,160,000	-	16,640	-
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies (united nation).	1835	5,104,960	-	5,000,000	-
			10,683,840		5,016,640
Choctaws - - - -	1801	2,641,920	-	None	-
Choctaws - - - -	1802	853,760	-	"	-
Choctaws - - - -	1805	4,142,720	-	"	-
Choctaws - - - -	1820	4,500,000	-	*b* 5,030,912	-
Choctaws - - - -	1831	7,796,000	-	*c* 15,000,000	-
			19,934,400		*c* 20,030,912
Creeks - - - -	1814	14,284,800	-	None	-
Creeks - - - -	1826	4,139,480	-	4,140,000	-
Creeks - - - -	1828	1,221,120	-	None	-
Creeks - - - -	1832	5,128,000	-	11,158,400	-
			24,766,400		15,298,400
Delawares - - - -	1830	5,760	5,760	None	-
Delawares, Shawnees, &c. -	1803	2,038,400	2,038,400	"	-
Delawares and Piankeshaws -	1804	2,038,400	2,038,400	"	-
Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c. -	1805	1,572,480	1,572,480	"	-
Delawares, Miamies, &c. - -	1809	3,257,600	3,257,600	"	-
Eel River Miamies - -	1828	64,000	64,000	"	-
Florida Indians - - -	1823	Unknown	-	"	-
Kaskaskias - - -	1803	8,911,850	8,911,850	"	-
Kaskaskias and Peorias - -	1833	1,990	1,990	96,000	96,000
Kickapoos - - - -	1809	138,240	-	None	-
Kickapoos - - - -	1819	3,173,120	-	2,048,000	-
Kickapoos - - - -	1833	2,048,000	-	768,000	-
			5,359,360		2,816,000

a Acre for acre, and other benefits that cannot now be computed.
b Lands given in exchange afterward ceded, therefore, value not computed.
c and reservations not known. *d* and reservations.
e Valuation made by the treaty.
f $3,000,000 estimated net proceeds of sales of land ceded, to be paid to them.

1833	Appalachicolas	5,120	None.	–	14,000 00	13,000 00
1833	Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	160,000	200,000 00	14,062 00	214,062 00
1833	Winnebagoes	2,816,000	2,003,840	2,504,800 00	440,682 00	2,945,482 00
1833	Sacs and Foxes	5,760,000	None.	–	736,924 00	736,924 00
1833	Chickasaws	6,422,400	"	–	3,046,000 00	*f* 3,046,000 00
1833	Ottowas	32,000	2,560	3,200 00	29,440 00	32,640 00
1834	Seminoles	4,032,640	None.	–	295,500 00	295,500 00
1834	Quawaws	96,000	96,000	120,000 00	134,076 00	254,076 00
1834	Ottoes and Missourias	*g*	None.	–	40,150 00	40,150 00
1834	Pawnees	*g*	"	–	112,220 00	112,220 00
1835	Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	5,104,960	5,000,000	6,250,000 00	1,374,289 00	7,624,289 00
1835	Pottawatomies	1,280	None.	–	1,600 00	1,600 00
1835	Do.	2,560	"	–	2,560 00	2,560 00
1835	Do.	1,280	"	–	800 00	800 00
1835	Do.	3,840	"	–	2,400 00	2,400 00
1836	Caddoes	1,000,000	5,440	6,800 00	80,000 00	86,800 00
1836	Cherokees	7,882,240	800,000	500,000 00 *h*	6,224,279 00	6,724,279 00
1836	Chippewas of Swan Creek	8,320	None.	–	*i*	
1836	Wyandots	39,200	"	–	*i*	
1836	Pottawatomies	6,400	"	–	6,559 00	6,559 00
1836	Do.	1,920	"	–	2,079 00	2,079 00
1836	Do.	23,040	"	–	23,040 00	23,040 00
1836	Ottowas and Chippewas	13,734,000	"	–	2,309,451 00	2,309,451 00
1836	Pottawatomies	2,560	"	–	2,719 00	2,719 00
1836	Do.	2,560	"	–	2,719 00	2,719 00
1837	Do.	14,080	"	–	14,080 00	14,080 00
1837	Menomonies	4,184,320	"	–	620,110 00	620,110 00
1837	Pottawatomies	6,400	"	–	8,000 00	8,000 00
1837	Do.	2,560	"	–	3,200 00	3,200 00
1837	Do.	26,880	"	–	33,600 00	33,600 00
1837	Sacs and Foxes	256,000	"	–	195,998 60	195,998 60
1837	Miamies	208,000	"	–	208,000 00	208,000 00
1838	Chippewas	7,000,000	"	–	870,000 00	870,000 00
1838	Sioux	5,000,000	"	–	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1838	Sacs and Foxes	1,250,000	"	–	377,000 00	377,000 00
1838	Winnebagoes	5,000,000	"	–	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
1839	Miamies	177,000	"	–	335,680 00	335,680 00
	Total	449,866,370	48,684,832	53,757,400 00	31,331,403 00	85,088,803 00

a Merchandise—amount not specified in treaty. *b* Amount of benefits cannot now be computed. *c* Lands given in exchange, afterwards ceded, therefore value not computed. *d* And reservations. *e* 57,600 reserved for chiefs. *f* $3,000,000 estimated net proceeds to be paid to them. *g* Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained. *h* Valuation made by the treaty. *i* Net proceeds of sales of lands.

No. 2—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Number of acres of land ceded.	Aggregate number of acres ceded.	Number of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Aggregate of acres given in exchange or reserved.
Menomonies	1832	3,000,000	–	None	–
Menomonies	1837	4,184,320	–	"	–
			7,184,320		
Miamies	1818	5,867,520	–	31,360	–
Miamies	1827	600,500	–	13,280	–
Miamies	1837	208,000	–	None	–
Miamies	1839	177,000	–	"	–
			6,853,020		44,640
Osages, Great and Little	1808	50,269,444	–	"	–
Osages, Great and Little	1818	7,392,000	–	"	–
Osages, Great and Little, and Kanzas.	1825	85,299,680	–	99,840	–
			142,961,124		99,840
Ottowas	1832	49,917	–	34,000	–
Ottowas	1833	32,000	–	2,560	–
			81,917		36,560
Ottowas and Chippewas	1820	St. Martin's island		–	None
Ottowas and Chippewas	1821	5,500,000	–	14,000	–
Ottowas and Chippewas	1836	13,734,000	–	None	–
			19,234,000		14,000
Ottoes and Missourias	1834	*a*	*a*	"	–
Pawnees	1834	*a*	*a*	"	–
Peorias	1818	6,865,280	6,865,280	640	640
Piankeshaws	1805	2,076,160	–	None	–
Piankeshaws and Weas	1833	160,000	–	160,000	160,000
			2,236,160		
Pottawatomies	1818	1,109,760	–	8,320	–
Pottawatomies	1827	737,280	–	29,600	–
Pottawatomies	1829	990,720	–	10,240	–
Pottawatomies of the Prairie	1833	1,536,000	–	28,160	–
Pottawatomies of the Wabash	1833	2,626,560	–	51,200	–
Pottawatomies of Indiana	1833	737,000	–	98,080	–
Pottawatomies	1835	1,280	–	None	–
Pottawatomies	1835	2,560	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1835	1,280	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1835	3,840	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1836	6,400	–	"	–
Pottowatomies	1836	1,920	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1836	23,040	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1836	2,560	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1836	2,560	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1837	14,080	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1837	6,400	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1837	2,560	–	"	–
Pottawatomies	1837	26,880	–	"	–
			7,832,680		225,600
Quapaws	1818	50,690,560	–	"	–
Quapaws	1824	1,000,000	–	2,320	–
Quapaws	1834	96,000	–	96,000	96,320
			51,786,560		
Sacs and Foxes	1804	9,803,520	–	None	–
Sacs and Foxes	1833	5,760,000	–	"	–
Sacs and Foxes	1837	256,000	–	"	–
Sacs and Foxes	1838	1,250,000	–	"	–
			17,069,520		–

a Boundaries not defined in such a manner as will admit of the area of cession being ascertained.

No. 2—Continued.

Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at $1 25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
-	-	$285,687 00	-	$285,687 00	
-	-	620,110 00	-	620,110 00	
			$905,797 00		$905,797 00
$39,200 00	-	347,400 00	-	386,600 00	
16,600 00	-	314,827 00	-	331,427 00	
-	-	208,000 00	-	208,000 00	
-	-	335,680 00	-	335,680 00	
	55,800 00		1,205,907 00		1,261,707 00
-	-	60,000 00	-	60,000 00	
-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	
124,800 00	$124,800 00	312,600 00	-	437,400 00	
			376,600 00		501,400 00
42,500 00	-	5,000 00	-	47,500 00	
3,200 00	-	29,440 00	-	32,640 00	
	45,700 00		34,440 00		80,140 00
-	-	*b*			
17,500 00	-	150,000 00	-	167,500 00	
-	17,500 00	2,309,451 00	-	2,309,451 00	
			2,459,451 00		2,476,951 00
-	-	40,150 00	40,150 00	40,150 00	40,150 00
-	-	112,220 00	112,220 00	112,220 00	112,220 00
800 00	800 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	6,400 00	6,400 00
-	-	4,100 00	-	4,100 00	
200,000 00	200,000 00	14,062 00	-	214,062 00	
			18,162 00		218,162 00
10,400 00	-	49,200 00	-	59,600 00	
37,000 00	-	165,320 00	-	202,320 00	
12,800 00	-	176,995 00	-	189,795 00	
35,200 00	-	425,146 00	-	460,346 00	
64,000 00	-	594,412 00	-	658,412 00	
122,600 00	-	283,521 00	-	406,121 00	
-	-	1,600 00	-	1,600 00	
-	-	2,560 00	-	2,560 00	
-	-	800 00	-	800 00	
-	-	2,400 00	-	2,400 00	
-	-	6,559 00	-	6,559 00	
-	-	2,079 00	-	2,079 00	
-	-	23,040 00	-	23,040 00	
-	-	2,719 00	-	2,719 00	
-	-	2,719 00	-	2,719 00	
-	-	14,080 00	-	14,080 00	
-	-	8,000 00	-	8,000 00	
-	-	3,200 00	-	3,200 00	
-	-	33,600 00	-	33,600 00	
	282,000 00		1,797,950 00		2,079,950 00
-	-	24,000 00	-	24,000 00	
2,900 00	-	17,000 00	-	19,900 00	
120,000 00	-	134,076 00	-	254,076 00	
	122,900 00		175,076 00		297,976 00
-	-	22,234 50	-	22,234 50	
-	-	736,924 00	-	736,924 00	
-	-	195,998 00	-	195,998 00	
-	-	377,000 00	-	377,000 00	
	-		1,332,150 50		1,332,156 50

b Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.

No. 2—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Number of acres of land ceded.	Aggregate number of acres ceded.	Number of acres given in exchange or reserved.	Aggregate of acres given in exchange or reserved.
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas - -	1824	10,000,000	10,000,000	"	-
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others -	1831	16,256,000	16,256,000	"	-
Shawnees - - - -	1825	400,000	-	1,600,000	-
Shawnees - - - -	1832	92,800	-	101,280	-
Shawnees and Delawares - -	1833	199,680	-	None	-
			692,480		1,701,280
Seminoles - - - -	1834	4,032,640	4,032,640	"	-
Senecas - - - -	1831	40,000	-	67,000	-
Senecas and Shawnees - -	1832	39,680	79,680	61,120	128,120
Sioux - - - -	1838	5,000,000	5,000,000	None	-
Weas - - - -	1818	Not known	-	1,280	-
Weas - - - -	1820	Certain reservations.	-	None	-
			-		1,280
Winnebagoes - - -	1830	2,530,000	-	25,600	-
Winnebagoes - - -	1833	2,816,000	-	2,003,840	-
Winnebagoes - - -	1838	5,000,000	-	None	-
			10,346,000		2,029,440
Wyandots - - - -	1817	4,807,680	-	271,160	-
Wyandots - - - -	1832	16,000	-	320	-
Wyandots - - - -	1836	39,200	-	None	-
			4,862,880		271,480
Wyandots, Delawares, &c. -	1795	11,808,499	11,808,499	"	-
Wyandots, Ottowas, &c. - -	1805	1,030,400	1,030,400	"	-
			442,866,370		48,684,632

No. 2—Continued.

Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at $1 25 per acre.	Aggregate value of lands given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
-	-	$60,000 00	$60,000 00	$60,000 00	$60,000 00
-	-	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00
$2,000,000 00	-	44,000 00	-	2,044,000 00	
126,600 00	-	35,900 00	-	162,500 00	
-	-	50,950 00	-	50,950 00	
	$2,126,600 00		130,850 00		2,257,450 00
-	-	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00
83,750 00	-	79,650 00	-	163,400 00	
76,400 00	160,150 00	35,200 00	114,850 00	111,600 00	275,000 00
-	-	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1,600 00	-	37,000 00	-	38,600 00	
-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	
	1,600 00		42,000 00		43,600 00
32,000 00	-	717,800 00	-	749,800 00	
2,504,800 00	-	440,682 00	-	2,945,482 00	
-	-	1,500,000 00	-	1,500,000 00	
	2,536,800 00		2,658,482 00		5,195,282 00
338,950 00	-	222,880 00	-	561,830 00	
400 00	-	24,000 00	-	24,400 00	
-	-	*a*	-	-	
	339,350 00		246,880 00		586,230 00
-	-	210,000 00	210,000 00	210,000 00	210,000 00
-	-	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,500 00
	53,757,400 00		31,331,403 00		85,088,803 00

a Net proceeds of sales of lands, &c.

No. 3.

Statement of the aggregate quantity of land purchased from each Indian tribe since the establishment of the present Federal Government, and of the aggregate amount paid therefor.

Names of tribes.	Number of acres of land acquired.	Number of acres given in exchange or reserves.	Value of land given in exchange or reserved at $1 25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate consideration.	Remarks.
Appalachicolas	5,120	None	-	$13,000	$13,090	
Caddoes	1,000,000	5,440	$6,800	80,000	86,800	
Cherokees	11,053,440	800,000	500,000*a*	6,333,279	6,833,279	*a* Valuation made by the treaty.
Chickasaws	6,768,000	None	-	3,068,000	3,068,090	$3,000,000 estimated net proceeds to be paid to them.
Chippewas	19,202,240	10,240	12,800	1,011,600	1,024,400*b*	*b* And net proceeds of sales of 8,320 acres of land and a quantity of merchandise; the amount of which is not specified in the treaty.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	10,683,840	5,016,640	6,270,800	1,656,090	8,026,890	
Choctaws	19,934,400	20,030,912*c*	20,750,000	2,288,730	23,038,730	*c* And reservations.
Creeks	24,766,400	15,298,400	19,123,000	2,786,571	21,909,571	
Delawares	5,760	None	-	3,000	3,000	
Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	2,038,400	None	-	4,000	4,000	
Delawares and Piankeshaws	2,038,400	None	-	4,000	4,000	
Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1,572,480	None	-	5,000	5,000	
Delawares, Miamies, &c.	3,257,600	None	-	18,000	18,000	
Eel River Miamies	64,000	None	-	21,250	21,250	
Florida Indians	Unknown	None	-	106,000	106,000	
Kaskaskias	8,911,850	None	-	12,000	12,000	
Kaskaskias and Peorias	1,920	96,000	120,000	35,780	155,780	
Kickapoos	5,359,360	2,816,000	960,000	228,800	1,188,800	
Menomonies	7,184,320	None	-	905,797	905,797	
Miamies	6,953,920	44,640	55,800	1,905,907	1,961,707	

Kanzas	142,961,122	99,840	124,800	376,600	601,400	
Ottowas	81,917	36,560	45,700	34,440	80,140	
Ottowas and Chippewas	19,234,000	14,000	17,500	2,459,451	2,476,951*d*	*d* And a quantity of merchandise—amount not specified in the treaty.
Ottoes and Missourias	*e*	None	–	40,150	40,150	*e* Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of cession being ascertained.
Pawnees	*e*	None	–	112,220	112,220	
Peorias	6,865,280	640	800	5,600	6,400	
Piankeshaws	2,076,160	None	–	4,100	4,100	
Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	160,000	200,000	14,062	214,062	
Pottawatomies	7,832,680	225,600	282,000	1,797,950	2,079,950	
Quapaws	51,786,560	98,320	122,900	175,076	297,976	
Sacs and Foxes	17,069,520	None	–	1,332,156	1,332,156	
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	10,000,000	None	–	60,000	60,000	
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	16,256,000	None	–	317,732	317,732	
Shawnees, and Shawnees and Delawares	692,480	1,701,280	2,126,600	130,850	2,257,450	
Seminoles	4,032,640	None	–	295,500	295,500	
Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees	79,680	128,120	160,150	114,850	275,000	
Sioux	5,000,000	None	–	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Weas	*f*	1,280	1,600	42,000	43,600	*f* Precise number not known.
Winnebagoes	10,346,000	2,029,440	2,536,800	2,658,482	5,195,282	
Wyandots	4,862,880	271,480	339,350	246,880	586,230*g*	*g* And net proceeds of sales of 39,290 acres of land.
Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None	–	210,000	210,000	
Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	1,030,400	None	–	16,500	16,500	
Totals	442,866,370	48,684,832	53,757,400	31,331,403	85,088,803	

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NICHOLAS made the following

REPORT:

Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the petition of H. L. Thistle
erred, present the accompanying communication from the Ordnance
giving the best information that the committee have been able to
on the subject:

*t from the proceedings of the Ordnance board in relation to fabri-
cating field guns of wrought iron.*

, February 19.—The board agreed to the following report on the
of wrought-iron guns:
s of this material were the first used; and they have been tried at
periods since the first invention of gunpowder, and always without

first and greatest objection is the difficulty of welding the parts
r perfectly, and the still greater difficulty of determining whether
ds are perfect or not. In the accounts of a wrought-iron gun tried
lon in 1745, it is stated, that, after the gun was broken up, the casca-
l trunnions were found to be held only by a portion of the faces
touched. Three-fourths of these faces showed the effects of rust.
313, the company of St. Etienne proposed to the French Govern-
construct all the artillery required in France of wrought iron; they
Paris as a specimen an eight-pounder, weighing only 570 pounds
h.) It was mounted upon a truck carriage with solid wheels, 17
in diameter, and fired with three pounds of powder; the recoil
feet. With four pounds of powder, it was 37 feet. It sustained nine
without injury; but the material was not approved by the French

extreme lightness was not desirable, but the contrary. It is neces-
a gun to have sufficient weight, to avoid this great recoil; and the
on of weight below a certain point is injurious.
excessive recoil would be very inconvenient in serving the guns,
uld soon destroy the carriage. This material is more liable to injury
idation than bronze.
-pounder wrought-iron gun, manufactured by R. & J. Hunt, anchor
, was tried at Watervliet arsenal in 1832. This gun was fired with two
harges, and forty rounds service charges. At the eighteenth fire, the

Rives, printers.

band which held the trunnions slipped off, and had to be replaced. Aft the forty rounds, the gun still remained serviceable. The greatest enlarg ment of the bore was found to be 0.04 inch, which is more than doub that of any of the brass guns proved lately. From whence we may infe that, if all difficulties were overcome, and a complete iron gun made, would have no great advantage over bronze, as regards its durability. It understood that these same manufacturers failed in making other wrough iron guns. Although a proof-gun can be made when the metal is selecte with great care, and the fabrication carefully watched; yet, in fabricatin them on a large scale, it will be impossible to take the precautions necessar to insure the perfectness of all the numerous welds. The smallest crack would contain moisture, which would produce oxidation; and this woul in time destroy the gun.

The board do not think it necessary to incur further expense in testin this material.

February 19.—Present, all. The board, after examining and concurrin in the above report, resolved to send a copy of it to the Secretary of War.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nicholas made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom a resolution was referred, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi," applied to the War Department, and have been furnished with the information contained in the accompanying papers, to which they refer and make part of their report.

War Department, *July* 9, 1840.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, referring a resolution of the Senate, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs "to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi;" and, in answer, I have the honor to transmit you a report of the Chief Engineer, which is concurred in by the department, and to which I beg to refer the committee for the desired information.

The resolution enclosed by you is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. Robt. Carter Nicholas,
of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

Engineer Department,
Washington, July 8, 1840.

Sir: In relation to the letter of the 6th instant, from the Hon. Robert Carter Nicholas, referred yesterday to this office, asking such information as the department can furnish in regard to the object of a resolution instructing the "Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi," I have the honor to report that the Engineer Department is in possession of no information as to the particular object of the resolution, and is not aware of any purpose of present importance that would be answered by such defences.

Blair & Rives, printers.

These works are not necessary for the security of New Orleans; 1st, because works covering all the avenues to the city on that side have been provided at better positions; and 2d, because there would be no necessity for an enterprise against the city being at all impeded by those works, as it could, equally well, pursue routes passing through other channels.

The defences indicated would cover one of the channels leading from the gulf into the broad interior water communication extending from Lake Borgne to the bay of Mobile; but it would cover only one of several such channels, through any of which vessels competent to circulate through these interior waters and break up its navigation might pass with as great facility as through this. This interior navigation would not, therefore, be protected by the defence of this single pass.

The same would be true of any establishments upon the shores of the State of Mississippi: they would be accessible through the other passes as well as through this; and even vessels, anchored under the proposed defences, might be attacked from the rear by an enemy entering through one of the lateral avenues.

Considering the numerous very important points on the coast of the United States that are nearly naked as regards defences, it cannot be deemed politic now to incur the expense of closing all the channels above adverted to, when there is not supposed to be, at this moment at any rate, a single object comparatively of high value on that part of the coast. To close less than all would be fruitless, as to the security of establishments upon the shore or upon the islands; as to vessels anchored within these waters, or as to the general navigation thereof.

A few years may greatly augment the importance of these harbors and shores, and demand for them an adequate system of defence; but while so many interests of great comparative value solicit aid, with an importunity much beyond the means of the Government to satisfy, it would seem to be necessary to leave the defence of this portion of the coast to the existing works when put in perfect condition (an object now awaiting the aid of Congress)—one or more steam-batteries being stationed in the harbors under the islands in question, cruising constantly throughout these interior waters, and taking refuge, when pressed by superior force, in the fortified passes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a copy of the report of Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

JULY 20, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

The President of the United States, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, of the 20th instant, herewith transmits to the Hon. Secretary of the Senate, a copy of the report of Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 25, 1840.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 25, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your excellency a copy of the report made by Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESDIENT *of the United States.*

Report of Captain M. C. Perry, United States Navy, in reference to the light-houses of England and France, submitted April 10, 1840.

LIGHT-HOUSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Among other duties required of me while absent in Europe, I was instructed to examine into the condition of the English and French light-houses, with a view to the introduction into the American light-house system, of the various improvements which have been more recently adopted by the light-house departments of those countries.

Blair & Rives, printers.

all maritime nations.

It is only within a few years that the condition of the light-hou England and France has attracted much of the attention of these go ments. In England they have been generally held by private corp tions or individuals under special privileges granted by the crown in consideration of their establishment and maintenance in good and s ficient order, the proprietors have been permitted by law to exact cer dues from all vessels benefited by their lights.

In the early and limited state of the commerce of Great Britain, t dues might not have been considered exorbitant, but as the amount shipping increased, and the number of lights were multiplied, and supported from the same source, the burden became more and m onerous, and these monopolies, granted at first as equitable remune tion to the proprietors, gradually grew into unjust exactions upon co merce. Enormous revenues were and still are derived from the monopolies;* and the British Parliament, after a long while permitt the abuses to go on unchecked, at last commenced its endeavors to cor them; but the evil has been too deeply rooted to be eradicated with some strong legislative measure. The vested rights of the parties (rig nowhere held more sacred than in England) have hitherto interpos insuperable barriers to efficient reform, and though the investigations Parliament through its committees have produced very important chang for the better, the most prominent objections to the whole system ha not been removed.

With the exception of the private and local, or harbor-lights, the lig houses of Great Britain are managed by their regularly organized asso tions, viz:

The ancient corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Stroud, charte in the reign of Elizabeth.

The commissioners of the northern lights, incorporated in 1810: a board having its principal office in Edinburg.

And the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dubl which commenced its duties in 1810.

LIGHTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Under direction of	Light-houses.	Floating-lights.	Total Light-houses.	Total Floating-lights.
England.	Trinity House - - -	42	13		
	Under management of Trinity House -	1	1		
	In private hand, viz:				
	On lease from Trinity House -	3			
	On lease from the Crown - -	7			
	Patent, or act of Parliament - -	4			
	Local or harbor lights - -	51	4	108	18
Scotland.	Under the commissioners of the northern lights - - -	25			
	Local or harbor lights - - -	28		53	
Ireland.	Under the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin:				
	General - - - -	23	3		
	Harbor lights - - -	9			
	Harbor lights (no revenue) maintained by the local authorities -	5		37	3
	Light-houses - -			198	21
	Floating-lights - -			21	
	Total -			219	

NOTE.—See charts A, AA, B, and C, book F, and paper E and FF.

The light-houses of Great Britain were in early times illuminated by various modes, by candles, lamps, and by beacon-fires of wood or coal, made upon the summits of the towers. In succession of time, the different contrivances for lighting have been gradually improved both in England and France; and a question is now presented whether the French lenticular apparatus or the improved English parabolic reflectors are to be preferred. I made it my duty to examine into the operation and effect of both these plans, and the result of my observations, added to the best information I could obtain, decided me in favor of the French system. The brilliancy of both, however, is so remarkable, compared with the dimness of the American lights, that no one can avoid noticing the difference, although in the United States, the parabolic reflector, if such it can be called, is universally in use. The imperfection of its form and the inferiority of its construction, as to material and workmanship, are so

apparent, that it has always been a matter of surprise among nautical men why the evil has been so long permitted to exist, while in most other respects we have taken the lead in practical improvements.

But if the lighting apparatus of the light-houses and floating-lights of England and France may be pronounced so far superior to those in use n the United States, how much more remarkable is the difference of management of the establishments of these respective countries; in the two former, the most rigid discipline and vigilance are observed; in the latter, I am bound to say, there is little of the one or the other. While in Europe, the severest penalties are inflicted upon a light-house keeper who shall absent himself even for an hour from his post, in this country it is notorious that some of our principal light-houses are left for days in charge of incompetent and irresponsible persons not recognised by the regulations of the superintendent at Washington.

It is a peculiarity of the people of this country, that a proper regard to the preservation of human life enters too little into the concerns of the every-day transactions of the community. We are constantly hearing the most melancholy disasters on board of steamers and in vessels approaching the coast, by which numerous lives are sacrificed, not so much to the inscrutable chances of ill-fortune proceeding from inevitable causes, as from the unpardonable negligence of those whose duty it should be to guard against those catastrophes. And so in regard to the care of lights which are established to guide the anxious seaman along the dangerous coast or into the distant port. How responsible is the trust of those who undertake the charge, and yet how little is the trust regarded!

In making these remarks, called for, as I believe, upon a point of duty, I desire to be considered as disclaiming any intention of imputing censure to any one. Such a course would be presumptuous in me. The fault lies in the system, which has belonged to no particular period of our Government, but has grown into its incongruous form for want of suitable legislation. At last, however, some measures have been taken toward reform; and it may be said that greater advances have been made in the last two years in improving the character of our lights than for a long period before; but the very effort to bring about these changes, has, in the process of investigation, exposed to view the imperfections of the the system, and elicited conflicting opinions and feelings, however to be regretted, yet productive of ultimate good.

And we may now hope that the gradual improvement of our light-house system, with the perfection of the charts in progress of construction under the direction of Mr. Hassler, may render the coasts of the United States less dangerous of navigation.

Being under instructions from the Navy Department to execute certain duties in Europe connected more immediately with my profession, I was empowered by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, through the superintendent of lights, S. Pleasonton, Esq., to procure and bring to this country specimens of such lamps, reflectors, &c., as were in approved use, both in England and France, and to contract in London for the construction of a complete set of English parabolic reflectors and lamps, and at Paris, for two sets of the French lenticular apparatus. All these instructions I fulfilled to the best of my judgment.

Through the friendly assistance of Jacob Herbert, Esq., secretary to the Trinity board, to whom I was under many obligations while in England, I

procured from Mr. Wilkins, the manufacturer for that corporation and the Government, fifteen 21-inch parabolic reflectors with the requisite lamps, and various other articles of which a list may be found in paper marked CC. Fourteen of these reflectors and lamps now compose the lighting apparatus of the Boston light-house, and the other has been exhibited by Mr. Greenough at Washington, with a French reflector, procured by me at Paris, and one of American manufacture furnished, as I understand, by Mr. Winslow Lewis. As this exhibition was witnessed by numerous persons it will be useless for me further to refer to it here.

In negotiating at Paris for the two sets of French lenses, I was equally fortunate in securing the assistance of a distinguished engineer, Monsieur L. Fresnel, to the elder brother of whom is justly ascribed the invention and application of this beautiful apparatus. Monsieur Fresnel not only favored me with his valuable advice, but, feeling, as he said, a deep interest in the perfection of the machines ordered by the American Government, generously undertook to superintend their construction, and to guaranty the faithful fulfilment of the contract; and I am informed by him that they will possess several valuable improvements, and be superior to any that have ever been made by the well-known manufacturer Monsieur Lepaute.

It will not be expected that I should attempt a description of these machines; the books and drawings which accompany this report will furnish explanation more satisfactory, and it will be only necessary for me to remark here that the effect of similar apparatus when lighted is beautiful in the extreme; and however brilliant may be the light produced by the reflectors brought by me from England, that from the lenticular apparatus will be still more so.

In regard to the comparative merit of the lenses and the reflectors I have already remarked that the preference is generally given to the former. Though the construction and fitting up of the lenses will cost a large sum of money in the beginning, the saving in the consumption of oil will soon make up the difference.

It will now be my purpose to refer to the light-houses and floating lights visited by me, and here again I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Secretary Herbert, and to Captains Drew, Weller, and Madden, elder brethren of the Trinity House, the latter three having accompanied me in one of the steamers belonging to the institution on a visit of inspection to the floating lights on the Thames. To Messrs. Cunningham and Maconachée of the board of northern lights, to Mr. Wilson, United States consul, and member of the Dublin light-house board, Captain Beaufort, royal hydrographer, and, as before mentioned, to Monsieur L. Fresnel, and to many others in both countries, I was also greatly indebted for valuable services rendered.

I was also under many obligations to Mr. Eugene A. Vail, an American gentleman residing at Paris, who kindly devoted his time and valuable services in assisting in making the arrangements for the lenses, not only while I was in France, but after I had left that country.

With a view to brevity, I shall notice only one of the light-houses under the superintendence of each of the respective corporations in the United Kingdom, also an English floating light and one of the principal light-houses of France. These will be the light-houses at South Stack, near Holyhead, on

the coast of Anglesea; the Inskerth, near Edinburg; that at Poolbeg, in the vicinity of Dublin; one of the floating lights on the Thames; and the light-house of Barfleur or Gattville, near Cherbourg, in France.

SOUTH STACK OR HOLYHEAD LIGHT.*

This light-house is situated about two miles nearly south from the light on the outer end of the pier at Holyhead. It is placed upon a high projecting rock separated from the main land by a chasm, through which the sea passes and over which is thrown a beautiful iron bridge. The heavy surf constantly dashing against these rocks prevents any communication with the light-house by sea, excepting in very calm times; consequently, it is usually approached from the land side and across the bridge, to arrive at which the visiter has to make a circuit round the adjacent mountain and to descend to the end of the bridge by steps, five hundred in number, which are cut in the solid rock.

Beside the light-house, there are several other buildings on the rock, among them a very pretty cottage intended for the accommodation of the agent, Captain Evans, and the whole appearance of the establishment affords ample proof of the disregard of labor and expense evinced in the completion of this splendid and useful work.

The tower of the light-house is in height 60 feet; this added to the elevation of the rock on which it is erected, 140 feet, makes the centre of the lantern about 207 feet above the level of the sea at high water.

The lantern is in height 14 feet, and having the same diameter. The lighting apparatus, which is revolving, is composed of twenty-one 22-inch reflectors, with Argand lamps, seven in each face; and the revolutions are performed once in six minutes; during each, three obscurations, at intervals of two minutes, are observed. These are produced by the peculiar arrangement of the reflectors.

The apparatus is kept in motion by clock-work in the usual way, being accelerated or retarded in its movements by a revolving horizontal beam, having at each end vertical wings, which are placed at certain angles with the beam, to regulate, by their relative obstruction to the atmosphere, the velocity of the machine.

Near to the main light-house, on the side of the cliff toward the sea, a small moveable house is placed upon an inclined plane, and is held in its position by strong chains, by means of which and a windlass, it is moved up or down the side of the cliff. Its position being regulated by the state of the weather, as in high winds it is necessary to elevate it to avoid the effects of the surf breaking violently over the rocks.

In this house, which has plate-glass toward the sea, are fitted three 22-inch reflectors, which, by an ingenious contrivance of machinery, perform constantly a circular motion from right to left and back, describing, in this reciprocating movement, about two-thirds of a circle.

The object of this light is to warn vessels of their near approach to the cliff, when by possibility they cannot discern the more elevated lights at the summit of the tower, as it is a peculiarity of this coast, that at times a stratum of fog will float at some distance above the sea, when nearer to the surface the atmosphere is more clear.

* See drawings G, H, I, paper No. 1.

The same reason was assigned to me by Captain Denham, R. N., surveyor of the port of Liverpool, for placing the lantern of the light-house on Point Elliams (which I also visited) so near the ground.

As an evidence of the solicitude shown by the Trinity board to adopt every possible precaution to guard vessels from danger, the gulls are encouraged to build their nests in fissures of the rocks near the light; care is taken not to disturb them, and by proper caution in this respect, they fearlessly rear their young within a few feet of the buildings, and the spot being known by the pilots and fishermen as the resort of these birds, the noise which they make, more especially in bad weather, gives warning to those on board of vessels brought in unexpected proximity to this dangerous point.

The South Stack was lighted for the first time in 1820, and has since required no repairs.

The whole appearance of this establishment displays a degree of liberality, neatness, and order, highly honorable to the Trinity board. In truth, there is something in the character of all the institutions of this great country, that conveys an idea of completeness and stability not generally to be found elsewhere.

Among other English light-houses, visited by me, I should particularly mention, as having drawings* of the establishment, that at Start point, near to Plymouth, in the British channel. The lighting apparatus is arranged after the French plan, and, though not entirely complete, exhibits a beautiful light.

INSKERTH LIGHT-HOUSE.

Engagements, connected with other objects of duty, did not permit me, while in Scotland, to examine very closely into the light house system of that country; nevertheless, I collected some valuable information, and had an opportunity of visiting the light-house on the island of Inskerth in the Frith of Forth, a few miles from Leith.

This light is elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather 15 miles. It was formerly lighted by reflectors, but in 1835 these were removed to give place to a revolving apparatus of the second order, upon the dioptric principle.

The change has been generally thought to have improved the character of the light. Indeed, so much favor did the new apparatus find after satisfactory experiment, that several others have since been established in the kingdom, and by the Government in the colonies.

The lenses are composed of seven series, forming together a heptagon, the whole revolving once in seven minutes, producing seven successive flashes, with alternate partial obscurations at each entire revolution. These obscurations are caused by the utmost total disappearance of the rays of light when the eye of the observer is in line with the angles of the lenses. The alternations of light and darkness are more distinct at a distance of 10 or 12 miles; when viewed nearer, the divergent rays from the lenses and mirrors furnish a faint light, which is found useful to pilots, who calculate, from the extent of obscuration, their distance from the island.

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* See drawings J and K, paper No. 2.

The apparatus is not complete, having mirrors only above the lenses, the old lantern not being sufficiently high to admit of them below.

The light is produced from a carcel, a mechanical lamp of the first order, with concentric wicks, and its consumption of oil is equal to one gallon in eight hours.

The principal keeper of this establishment has been employed in the service 22 years; and being an intelligent man, as indeed are most of the light-house keepers in the kingdom, I put various questions to him; among others, I inquired his opinion in respect to the relative properties of the lens apparatus and the reflectors; and, although evidently prejudiced in favor of the latter, he did not deny that the former gave the most brilliant light.

The same vigilance is observed in Scotland as in other parts of the kingdom, in regard to the faithful care of the lights. The keeper at Inskerth told me that he had never known an instance of a lantern being left when burning. The keeper of the watch is not even permitted to leave his station to call his relief, but communicates with him by means of tubes fitted in the wall of the building, and leading to the respective sleeping apartments.*

NOTE.—It had been the intention, as I was informed by Mr. Cunningham, the secretary of the board of northern lights, to furnish me with drawings and estimates similar to those received from the Trinity House and the Dublin board, but they did not reach me before I left England, nor am I aware that they have yet been transmitted. I received, however, from Mr. J. A. Maconachue, a copy of the report of Mr. A. Stephenson on dioptric lights, and a beautiful set of charts, showing the light-houses on the coast of Scotland,† all of which are transmitted herewith.

LIGHT-HOUSES OF IRELAND.‡

The same causes which prevented my making any other than a brief examination of the light-house system of Scotland, rendered it necessary that my visit to Ireland should be still more hurried; and I had hardly time to communicate with some of the members of the light-house board of Dublin, and to visit one light-house, that at Poolbeg, in the vicinity of the city.

Although this is called a harbor light, it is one of great brilliancy, being lighted with twenty-six 22-inch reflectors; these are placed on two horizontal hoops, 13 in each circle.

Beside the 26 reflectors in the lantern, there are 3 others of 24-inch diameter, placed in an opening in the wall of the tower, a little more than a third of its height from the base. These lights front the mouth of the harbor, and are intended to show the time of tide. They are illuminated from the time of half-flood, to the succeeding half ebb.

In the daytime a ball is hoisted at the top of the light-house to show the same periods of the tides.

On the balcony which surrounds the lanterns two bells are placed, each

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* See regulations marked L, M. † See papers B, N. ‡ See papers O, P, Q, R, S,

of 500 pounds in weight; these are struck in thick weather by trip-hammers which are worked by the revolutions of a horizontal shaft crossing the floor of the lantern. This shaft is kept in motion by clock work contained in a small case, and is similar to the apparatus used for revolving lights. The two ends of the shaft project nearly across the balcony; and at each revolution it trips two hammers in succession, one at each end, which strike alternately, and as the shaft revolves twice in one minute, the hammers make four blows in the same time. I was informed that the consumption of oil in the lamps attached to the 29 reflectors was equal to 3 gallons in 12 hours.

There is so little difference in the mode of management of the lights in Ireland, and those in England and Scotland, that I shall content myself by simply remarking, that the establishment at Poolbeg, exhibited in all its essentials a degree of system, neatness, and order, not inferior to any I had seen elsewhere.

VENTILATION.

All the light-houses in Great Britain, are well ventilated, not only with a view to furnish a sufficient circulation to aid the combustion of the oil, as to preserve a healthful temperature throughout the building. The ventilation of the lantern is produced by moveable valves, placed at convenient points, either under or above the balcony, or in the floor of the lantern. These are opened or shut at pleasure. Stoves are used in winter.

ENGLISH FLOATING LIGHTS.*

These vessels are equally perfect with the light-house under the direction of the Trinity House. I had an opportunity of visiting several of them, and as they are generally alike in construction and equipment, I shall attempt a brief description of one only, a new vessel, "the Levin Middle," being so called from the name of the shoal near to which she is moored.

She is of 158 tons measurement, having one mast secured with iron rigging, which is preferred, as presenting less surface, and consequently less obstruction, to the rays of light. On the summit of the mast is a globe of 5 or 6 feet diameter, the distinguishing signal of the Trinity House.

She is moored with a spar and bridle, with two anchors, having 75 fathoms of 1¼ chain on each of the three legs.

The lantern encircles the mast, by which it is sustained in a steady position. In the daytime it is lowered into a small house, also encircling the mast, and of sufficient size to contain the lantern with space to pass round it and for ventilation from below. The roof of the lantern projects over the top of the house about 5 inches, so as to make it nearly water tight.

The lighting apparatus consist of eight 12-inch parabolic reflectors, with Argand lamps, the whole hung on double pinions or gimbles, by which their equilibrium is preserved, and the reflectors retained in a vertical position, whatever may be the motion of the vessel.

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* See drawings T, Z, X, papers Nos. 3, 4.

The light is revolving, and performs it revolutions once in eight minutes, making successive flashes at intervals of one minute.

The other light vessels in the Thames are distinguished by different arrangements and colors of their lights.

Their crews are composed of

1 master,	wages	£60	per annum, and	£10 for house rent.
1 mate,	do.	48	do.	
1 carpenter,	do.	33	do.	
3 lamplighters,	do. each	33	do.	
5 seamen,	do. do.	30	do.	

Of these there are always allowed to be on shore either the master or mate, one lamplighter and two seamen, that is, four out of the eleven; but the corporation employ the services of these men, when not on board the light vessel, in other duties about the establishment at Deptford. The ration allowed to them is equal to 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling per diem.

The Trinity board use no other than the best winter-strained spermaceti oil, which is obtained by contract after careful inspection. It is kept in immense tanks; and when wanted for supplying the different establishments, is removed in tin tanks covered with basket-work to protect the vessel from injury. These hold each 6½ gallons, being of convenient weight to be carried by one man.

The average price paid in Great Britain for oil is about 6*s.* sterling per imperial gallon, though it is frequently purchased at 5*s.* 3*d.*

LIGHT-HOUSES OF FRANCE.*

The administration of the light-houses of this kingdom is intrusted, by an ordinance of the King, to a board of officers ("*le commission des phares*"), most of whom hold other appointments under the government. Attached to this board is a scientific engineer, who, with numerous assistants and clerks, superintend all the duties of engineer and secretary. This responsible station has been long held by Mons. L. Fresnel, already respectfully mentioned by me.

By this law of the French government, the light-houses are managed with great judgment and economy; and in these respects the system of France is infinitely superior to that of Great Britain. And I may here remark, that the same vigilance is observed in this country as in England, in watching with unwearied care the burning of the lights and the operation of the machinery. The lantern is never left at night without a keeper, of whom a sufficient number are employed to furnish suitable relief.

In a former part of this report, I have expressed a decided preference to this lens-lighting apparatus, not only because it produces a more brilliant light than any number of reflectors that could be arranged in the same space, but because of the ultimate economy of its use.

A description of the light-house at Barfleur or Gattville, which is of the first class, and quite equal to any in France, will answer in application to

* See books OO, PP, QQ, SS, papers 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66.

all others in the country, all being under the same general superintendence and systematic regulations.

This splendid edifice is situated about two miles from the small seaport town of Barfleur, and stands upon a projecting piece of land, the level of which is only 15 feet above common tides. In very heavy or shore winds with full tides, the surrounding surface is partially covered by the sea; hence the light-house is approached by a stone causeway terminating with massive parapet walls, protecting a line of compact buildings, forming three sides of a square, and intended for the accommodation of the engineers and keepers. Within the area formed by these buildings, the light-house is reared; the whole being on a scale of grandeur, solidity, and beauty, rarely equalled. The blocks of granite are of great size, very carefully hammered, jointed in the most perfect manner, and laid in cement.

The walls of the exterior building are three feet thick. The light-house is at its base of square form, 39 feet on each side, having walls twelve feet in thickness, and upon which the circular tower is elevated, being at its base 27 feet in diameter, and gradually tapering to 21 feet.

The walls of the tower are of proportional thickness; yet, notwithstanding every care has been taken by the architect to render the building firm and stable, the vibrations of the summit of the tower in heavy gales, according to the account of the keeper, are remarkable. He represented to me that the lantern moved in such a manner, that it was diffioult for the keepers to retain their foothold; that the revolutions of the apparatus were sometimes stopped by the binding of the parts caused by the vibrations, and that it became necessary to turn the machinery by hand.

The apex of the tower is in height about 240 feet, and the lantern is reached by a spiral stair-case of 367 steps.

The apparatus is of the first order, and composed of sixteen series of lenses, with seven rows of mirrors above and four below. It is revolving, and performs its revolutions once in eight minutes, and flashes at intervals of thirty seconds. The machinery for producing the revolutions is similar to that used in England.

The lantern is lighted with a carcel or mechanical lamp of four concentric wicks placed within the centre of the apparatus, and a spare one is kept constantly in readiness to be substituted for the one in use, should that one become suddenly extinguished. This inconvenience is in fact one of the strongest objections that can be brought against the single lamp with concentric burners for light-houses, as in the event of the light being extinguished at least twenty minutes must elapse before another can be lighted up.

Belonging to each of the sets of lens apparatus contracted for in Paris, are three of these lamps, two spare ones to each set, and as these have already arrived in the country, I shall allude no further to them than to remark that, in my opinion, the English hydraulic lamp,* manufactured by the Messrs. Wilkins, and brought by me from London, is preferable, from its simplicity of construction and consequent less liability to derangement. It has also four concentric burners, and is adapted to the lens apparatus.

The oil used in this and all the French light-houses, and generally throughout the kingdom for domestic purposes, is of vegetable production,

* See paper GG.

the growth of various parts of France and Belgium. It is extracted from the seed of a species of wild cabbage, called in France "*colza*," its botanic name, according to Stephenson, *brassica oleracea colza*.

With a view to witness its cultivation, I took pains to visit St. Morlo, in which vicinity it is extensively produced, and with profitable return.

The oil can be afforded at about 90 cents per gallon, and, though probably little inferior to the best spermaceti, is sufficiently good for all useful purposes.

The immense advantage of possessing a product of this sort within the limits of the United States, by which we should, in case of war, be rendered less dependant on the whale-fishery, struck me as so important, that I procured and brought with me to this country ten pounds of the seed of the plant. Some of this I distributed immediately after my return, and the remainder I now place at the disposal of the department.

I also procured, at Paris, a pamphlet (the only one to be had), containing a treatise upon the cultivation of the colza. This I have caused to be translated, with the hope that it might be of some benefit.

The exhausted tobacco lands of France and Belgium, answer remarkably well for the cultivation of the colza; and it occurred to me that the same description of land in Virginia and Maryland, where the climate is not unlike that of the north of France, would also be congenial to its growth.

In concluding this report, I have to apologize for having delayed it so long. Uninterrupted occupations, of a character more immediately professional, have hitherto prevented my giving any attention to the subject; and I have now hastily drawn it up while deeply engaged in other duties.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. PERRY,
Captain United States Navy.

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

1st, appropriations made during the 1st session of the 26th Congress; 2d, the offices created, and the salaries thereof; 3d, the offices, the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase, during the same period.

AUGUST 4, 1840.

Prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act approved July 4, 1836, "to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes."

I.—APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

By the "Act making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for the year 1840."

For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates	$400,000 00	
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives	100,000 00	
For arrears for printing, lithographing, and engraving, ordered by the House of Representatives during the third session of the twenty-fifth Congress, and for the payment of which that Congress did not make the necessary appropriations, a sum not to exceed	50,000 00	
		$600,000 00

By the "Act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1840."

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the 18th of March, 1818	$112,132 00	
For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the 4th of July, 1836	23,676 00	
Carried forward,	135,808 00	600,000 00

Blair & Rives, printers.

Brought forward,	$135,808 00	$600,000 0
For five years' pensions to widows, under the act of the 7th of July, 1838 -	863,540 00	
For half-pay pensioners, payable through the office of the Third Auditor - -	10,000 00	
For arrearages, payable through the Third Auditor's office - - - - -	1,500 00	
		1,010,848 (

By the "Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840."

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates - - -	$268,944 00	
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives -	18,400 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate -	50,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives - - - - -	100,000 00	
For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General -	60,000 00	
For salary of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of March 2, 1833	1,500 00	
For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State - - - - -	20,300 00	
For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws - - - -	25,000 00	
For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs -	3,350 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury - - - - -	16,450 00	
For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of the 23d June, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money" - - -	3,600 00	
For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury - - -	3,500 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller - - - - - -	19,300 00	
Carried forward,	591,844 00.	1,610,848 0(

Brought forward,	$936,361 00	$1,610,848 00
For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs - - - -	16,400 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	2,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions - - - - -	2,584 57	
For compensation of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions	4,800 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers for the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by act of 9th May, 1836	13,450 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,000 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General -	7,100 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General - - - - - -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	300 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General -	7,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,600 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General	7,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,000 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases - - - -	4,200 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence - - - - -	4,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,200 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Chief Engineer -	5,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,500 00	
For compensation to clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General -	1,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Ordnance office - - -	8,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Topographical Bureau - -	2,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said bureau -	1,735 00	
For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building - - - - - -	2,250 00	
Carried forward,	1,043,580 57	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$1,043,580 57	$1,610,8
For contingent expenses of said building, including rent of Bounty Land office, for labor, fuel, oil, and repairs, and for the contingencies of the fire-engines and apparatus - - - - - -	4,700 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy - - - - -	12,850 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioners of the Navy Board - - - -	10,500 00	
For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy Board - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messenger of the Navy Board - -	8,450 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,800 00	
For salary of superintendent and watchmen of the southwest executive building	1,250 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and improvement of the grounds - - - - -	3,350 00	
For compensation to three Assistant Postmasters General, per act 3d July, 1836 -	7,500 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers in the General Post Office - -	48,600 00	
For topographer and additional clerks in said office, per act of March 31, 1839, and a clerk to keep the appropriation account - - - - - -	11,600 00	
For contingent expenses of said office, including $4,000 for rent and fuel for the Auditor's office - - - - -	8,000 00	
For compensation of two watchmen - -	660 00	
For compensation to the Auditor of the Post Office - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in said office - - -	55,500 00	
For eleven additional clerks in said office -	13,200 00	
For contingent expenses of said office, including the expense of quarterly books, stationery, printing, and pay of laborers,	4,700 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation to clerks in his office, per act of 9th May, 1836 - - -	6,300 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri - -	2,000 00	
Carried forward,	1,254,480 57	1,610,84

Brought forward,	$1,254,480 57	$1,610,848 00
For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836 - - - - - -	3,820 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Arkansas - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General - - - - -	2,800 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Louisiana - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836 - - - - - -	2,500 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Mississippi - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836 - - - - - -	5,000 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Alabama - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act 9th May, 1836 - - - - - -	2,200 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Florida - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General - - - -	3,500 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin - - - - -	1,500 00	
For compensation of the clerks in his office, per act of 12th June, 1838 - -	1,600 00	
For compensation of the late Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri, to the 26th September, 1836, the same having been carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1836 - - - - -	478 26	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin, for payment of his salary for the fractional part of 4th quarter of 1838 - - - - - -	198 97	
For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the Surveyors General, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service - - - - -	9,000 00	
For extra clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to transcribe field-notes of survey, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, in addition to		
Carried forward,	1,297,077 80	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$1,297,077 80	$1,503
the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:		
Office of the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio	4,500 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri	2,200 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Arkansas	1,000 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Mississippi	550 00	
Office of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin	1,000 00	
For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington	2,300 00	
For compensation to three assistants to the Commissioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps, fuel, and repairs	2,950 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint	20,400 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the Mint	23,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including the wastage of gold and silver, fuel, materials, stationary, water-rent, and taxes	16,000 00	
For new machinery	3,000 00	
For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved at the Mint	1,000 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerk of the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina	6,000 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same	3,500 00	
For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same	2,500 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerk of the branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia	6,000 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same	3,500 00	
For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same	2,000 00	
For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at New Orleans	12,900 00	
For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same	22,000 00	
For wastage of gold and silver, and for contingent expenses of the same	17,100 00	
For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Wiskonsin Territory	9,100 00	
Carried forward,	1,459,577 80	1,610

Brought forward,	$1,459,577 80	$1,610,848 00
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Council, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and other incidental expenses -	34,075 00	
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa -	9,100 00	
For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental expenses - - - - -	27,050 00	
For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory - - - - -	7,000 00	
For the payment of the printing the laws, and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine - - - -	14,000 00	
For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida	13,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, rent, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses - - - - - -	29,325 00	
For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and the District Judges of the United States - - -	93,900 00	
For compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphans' Courts of said District	12,700 00	
For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States - - -	4,000 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For purchasing law books - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories - - - - -	14,450 00	
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United		
Carried forward,	1,723,377 80	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,		$1,723,377 80	$1,610
States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year 1840 and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners - - -	300,000 00		
For the payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress - - -	900 00		
For survey of the coast of the United States, including the compensation of the superintendent and assistant - - -	100,000 00		
For compensation of two keepers of the public archives in Florida - -	1,000 00		
For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales -	3,500 00		
For expenses of surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and Texas - - - - - -	10,000 00		
For salary of the commissioner of said survey - - - - - -	2,500 00		
For the salary of the surveyor - -	2,000 00		
For the salary of the clerk - - -	1,200 00		
For buildings and machinery for the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, being a balance due to the commissioner appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings - - - - -	12 20		
For discharging the balance due to the contractors for building the branch Mint at Dahlonega - - - - -	10,000 00		
For allowances to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida - - -	5,000 00		
For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of lamps, oil, wicks, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transporting oil, &c., keepers' salaries, repairs, improvements, and contingent expenses - -	431,987 26		
For continuing the construction of the new Treasury building, including the arrearages due for materials furnished, and labor performed on the said buildings, cer-			
Carried forward,		2,591,477 26	1,610

Brought forward,	$2,591,477 26	$1,610,848 00
tified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to amount, on the 15th of April, 1840, to the sum of $53,194 06 -	105,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the new Patent Office building, including the arrearages due for materials furnished, and labor performed on the said buildings, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to amount, on the 15th of April, 1840, to the sum of $42,481 83	100,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the new General Post Office building - -	125,000 00	
For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses - - -	1,551 00	
For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, for keeping in order the public grounds around the Capitol, the iron water-pipes, and wooden fences	6,860 00	
For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol - - - - -	547 50	
For salary of the principal gardener -	1,200 00	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds - -	3,665 00	
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol - - - - -	8,000 00	
For payment to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough, for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol -	8,000 00	
For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia	14,503 50	
For payment of the expenses of the sixth census, including the enumeration and returns, necessary blanks, clerical services, &c. - - - - - -	740,000 00	
For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations -	215,000 00	
For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, (chiefly relinquished contracts,) at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile for township lines	18,640 00	
For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, at a rate not exceed-		
Carried forward,	3,939,444 26	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	$3,939,444 26	$1,610,848
ing six dollars per mile for section lines, and eight dollars per mile for township lines - - - - - -	17,200 00	
For completing the surveys of unfinished portions of townships, islands, lakes, &c., in Florida, at a price not exceeding five dollars per mile - - - -	10,000 00	
For surveying in the State of Louisiana, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars a mile, and to be applied, if hereafter found expedient, for retracing and correcting certain old surveys in said State -	10,000 00	
For completing the custom-house building at New York - - - - -	118,743 00	
For the construction of the new custom-house at Boston - - - -	121,000 00	
For repairing the public works at Staten Island - - - - - -	29,720 00	
For repairs of the custom-house building at New Bedford - - -	500 00	
For repairs of the custom-house building at New London - - - -	1,700 00	
For repairs of the marine hospital at Norfolk	4,000 00	
For the payment of expenses incurred by the collector of New York, under the act of 7th July, 1838, to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration at the city of New York - - - - - -	1,350 00	
For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico -	63,000 00	
For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places - - - - -	14,000 00	
For salary of the minister resident of the United States to Turkey - -	6,000 00	
For salaries of the chargés des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia - - - - - -	58,500 00	
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad - - - - - -	30,000 00	
For outfits for a minister to Russia, and of chargé d'affaires to Sardinia - -	13,500 00	
For salaries of the consuls of the United States at London and Paris - -	4,000 00	
For the expenses and salaries of diplomatic agents, to be employed under the direc-		
Carried forward,	4,442,657 26	1,610,848 0

Brought forward,	$4,442,657 26	$1,610,848 00
tion of the President of the United States, in attending to the tobacco interest of the United States in Europe - -	12,000 00	
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries - -	40,000 00	
For clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and other expenses in the office of the American consul at London, per act of January 19, 1836 - - - -	2,800 00	
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions - - - - -	5,500 00	
For the salary of the principal and two assistant librarians, pay of the messenger, and for contingent expenses of the library	4,387 50	
For the purchase of books for the library of Congress - - - -	5,000 00	
For compensation to William Gibbs McNeill, being an excess of expenditure over and above the appropriation for surveys made under his direction, of the east pass of the Appalachicola bay - - - -	150 29	
For the payment of certain certificates, being part of the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund December 31, 1839 -	50 00	
		4,512,545 05
For the service of the General Post Office, for the year 1840, in conformity to the act of 2d of July, 1836, viz:		
For the transportation of the mail - -	3,520,000 00	
For compensation of postmasters - -	1,097,000 00	
For ship, steamboat, and way-letters -	43,000 00	
For wrapping-paper - - -	25,000 00	
For office furniture - - -	5,000 00	
For advertising - - - -	36,000 00	
For mail-bags - - - -	46,000 00	
For blanks - - - -	33,000 00	
For mail-locks, keys, and stamps - -	12,000 00	
For mail depredations, and special agents -	22,000 00	
For clerks for offices - - -	220,000 00	
For miscellaneous - - - -	67,000 00	
		5,126,000 00
By the "Act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."		
For the salaries of the commissioners, secretary, and arbiter, and for contingent expenses, a sum necessary, (indefinite.)		
Carried forward, - -		$11,249,393 05

Brought forward,		$11,249,393 05
By the "Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue."		
For the purchase of sites, and for the construction of offices of the Receivers General of Public Money -		10,000 00
For any necessary additional expenses, for clerks, fireproof chests or vaults, or necessary expenses of safekeeping, transferring, and disbursing the public money, an adequate sum (indefinite.)		
By the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1840."		
For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:		
For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June 30, 1834, and of March 3, 1837 -	$16,500 00	
For pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June 30, 1834 - - - -	13,000 00	
For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act - - - - -	11,300 00	
For presents to Indians, authorized by the same act - - - - -	5,000 00	
For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business - - - - -	11,800 00	
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof -	2,000 00	
For postages, rents, stationary, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses - - -	36,500 00	
For the salary of one clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs south of the Missouri river - -	1,000 00	
For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected therewith, viz:		
For the Christian Indians - -	400 00	
For the Chippewas of the Mississippi -	35,000 00	
For expenses incurred by the Commissioner in examination of claims under the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty of July, 1837, with said Chippewas of the Mississippi - - - - -	300 00	
Carried forward,	132,800 00	11,259,393 05

Brought forward,	$132,800 00	$11,259,393 05
For the Chippewas of Saginaw	5,800 00	
For expenses attending the examination of claims against said Chippewas of Saginaw, under the 4th article of the treaty of January, 1837	3,550 00	
For the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	1,500 00	
For the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	34,290 00	
For the Choctaws	55,475 00	
For the Creeks	63,940 00	
For payment of the claim presented by the Alabama Emigrating Company, and allowed by the accounting officers	38,646 00	
For the Chickasaws	6,000 00	
For the Cherokees	7,640 00	
For the Delawares	10,344 00	
For the Caddoes	10,000 00	
For the Florida Indians	9,610 00	
For the Iowas	7,875 00	
For the Kickapoos	5,500 00	
For the Kaskaskias and Peorias	3,000 00	
For the Kanzas	6,040 00	
For the Miamies	52,678 00	
For expenses of the commission to examine claims under the 5th and 6th articles of the Miami treaty of 1838, in addition to the appropriation of last year	1,500 00	
For assistance in agriculture, stipulated in the 15th article of the treaty of October 6, 1818	200 00	
For the Eel Rivers	1,100 00	
For the Menomonies	31,830 00	
For the Omahas	4,740 00	
For the Ottowas and Chippewas	62,465 00	
For the Ottoes and Missourias	5,640 00	
For the Osages	34,406 00	
For the erection of houses for smiths, under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, of 1839	800 00	
For expenses attending the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, in addition to the appropriation of 1839	1,100 00	
For the Ottowas	4,300 00	
For the Pottawatomies	20,200 00	
For the Pottawatomies of Huron	400 00	
For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie	16,000 00	
For the Pottawatomies of the Wabash	20,000 00	
Carried forward,	659,369 00	11,259,393 05

Brought forward,	$659,369 00	$11,259,393 05
For the Pottawatomies of Indiana	17,000 00	
For the Piankeshaws	800 00	
For the Pawnees	9,600 00	
For the Quapaws	4,660 00	
For the Six Nations of New York	4,500 00	
For the Senecas of New York	6,000 00	
For the Sioux of the Mississippi	42,510 00	
For the Yancton and Santie Sioux	4,340 00	
For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7,870 00	
For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	54,540 00	
For the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, and Ottoes and Missourias	3,000 00	
For the Shawnees	7,180 00	
For the Senecas and Shawnees	2,060 00	
For the Senecas	2,660 00	
For the Wyandots	6,840 00	
For the Weas	3,000 00	
For the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	1,000 00	
For the Winnebagoes	92,860 00	
For the expenses of the commission appointed to examine claims under treaty with the Winnebagoes, in lieu of the same sum appropriated last year for the Sioux, erroneously	5,500 00	
For expenses attending the removal of the Winnebago Indians from their present residence, in Wiskonsin, to the neutral ground across the Mississippi river, estimating the number at four thousand five hundred, to cost ten dollars each	45,000 00	
For the erection of a grist-mill for the Winnebagoes, as stipulated in the sixth clause of the fourth article of the treaty with them of November 1, 1837	3,000 00	
For expenses of breaking up and fencing in ground after the removal of the Winnebagoes, as per seventh clause of fourth article of the same treaty	10,000 00	
To carry into effect the treaty of the 3d September, 1839, with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, ratified 16th May, 1840	36,265 40	
		1,029,554 40
By the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1840."		
For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers and seamen	$2,250,000 00	
Carried forward,	2,250,000 00	12,288,947 45

Brought forward,	$2,250,000 00	$12,288,947 45
For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards - - -	74,620 00	
For provisions - - - - -	620,000 00	
For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission - - - - -	1,000,000 00	
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick - - - -	75,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire - - - - - -	20,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts - - - - - -	17,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York -	18,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - - - - - -	5,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington - -	20,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia -	17,250 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola - -	13,000 00	
For ordnance and ordnance stores -	65,000 00	
For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house-rent for pursers, when duly authorized; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and fuel, to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocate; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for		
Carried forward,	4,194,870 00	12,288,947 45

Brought forward,	$4,194,870 00	$12,288,947 4
the purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; for the repair of steam-engines in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations, and for no other object or purpose whatever - - - - - -	450,000 00	
For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated - -	3,000 00	
For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	175,050 40	
For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving on shore, servants and washerwomen -	45,054 99	
For clothing - - - - -	43,662 50	
For fuel - - - - - -	16,274 12	
For keeping barracks in repair until new ones shall be erected, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York - -	6,000 00	
For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting - -	8,000 00	
For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron and hospital stewards - - - - -	4,140 00	
For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, and flags, drums, and fifes	2,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said corps, viz: For freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; for per diem allowance for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; compensation to judges advocate; house-rent where there are no public quarters assigned; per diem allowance to enlisted men on constant labor, expenses of burying deceased marines, printing, stationary, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuit of deserters,		
Carried forward,	4,948,352 01	12,288,947 45

Brought forward,	$4,948,352 01	$12,288,947 45
candles and oil, straw, barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and for the purchase of a horse for the messenger, and keeping the same - - - - -	17,980 00	
For coppering the roof of the hospital building at New York, and for other necessary expenses upon the same, and its dependencies - - - - - -	9,500 00	
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Norfolk, and its dependencies -	3,500 00	
For furnishing hospital No. 3, at Pensacola, and for building a stable and other necessary appendages, and for current repairs on the other buildings - -	7,000 00	
For the necessary repairs to the asylum at Philadelphia, and its dependencies -	4,250 00	
For distribution as prize-money among the officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong, per act of 30th June, 1834 - - - - -	2,975 20	
For the survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the ascertainment of the practicability of establishing a navy yard and naval station which shall best subserve the protection of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of - -	10,000 00	
		5,003,557 21

By the "Act to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of that part of the north-eastern boundary-line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces."

To enable the President of the United States to cause to be made an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary-line of the United States (and the adjacent country) which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces 25,000 00

For the "Act to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year 1840."

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians -	$59,228 00	
For subsistence of officers and cadets -	40,004 66	
For forage of officers' horses - -	3,936 00	
For clothing of officers' servants - -	390 00	
Carried forward,	103,558 00	17,317,804 66

Brought forward,	$103,558 00	$17,317,504 66
For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Point - - -	2,000 00	
For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage - - -	12,931 45	
For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences - - - - -	7,757 50	
For pay of adjutant's and disbursing officer's clerks - - - - - -	950 00	
For increase and expenses of the library -	1,000 00	
For binding books injured [at the fire in February, 1838, and imported stitched -	300 00	
For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses - - - - - -	726 25	
For the department of engineering -	500 00	
For the department of philosophy - -	715 25	
For the department of chemistry - -	724 75	
For the department of drawing - -	338 75	
For the department of tactics - -	240 00	
For the department of artillery - -	310 00	
		132,051 95

By the "Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1840."

For the pay of the army - -	$1,172,028 00	
For subsistence of officers - - -	514,489 00	
For forage of officers' horses - -	114,571 00	
For payments in lieu of clothing not drawn in kind - - - - - -	80,030 00	
For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers	515,492 00	
For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture - - - - -	425,635 67	
For the medical and hospital department -	38,000 00	
For the regular supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationary, and printing	271,000 00	
For barracks, quarters, and storehouses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals at the several posts; the erection of temporary cantonments and gun-houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the seaboard; for the purchase of necessary tools and materials, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops where there are no		
Carried forward,	3,131,245 67	17,449,556 61

Brought forward,	$3,131,245 67	$17,449,556 61
public buildings for their accommodation; of store-houses for the safekeeping of subsistence, clothing, and other military supplies; and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice - - - - - -	173,000 00	
For transportation of officers' baggage when travelling on duty without troops -	65,000 00	
For transportation of troops and supplies, viz: Transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation or for garrison use; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circumstances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts; and of lead from the mines to the several arsenals -	287,000 00	
For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges advocate, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers under act of March 2d, 1819; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses, to sup-		
Carried forward,	3,656,245 67	17,449,556 61

Brought forward,	$3,656,245 67	$17,449,556 61
ply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of the necessary stables -	121,000 00	
For contingencies of the army - -	7,000 00	
For extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for contingent expenses of the recruiting service - - - - - -	47,163 27	
For the national armories - - -	360,000 00	
For the armament of the fortifications -	150,000 00	
For the current expenses of the ordnance service - - - - - -	100,000 00	
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	100,000 00	
For arsenals - - - - -	150,000 00	
For repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory - - - - -	10,500 00	
For repairs and improvements at the Harper's Ferry armory - - - -	50,000 00	
For the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone	40,000 00	
For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the ordnance department - - - - - -	3,000 00	
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth - - -	30,000 00	
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Wayne - - - - -	20,000 00	
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Smith - - - - -	50,000 00	
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Plattsburg - - - - -	20,000 00	
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Jesup -- - - - -	10,000 00	
For repairs of arsenals damaged by storms and fire - - - - - -	19,765 00	
For preventing and suppressing hostilities in Florida - - - - -	300,000 00	
For an outfit for a chargé d'affaires to the republic of Texas - - -	4,500 00	
For repairing the old, or making a new, roof to the public store at the custom-house in Philadelphia - - - - -	3,200 00	
For the pay of a commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of ascertaining, running, and marking the southern boundary-line of that Territory - - - - -	1,096 00	
For the payment of expenses incurred under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, in the erection of shelves		
Carried forward,	5,253,469 94	17,449,556 61

Brought forward,	$5,253,469 94	$17,449,556 61
and book-cases for the reception of certain books	1,250 00	
For the preservation of specimens of natural history deposited in the War and Navy Departments	500 00	
For ascertaining and designating the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wiskonsin	3,000 00	
		5,258,219 94
By the "Act for the relief of Chastelain and Ponvert, and for other purposes."		
For an award made by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in favor of the owners of the steamboats Stasca and Dayton, for services rendered under an agreement with Major Charles Thomas, quartermaster, for the transportation of supplies, laborers, and other things, for the use of the works at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the year 1838	$13,350 00	
For payment of a balance due for supplies furnished to the Creek Indians, and medical services rendered to those Indians, after the commencement of the disturbances in the Creek country, and before and during the removal of the said Indians west of the Mississippi, which accounts were incurred under the direction of the proper officers or agents of the Government	7,741 44	
For the payment of the expenses of a division of the lands of the Brotherton Indians among the members of the tribe, in obedience to the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1839, entitled "An act for the relief of the Brotherton Indians in the Territory of Wiskonsin;" the duties having been performed and the accounts presented	1,830 00	
For the payment of an account of Henry Lucas and A. P. King, of the State of Alabama, for the loss and injury sustained by them by the impressment of their teams and wagons into the service of the United States, by D. H. Baldwin, quartermaster general of the Florida militia, in the year 1836, a sum not to exceed	6,050 00	
Carried forward,	28,971 44	22,707,776 55

Brought forward,	$28,971 44	$22,707,776
For the payment of an account of Hart and Bosworth, merchants of Irwinton, Alabama, and of John Hart, merchant of the same place, for stores, arms, and ammunition, taken for the use of the troops in the service of the United States, by the order of General William Irwin, commandant of the fifth division of the Alabama militia, during the Creek campaign of May, 1836, a sum not to exceed -	2,311 90	
For the payment of an account of John H. Craddock, of Alabama, for property of his destroyed by the order of Colonel J. T. Lane, an officer in the service of the United States, in the month of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six -	164 63	
For the payment of a balance due to John Mitchell and Benjamin F. Fox, contractors of the erection of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, as admitted by, and recommended from, the accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum not to exceed -	8,588 55	
For the payment of balances due for military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi and north of the State of Missouri, made under the direction of the War Department, and the accounts for which are now before the proper accounting officers for settlement, a sum not to exceed - - - - - -	16,000 00	
For the payment of Charles Gordon, agreeably to the certificate of the Committee on Public Lands, for services rendered by him in making maps - -	2,100 00	
For a balance due Auguste Davezac, late chargé d'affaires of the United States at the Hague - - - - -	989 08	
For diplomatic services rendered by William D. Jones, at the Government of Mexico - - - - - - -	11,360 95	
For balance due Nathaniel Niles, for outfit, salary, and allowance, (indefinite.)		
For and on account of the Documentary History of the American Revolution, in the course of publication by Clarke & Force - - - - - -	20,000 00	
For repairing two cupolas on the north wing of the Capitol - - - -	300 00	
Carried forward,	90,786 55	22,707,776 55

Brought forward,	$90,786 55	$22,707,776 55
For removing two cupola sashes over the principal stairway and vestibule leading to the hall of the House of Representatives	392 00	
For preparing panels of the rotundo with curtains for the reception of the paintings	542 00	
For repairing chimney stacks of the Capitol	250 00	
For cost of preparing suitable foundation for supporting the colossal statue of Washington, in the centre of the rotundo of the Capitol	2,000 00	
To defray the expenses of calling into service Captain Snodgrass's company of Alabama volunteers	1,126 57	
To enable the Postmaster General to comply with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of June, 1840	1,500 00	
		96,597 12

By the "Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1840."

For repairs of Fort Niagara	$27,500 00	
For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Oswego	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Preble	3,200 00	
For repairs of Fort Scammel	3,400 00	
For repairs of Fort McClary	750 00	
For repairs of Fort Constitution	3,671 00	
For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle island	100,000 00	
For Fort Warren	150,000 00	
For Fort Adams	80,000 00	
For fortifications at New London harbor	25,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler	80,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Hamilton	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Lafayette	5,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Columbus	1,662 00	
For repairs of Castle Williams	5,735 00	
For repairs of south battery, Governor's island	3,500 00	
For repairs of Fort Monroe	50,000 00	
For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe	5,000 00	
For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to said bridge	1,000 00	
For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe	1,000 00	
For Fort Calhoun	50,000 00	
For Fort Caswell	6,000 00	
Carried forward,	642,418 00	22,804,373 67

Brought forward,	$642,418 00	$22,804,373 67
For Fort Sumter	25,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Moultrie	10,000 00	
For Fort Pulaski	44,000 00	
For fort on Foster's bank, Florida	14,000 00	
For Fort Pickens	8,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Barrancas	15,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Morgan	10,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Pike	5,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Wood	3,580 00	
For repairs of the battery Bienvenue	2,500 00	
For repairs of tower Dupré	400 00	
For repairs of Fort Jackson	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort St. Philip	3,300 00	
For Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana	15,000 00	
For contingencies of fortifications	10,000 00	
For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications	50,000 00	
		878,198 00

By the "Act for the relief of Alvarez Fisk and the legal representatives of Thomas P. Eskridge."

For void entries of public land to Thomas P. Eskridge, with interest, as specified in the act	$2,200 00	
To Alvarez Fisk, with interest, as specified in the act	2,550 45	
		4,750 45

By the "Act for the relief of John H. Jacocks."

For services as inspector of the customs	430 00

By the "Act for the relief of John T. Addoms, executor of John Addoms."

For damages done, and building forts on his farm	100 00

By the "Act for the relief of General Duncan L. Clinch."

For corn and sugar-cane consumed on his plantation by troops of the United States, (indefinite.)

By the "Act to refund a fine imposed on the late Matthew Lyon, under the sedition law."

To his legal heirs and representatives, with interest thereon, as specified in the act	1,060 96

By the "Act for the relief of James Brewer."

In consideration of purchase-money paid for land, with interest on the amount	100 00
Carried forward,	23,689,013 08

Brought forward,	$23,689,013 08
By the "Act for the relief of Nathan Levy."	
For moneys illegally paid into the Treasury - -	378 00
By the "Act for the relief of Robert Milnor and John Thompson."	
Fees for extra services as gaugers - - -	2,757 23
By the "Act for the relief of George Willis."	
For the loss of a pilot-boat - - - -	80 00
By the "Act for the relief of Meigs D. Benjamin and company."	
For duties paid on leather gloves - - -	200 46
By the "Act for the relief of Gamaliel E. Smith."	
For labor on a light-house - - - -	500 00
By the "Act for the relief of James W. Taylor."	
For the value of a horse taken into the service of the United States - - - - - - -	110 00
By the "Act for the relief of Richard Booker and others."	
For the claim of the Richmond Washington volunteers, for clothing, (indefinite.)	
By the "Act for the relief of the sureties and heirs, and representatives of Melancton W. Bostwick, deceased, and for other purposes."	
For the payment of certain claims of Mary W. Thompson, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, (indefinite.)	
By the "Act for the relief of Thomas Latham, and for other purposes."	
For corn furnished the United States by Preston Starritt, under a contract - - - - -	594 35
By the "Act for the relief of Ebenezer Lobdell."	
For extra labor in clearing obstructions in the river Kennebec - - - - - - - -	1,075 39
Carried forward,	23,694,708 51

Brought forward,		$23,694,708 51
By the "Act for the relief of Captain John Downes."		
To correct an error in the settlement of his accounts -		723 60
By the "Act for the relief of Cornelius Tiers."		
For loss sustained, agreeably to a contract with the United States - - - - - - -		1,200 00
By the "Act to cancel the bonds given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes employed in the whale fishery, and to make registers lawful papers for such vessels."		
For refunding moneys paid into the Treasury on account of certain forfeitures, (indefinite.)		
Amount of appropriations, exclusive of sums not specifically stated - - - - - -		23,696,632 11

RECAPITULATION.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, excluding the appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department, and including $14,060 44 for private claims - -		$5,223,174 07
Military, viz:		
Army - - - - -	$5,244,673 94	
Military services, &c. - - -	46,744 54	
Fortifications - - - -	878,198 00	
Military Academy - - -	132,051 95	
Indian Department - - -	1,031,384 40	
Revolutionary and other pensioners -	1,010,848 00	
		8,343,900 83
Naval - - - - - - -		5,003,557 21
Post Office Department - - - - -		5,126,000 00
		$23,696,632 11

II.—OFFICES CREATED, AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

By the "Act to amend the 'act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' approved March 3, 1839."

Superintending clerk, per annum - - -		$1,500 00
Recording clerk,	do. - - -	800 00
Assistant clerk,	do. - - -	650 00
Packer and folder,	do. - - -	650 00

By the "Act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican republic."

Two commissioners, each to receive at the rate per annum of	$3,000 00
Secretary, at the rate per annum of	2,000 00

By the "Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue."

Four Receivers General, viz:	
One at New York, salary	$4,000 00
One at Boston, do.	2,500 00
One at Charleston, do.	2,500 00
One at St. Louis, do.	2,500 00
Clerks, not exceeding ten, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed	8,000 00

By the "Act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and to transfer the pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy Department to that office."

A Commissioner of Pensions, at an annual salary of	$2,500 00

III.—THE OFFICES, THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE.

Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, for additional duties imposed by the "Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money"	$500 00
Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, for additional duties imposed by the same act	1,000 00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to equal the Commissioner of Patents.	

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

ompliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the 'gregate amount and value of all imports, deducting reshipments; and e aggregate amount of duties collected in each State of the Union, ce 1821.

JULY 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 26, 1840.

R: In compliance with the Senate's resolution of the 28th of April,), I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Register of Treasury, with accompanying statements, imbodying, as near as may he information requested by said resolution.

am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SBURY DICKINS, Esq.,
Secretary of the Senate U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, October 21, 1840.

IR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, ie 28th of April, 1840, I have the honor to transmit herewith a series atements, numbered 1 to 11, exhibiting the value of imports, including ls free of duty, (after deducting reshipments,) compared with the unt of duties which accrued on the *value-paying* duty during the s ending on the 31st December, 1821 to 1839 inclusive, after deduct- therefrom drawback paid and expenses of collection; and the rate per . of said duties on the net value, and excess of expenses in States re such expenses exceeded the accruing duties.

1 comparing the columns of value and duty, apparent discrepancies be observed, but which do not exist in fact. This is unavoidable, in sequence of the loss of some of our records in the Treasury building n destroyed by fire in 1833. It thus became necessary to take the nder year for the duties, while the column of value exhibits the result ie commercial year ending 30th of September annually.

& Rives, printers.

In the several tables it will be observed that a considerable difference appears in the average per centage in the different States, and, after the year 1833, the reduced per centage in others; this is caused by including the value of free goods, on which neither duties nor expenses had any bearing, but which, agreeably to the tenor of the resolution, enters into the calculation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

rate per cent. of said duties on the net value, and the excess of expenses in States where such expenses exceeded the duties received.

STATES, &c.	1821.				1822.			
	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$933,369 00	$220,112 58	24.65	-	$921,006 00	$220,291 70	23.91	
New Hampshire	269,386 00	56,276 37	20.89	-	319,235 00	122,163 14	38.26	
Vermont	15,987 00	2,907 43	18.18	-	52,419 00	4,416 47	8.42	
Massachusetts	5,980,558 00	3,144,690 36	52.58	-	9,810,961 00	4,005,094 78	41.84	
Rhode Island	517,505 00	144,255 82	27.87	-	1,623,019 00	576,012 74	35.49	
Connecticut	302,083 00	172,194 57	56.96	-	501,135 00	239,473 10	47.78	
New York	18,364,932 00	6,457,183 22	35.16	-	29,332,313 00	9,250,891 44	31.53	
New Jersey	17,508 00	21,655 68	-	-	103,190 00	17,527 97	16.98	
Pennsylvania	3,599,542 00	2,185,091 09	60.70	-	6,401,515 00	3,271,661 55	51.10	
Delaware	71,467 00	6,257 87	8.75	-	212,327 00	23,940 45	11.27	
Maryland	2,935,298 00	684,198 54	32.85	-	3,752,683 00	1,150,574 94	30.66	
District of Columbia	349,141 00	90,498 48	25.92	-	458,658 00	88,139 17	19.21	
Virginia	1,025,450 00	218,149 85	21.27	-	856,625 00	234,542 96	27.37	
North Carolina	200,673 00	88,379 35	44.04	-	258,761 00	106,238 21	41.05	
South Carolina	2,674,117 00	504,880 30	18.87	-	2,159,632 00	723,822 94	33.51	
Georgia	971,369 00	176,008 02	18.11	-	987,941 00	241,265 88	24.42	
Florida	13,270 00	2,297 07	17.31	-	6,877 00	3,087 26	45.16	
Alabama	34,281 00	375 20	1.20	-	36,421 00	-	-	$14,194 61
Louisiana	3,015,144 00	710,747 96	23.57	-	3,142,054 00	822,983 33	26.19	
Ohio	95 00	-	14.45	$1,032 60	190 00	-	-	4,993 90
Michigan	29,076 00	-	22.86	220 76	18,377 00	-	-	10,693 13
	41,320,251 00	14,896,089 76	36.05	1,253 36	60,955,339 00	21,102,118 03	34.62	29,881 64

No. 2.

STATES, &c.	1893.				1894.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$961,189 00	$219,411 32	25.47	-	$739,319 00	$235,402 47	31.84	
New Hampshire	317,010 00	103,651 76	32.69	-	238,638 00	74,345 29	31.15	
Vermont	62,249 00	6,117 86	9.82	-	161,854 00	2,941 45	1.81	
Massachusetts	7,868,906 00	2,887,770 30	36.69	-	8,983,402 60	3,228,093 52	35.93	
Rhode Island	1,000,453 00	276,170 92	27.60	-	1,072,019 00	274,270 38	25.58	
Connecticut	455,343 00	204,739 84	44.96	-	576,292 00	270,359 41	46.64	
New York	21,745,354 00	7,753,104 35	35.64	-	26,745,243 00	9,590,392 41	35.85	
New Jersey	5,933 00	2,150 95	36.25	-	637,518 00	466,325 95	73.14	
Pennsylvania	7,219,397 00	3,303,065 54	45.75	-	5,683,332 00	3,295,806 80	57.99	
Delaware	42,011 00	-	-	$1,802 27	12,080 00	-	-	$10,591 16
Maryland	3,089,063 00	911,129 46	29.49	-	3,238,366 00	863,684 95	26.67	
District of Columbia	253,290 00	62,989 68	24.86	-	354,406 00	74,980 21	21.15	
Virginia	675,936 00	220,783 01	32.66	-	638,701 00	184,309 47	28.85	
North Carolina	183,958 00	125,557 46	68.24	-	465,836 00	135,686 61	29.12	
South Carolina	2,192,285 00	674,590 56	30.77	-	1,965,816 00	632,024 93	32.15	
Georgia	656,994 00	189,609 70	28.71	-	547,659 00	110,573 41	20.18	
Florida	4,806 00	234 26	4.87	-	6,966 00	-	-	295 07
Alabama	125,770 00	-	-	16,002 01	88,602 00	18,744 94	21.15	
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262 00
Louisiana	3,273,463 00	765,374 79	23.38	-	3,053,895 00	642,490 14	21.23	
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119 81
Ohio	161 00	-	-	7,092 42	140 00	-	-	291 63
Michigan	2,169 00	1,008 87	46.79	-	1,886 00	-	-	2,394 53
	50,035,445 00	17,706,460 65	35.38	24,896 70	55,211,990 00	20,100,410 34	36.40	13,954 20

STATES, &c.	1825.				1826.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$1,103,477 00	$280,894 71	25.45	-	$1,194,535 00	$235,928 12	19.75	
New Hampshire	314,404 00	100,808 01	32.06	-	332,216 00	103,015 94	31.00	
Vermont	109,021 00	1,364 92	1.25	-	228,660 00	-	-	$2,338 07
Massachusetts	8,674,258 00	4,282,575 63	49.36	-	10,852,758 00	2,729,401 92	25.14	
Rhode Island	749,028 00	147,621 74	19.71	-	969,764 00	337,883 21	34.84	
Connecticut	702,894 00	234,002 77	33.29	-	722,755 00	241,725 42	33.44	
New York	35,031,471 00	13,386,770 61	38.21	-	27,664,558 00	8,659,414 87	31.30	
New Jersey	24,455 00	-	-	$171,284 38	40,898 00	-	-	11,184 23
Pennsylvania	7,707,949 00	4,189,905 89	54.35	-	8,378,768 00	3,832,750 04	45.74	
Delaware	16,398 00	-	-	100 33	8,132 00	-	-	5,838 44
Maryland	3,342,876 00	990,864 06	26.64	-	3,865,173 00	1,041,487 59	26.94	
District of Columbia	268,089 00	54,210 39	20.22	-	265,790 00	60,525 82	22.77	
Virginia	546,382 00	160,152 75	29.31	-	634,783 00	190,187 34	29.96	
North Carolina	311,308 00	121,194 11	38.96	-	367,545 00	129,834 12	35.32	
South Carolina	1,712,030 00	562,452 50	32.85	-	1,449,413 00	463,105 29	31.95	
Georgia	341,462 00	69,698 33	20.41	-	329,119 00	93,537 98	28.42	
Florida	3,218 00	3,765 82	117.02	-	16,590 00	27,483 49		
Alabama	112,673 00	41,839 56	37.13	-	171,143 00	29,943 00	17.49	
Mississippi	-	-	-	251 02	-	-	-	251 04
Louisiana	2,672,344 00	757,043 69	28.32	-	2,931,647 00	643,541 26	21.95	
Ohio	-	-	-	773 63	161 00	-	-	660 69
Michigan	5,695 00	-	-	5,999 48	10,628 00	-	-	4,819 99
	63,749,432 00	25,385,165 49	39.82	178,408 84	60,435,026 00	18,819,765 41	31.14	25,092 46

No. 4.

STATES, &c.	1827.				1828.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$1,296,291	$258,324 52	19.92	-	$1,230,934	$295,065 48	23.97	
New Hampshire	280,393	82,384 58	29.38	-	291,363	98,716 63	33.88	
Vermont	144,078	-	-	$1,838 73	177,539	3,336 16	1.87	
Massachusetts	6,766,530	3,302,273 79	48.80	-	10,140,684	4,021,946 05	39.66	
Rhode Island	1,033,818	272,730 34	26.38	-	947,735	214,606 89	22.64	
Connecticut	606,829	149,277 52	24.59	-	457,554	209,893 84	45.87	
New York	28,806,134	11,262,321 77	39.09	-	31,512,158	11,975,777 10	38.00	
New Jersey	338,497	521,248 05	-	-	706,872	625,556 84	88.49	
Pennsylvania	7,028,398	3,027,476 94	43.07	-	9,948,929	4,169,092 02	41.90	
Delaware	6,993	-	-	7,676 83	12,893	-	-	$1,662 61
Maryland	3,346,993	1,194,010 82	35.67	-	4,403,091	1,268,364 07	28.80	
District of Columbia	327,623	60,093 05	18.34	-	179,803	41,652 68	23.16	
Virginia	420,564	133,222 23	31.67	-	359,669	109,074 37	30.32	
North Carolina	274,640	85,595 54	31.16	-	267,366	103,507 61	38.71	
South Carolina	1,301,041	509,266 24	39.14	-	1,199,906	367,348 38	30.61	
Georgia	311,918	114,535 52	36.71	-	308,669	121,206 48	39.26	
Florida	224,623	16,002 69	7.12	-	168,292	12,184 63	7.24	
Alabama	156,315	77,023 91	49.27	-	164,087	54,659 15	33.31	
Mississippi	-	-	-	260 98	-	-	-	261 11
Louisiana	3,405,480	1,167,677 74	34.28	-	4,433,823	1,028,402 98	23.19	
Ohio	-	-	-	189 84	-	-	-	822 19
Michigan	3,774	-	-	4,327 96	3,440	-	-	1,997 49
	56,080,939	22,233,465 25	39.64	14,284 34	66,914,807	24,790,390 36	36.94	4,663 40

STATES, &c.	1829.				1830.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$734,055	$225,966 78	30.78	-	$545,579	$196,383 69	35.99	
New Hampshire	172,413	75,853 43	43.99	-	128,143	24,503 94	19.12	
Vermont	205,392	1,794 62	0.87	-	140,059	1,288 24	91.00	
Massachusetts	8,215,558	3,644,478 30	44.36	-	6,840,302	2,951,458 96	43.14	
Rhode Island	370,898	190,964 87	51.48	-	416,771	125,597 55	30.13	
Connecticut	302,553	111,145 79	36.73	-	265,682	80,916 72	30.45	
New York	26,660,857	11,195,480 05	41.99	-	29,544,365	12,951,949 07	43.83	
New Jersey	786,247	137,973 17	17.54	-	13,344	-	-	$37,007 03
Pennsylvania	8,627,369	2,765,148 24	32.05	-	7,334,781	2,932,585 01	39.98	
Delaware	24,179	5,451 05	22.54	-	26,574	-	-	7,160 82
Maryland	3,661,943	1,273,504 24	34.83	-	3,808,369	1,002,452 58	26.32	
District of Columbia	192,109	66,316 42	34.52	-	161,168	36,279 25	22.51	
Virginia	391,414	167,740 18	42.85	-	403,259	140,330 53	34.79	
North Carolina	283,347	149,801 65	52.86	-	221,209	80,741 98	36.50	
South Carolina	1,098,708	412,384 06	37.52	-	1,008,409	428,253 07	42.46	
Georgia	379,559	141,566 61	35.71	-	282,436	135,798 49	48.08	
Florida	135,719	16,520 95	12.17	-	32,689	16,073 77	49.17	
Alabama	219,147	102,274 19	46.66	-	141,694	62,763 49	44.29	
Mississippi	-	-	-	$250 93	-	-	-	251 26
Louisiana	5,369,332	1,529,038 86	28.45	-	5,153,831	1,526,057 51	29.61	
Ohio	293	-	-	864 07	162	-	-	1,713 10
Michigan	2,957	-	-	4,053 70	21,315	-	-	3,997 52
	57,834,049	22,213,393 46	38.40	5,168 70	56,489,441	22,693,433 85	40.17	50,129 73

No. 6.

STATES, &c.	1831.				1832.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$935,582	$184,927 10	19.76	-	$1,049,169	$183,290 44	17.47	-
New Hampshire	144,439	40,849 47	3.35	-	115,171	22,805 35	19.80	-
Vermont	166,206	2,295 45	1.38	-	214,672	-	-	$1,344 75
Massachusetts	10,562,494	4,807,273 47	45.51	-	10,781,767	4,650,694 00	43.13	-
Rhode Island	542,946	311,463 73	57.36	-	501,166	170,180 56	33.95	-
Connecticut	404,256	72,142 07	17.84	-	437,715	81,942 17	18.72	-
New York	47,268,391	17,596,943 17	37.22	-	42,270,707	12,318,031 14	29.14	-
New Jersey	-	35 81	-	-	62,657	23,156 64	36.95	-
Pennsylvania	10,204,672	3,941,936 03	38.62	-	9,171,283	2,988,105 83	32.58	-
Delaware	21,656	-	-	$11,076 08	23,653	-	-	9,772 74
Maryland	4,248,436	1,263,470 35	29.73	-	3,145,258	950,401 78	30.21	-
District of Columbia	180,097	37,908 35	21.04	-	179,639	15,899 75	8.85	-
Virginia	488,033	172,754 01	35.39	-	536,905	139,110 44	25.90	-
North Carolina	196,189	63,518 68	32.37	-	211,389	36,441 16	17.23	-
South Carolina	1,191,567	444,131 16	37.27	-	1,146,827	434,522 61	37.88	-
Georgia	397,372	94,402 38	23.73	-	252,215	98,312 99	38.97	-
Florida	113,708	-	-	23,912 37	104,707	22,984 46	29.07	-
Alabama	223,403	54,429 60	24.36	-	304,012	37,171 23	12.22	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	4,911 01	-	-	-	250 00
Louisiana	5,840,235	1,474,850 98	25.25	-	6,445,841	1,478,034 75	22.93	-
Ohio	617	-	-	2,002 27	12,392	-	-	85 58
Michigan	27,999	-	-	5,884 89	22,648	-	-	5,585 47
	83,157,596	20,563,331 81	36.75	47,786 55	76,989,793	23,651,085 30	30.72	17,038 54

STATES, &c.	1833.				1834.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$1,349,664	$146,994 37	10.83	-	$1,041,231	$87,962 76	8.44	-
New Hampshire	157,851	25,175 30	15.94	-	117,481	9,248 06	7.87	-
Vermont	523,960	130 83	0.02	-	322,806	-	-	$3,736 49
Massachusetts	15,408,373	2,720,159 01	17.65	-	12,196,055	2,119,741 04	17.38	-
Rhode Island	887,674	136,422 41	15.36	-	346,283	100,241 08	28.94	-
Connecticut	352,014	56,199 24	15.96	-	384,723	58,358 85	15.16	-
New York	45,934,628	10,194,785 80	22.19	-	61,526,049	8,244,524 73	13.40	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	$97,950 88	4,492	-	-	2,757 12
Pennsylvania	9,043,599	2,176,753 73	24.06	-	8,521,395	1,724,465 69	20.23	-
Delaware	9,043	-	-	9,620 89	185,943	-	-	13,008 19
Maryland	4,675,604	691,200 54	14.78	-	3,491,946	523,131 04	14.98	-
District of Columbia	128,596	24,090 57	18.73	-	182,762	16,341 18	8.93	-
Virginia	692,338	155,349 53	22.76	-	823,467	125,908 61	15.28	-
North Carolina	198,709	25,972 41	13.07	-	222,472	33,063 31	14.86	-
South Carolina	1,420,892	311,419 67	21.91	-	1,699,054	388,683 18	22.87	-
Georgia	318,990	75,118 79	23.54	-	546,802	66,539 97	12.16	-
Florida	85,194	-	-	31,416 85	97,158	-	-	12,436 00
Alabama	260,178	18,313 31	7.03	-	388,611	21,754 42	5.59	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	250 00	-	-	-	250 00
Louisiana	6,782,589	680,784 19	10.03	-	10,983,892	769,276 86	7.00	-
Tennessee	-	953 80	-	-	-	304 75	-	-
Missouri	5,881	1,311 69	22.30	-	-	-	-	352 69
Ohio	8,353	-	-	2,836 47	19,767	-	-	2,409 40
Michigan	63,876	-	-	8,467 91	106,202	-	-	4,874 95
	88,297,306	17,440,435 19	19.75	80,542 30	103,208,521	14,289,545 53	13.84	39,824 84

No. 8.

STATES, &c.	1835.				1836.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$868,973	$71,409 40	8.21	-	$915,174	$27,995 39	3.05	
New Hampshire	64,909	15,065 45	23.21	-	63,849	-	-	$13,241 11
Vermont	217,853	2,064 47	.94	-	456,846	7,656 03	1.67	
Massachusetts	15,321,082	2,960,506 42	19.32	-	20,414,312	3,814,465 16	18.68	
Rhode Island	484,576	66,641 39	13.75	-	539,076	67,199 13	12.45	
Connecticut	414,043	56,136 43	13.55	-	461,140	77,822 20	16.87	
New York	79,553,908	13,332,728 60	16.75	-	109,149,298	15,919,276 39	14.58	
New Jersey	11,254	54,189 94	-	-	223	-	-	3,510 01
Pennsylvania	11,066,761	2,313,847 32	20.90	-	13,794,339	2,959,771 66	21.56	
Delaware	10,611	-	-	$14,194 76	107,063	69,970 41	65.35	
Maryland	4,898,785	865,488 03	17.66	-	6,485,308	1,343,794 14	20.72	
District of Columbia	108,127	17,241 87	15.94	-	108,237	31,478 23	29.08	
Virginia	681,637	188,935 12	27.71	-	958,802	251,374 23	26.23	
North Carolina	241,981	32,985 58	13.63	-	195,680	29,054 99	14.84	
South Carolina	1,778,087	391,908 16	22.04	-	2,599,742	618,938 14	23.80	
Georgia	393,049	82,528 70	20.99	-	572,722	134,408 00	23.46	
Florida	85,472	-	-	4,437 73	112,159	20,962 14	18.69	
Alabama	523,391	71,058 86	13.55	-	651,240	112,152 23	17.22	
Louisiana	12,514,006	1,430,291 89	11.42	-	10,164,386	1,133,592 18	11.15	
Tennessee	13,796	1,661 94	12.04	-	36,015	10,454 79	29.02	
Ohio	9,668	-	-	2,171 57	10,960	-	-	1,590 18
Michigan	129,279	-	-	8,067 55	498,237	-	-	6,480 08
Mississippi	-	-	-	250 00	5,650	-	-	250 00
Missouri	-	294 49	-	-	3,297	-	-	245 97
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	39,012	7,903 93	20.26	
	129,391,247	21,954,984 06	16.96	29,121 61	168,279,687	26,638,199 29	15.83	24,347 29

STATES, &c.	1837.				1838.			
	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deducting reshipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	$792,728	-	-	$1,058 96	$878,686	$100,201 52	11.40	
New Hampshire	73,193	-	-	2,056 51	151,418	-	-	$17,117 27
Vermont	342,449	$3,943 57	1.15	-	258,417	1,966 61	.76	
Massachusetts	15,128,379	1,689,530 30	11.10	-	10,354,593	1,860,959 66	17.97	
Rhode Island	447,158	104,425 01	23.35	-	635,421	87,386 55	13.75	
Connecticut	309,362	39,673 41	12.82	-	343,331	68,020 47	19.81	
New York	68,047,272	8,122,718 75	11.93	-	61,877,068	9,539,931 46	15.41	
New Jersey	44,575	-	-	18,593 71	1,700	-	-	6,290 74
Pennsylvania	10,404,224	1,584,462 61	15.22	-	8,365,123	1,967,663 80	23.52	
Delaware	66,841	-	-	88,594 04	1,348	-	-	40,924 24
Maryland	7,432,289	953,678 11	12.83	-	5,342,462	1,092,396 68	20.44	
District of Columbia	100,782	15,844 22	15.72	-	116,395	7,153 80	6.14	
Virginia	810,258	149,890 84	18.49	-	568,809	120,092 30	21.11	
North Carolina	268,704	50,569 32	18.81	-	290,134	50,062 29	17.25	
South Carolina	2,429,691	418,051 76	17.19	-	2,294,112	523,845 66	22.83	
Georgia	774,349	142,157 66	18.35	-	776,068	158,807 77	20.46	
Florida	277,210	49,735 36	17.94	-	118,141	-	-	34,778 35
Alabama	603,487	21,338 12	3.53	-	524,353	24,426 81	4.65	
Louisiana	10,227,590	583,170 59	5.70	-	8,072,094	1,165,523 49	14.43	
Tennessee	27,401	6,556 80	23.92	-	527	-	-	159 29
Ohio	17,747	-	-	757 52	12,895	-	-	2,074 90
Michigan	490,784	-	-	3,100 39	256,662	2,135 95	.83	
Mississippi	-	-	-	250 00	-	-	-	252 05
Missouri	3,227	548 21	-	-	15,921	6,962 10	43.72	
Kentucky	17,782	2,993 82	13.14	-	8,932	1,370 73	15.45	
	119,137,482	13,939,288 46	11.70	114,411 13	101,264,609	16,778,907 65	16.56	101,596 84

No. 10.

STATES, &c.	1839.			
	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deduct'g draw-back and ex-penses of col-lection.	Rate per cent. of du-ties on value.	Excess of ex-penses of col-lection over duties.
Maine	$965,673	$12,916 35	1.33	
New Hampshire	44,377	–	–	$22,806 74
Vermont	413,513	–	–	1,773 58
Massachusetts	15,635,593	3,051,008 94	19.51	
Rhode Island	602,631	144,069 14	23.91	
Connecticut	446,191	156,410 02	35.05	
New York	89,911,334	12,558,761 10	13.96	
New Jersey	–	–	–	2,748 95
Pennsylvania	13,899,511	2,657,731 48	19.12	
Delaware	–	–	–	11,003 15
Maryland	6,731,913	977,361 18	14.51	
District of Columbia	126,759	26,756 06	21.10	
Virginia	909,690	208,761 14	22.94	
North Carolina	228,241	–	–	6,739 78
South Carolina	3,019,473	597,944 46	19.77	
Georgia	413,987	89,893 28	21.71	
Florida	236,181	15,855 50	6.71	
Alabama	895,901	41,224 57	4.60	
Mississippi	37,475	6,306 39	16.82	
Louisiana	9,879,711	1,143,913 94	11.59	
Missouri	46,964	10,475 28	22.30	
Tennessee	146	–	–	406 95
Kentucky	10,480	1,760 25	16.79	
Ohio	19,280	–	–	1,097 01
Michigan	176,221	–	–	5,544 41
	144,650,545	21,700,469 08	15.00	52,110 91

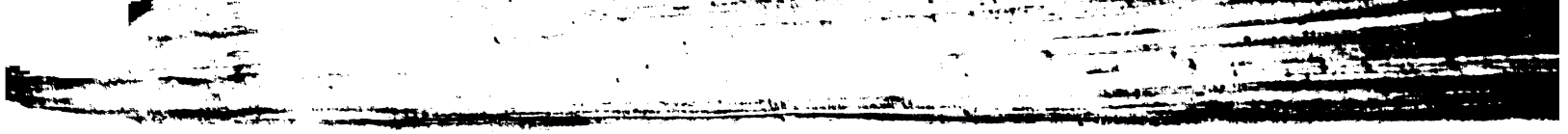
No. 11.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR.	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties, in certain States.
1821	$41,320,251	$14,896,089 76	36.05	$1,253 36
1822	60,956,339	21,102,118 03	34.62	29,881 64
1823	50,035,645	17,706,460 65	35.38	24,886 70
1824	55,211,990	20,100,410 34	36.40	13,954 20
1825	63,749,432	25,385,165 49	39.82	178,408 84
1826	60,435,026	18,819,765 41	31.14	25,092 46
1827	56,080,932	22,233,465 25	39.64	14,284 34
1828	66,914,807	24,720,390 36	36.94	4,663 40
1829	57,834,049	22,213,393 46	38.40	5,168 70
1830	56,489,441	22,693,433 85	40.17	50,129 73
1831	83,157,598	30,563,331 81	36.75	47,786 55
1832	76,989,793	23,651,065 30	30.72	17,038 54
1833	88,207,306	17,440,435 19	19.75	80,542 30
1834	103,208,521	14,289,545 53	13.84	39,824 84
1835	129,391,247	21,954,984 06	16.96	29,121 16
1836	168,272,687	26,638,199 29	15.83	24,347 29
1837	119,137,482	13,939,288 46	11.70	114,411 13
1838	101,264,609	16,778,907 65	16.56	101,596 84
1839	144,650,545	21,700,469 08	15.00	52,110 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, October 20, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*



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